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SESSIONAL PAPERS

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Fourth Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1908

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE DURING THE SESSION.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Arbitration on Unsettled	50	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	1	"
Agricultural College, Report	14	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
Agricultural Societies, Report	26	"
Archives, Report	34	"
Asylums, Report	41	"
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	7	"
Blind Institute, Report	12	"
Bridges on Spanish and Sauble Rivers	69	*Not printed.*
Children, Neglected, Report	35	*Printed.*
Civil Servants, dismissals, resignations, etc.	73	*Not printed.*
Colonization Roads, Manitoulin	68	"
Commissions, Royal, 1905 to 1907	70	"
Commissions, Royal, 1902 to 1904	71	"
Dairymen's Associations, Report	21	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	12	"
Division Courts, Report	37	"
Division Court Clerks, resignations, etc.	60	*Not printed.*
Drainage Referees, Cases before	59	"
Education, Report	12	*Printed.*
Education, Regulations of Department	53	*Not printed.*
Education, Permanent Certificates	75	"
Elections, Return from Records	46	*Printed.*
Electric Power Commission, Report	48	"
Entomological Society, Report	19	"
Estimates, 1908	2	"
Factories, Report	29	*Printed.*
Fair Associations, to which expert judges sent	56	"
Farmers' Institutes, Report	25	"
Feeble-minded, Report	62	"
Fire, Losses by	72	*Not printed.*
Fisheries and Game, Report	32	*Printed.*
Fruit Growers' Associations, Report	16	"
Fruit Experiment Stations, Report	17	"
Game and Fisheries, Report	32	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories, Report	42	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Health, Report	36	*Printed.*
Highway Improvement, Report	31	"
Hill Arthur, Timber cut by	67	*Not printed.*
Horticultural Societies, Report	27	*Printed.*
Hospitals for Insane, Report	41	"
Hospitals and Refuges, Report	43	"
Hydro-Electric Commission, Report	48	"
Hydro-Electric Commission, Applications to, by Municipal Corporations	61	*Not printed.*
Indian Treaty No. 9, correspondence	77	*Printed.*
Industries, Report	28	"
Insane, Report upon Treatment of	52	"
Insurance, Report	10	"
Judges, Surrogate, Payments to	55	*Not printed.*
Labour, Report	30	*Printed.*
Lands, Forests and Mines, Report	3	"
Legal Offices, Report	38	"
Library, Report	47	*Not printed.*
Liquor License Acts, Report	44	*Printed.*
Live Stock Associations, Report	22	"
Loan Corporations, Statements	11	"
Manitoulin, Colonization Roads in	68	*Not printed.*
Mines, Report	4	*Printed.*
Ontario Province, Handbook of	76	*Printed for distribution only.*
Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Report	9	*Printed.*
Poultry Institute, Report	23	*Printed.*
Practical Science, School of, Payments to	78	"
Prison, Labor, Report	49	"
Prisons and Reformatories, Report	42	"
Provincial Municipal Auditor, Report	45	"
Public Accounts, 1907	1	"
Public Institutions, tenders for supply of flour	57	*Not printed*
Public Libraries and Literary Institutions, Report	12	*Printed.*
Public Works, Report	6	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	5	*Printed.*
Railway and Municipal Board, Report	9	*Printed.*
Registrar General, Report	7	"
Registry Offices, Report	39	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report	40	*Printed.*
Spanish and Sauble Rivers, Bridges over	69	*Not printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Statutes, Distribution of	64	*Not printed.*
Succession Duties, Regulations under Act	54	*Printed for distribution only.*
Surrogate Court, Fees to Judges	55	*Not printed.*
Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, Report	8	*Printed.*
Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, Receipts and Disbursements	51	"
Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, work done on, by McRae, McNeil and Chandler	58	*Not printed.*
Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, clearing right-of-way through Temagami Forest Reserve, Estimates prior to	65	"
Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, Timber located and put up for sale	66	"
Timber cut in Freeman by Arthur Hill	67	"
Toronto University, Report	13	*Printed.*
Toronto University and School of Practical Science, payments to	78	"
Vegetable Growers' Association, Report	18	*Printed.*
Wisa Wasa Dam, removal of	63	*Not printed.*
Women's Institutes, Report	24	*Printed.*
Women's Institutes, Hand Book	33	*Printed for distribution only.*
Woodyatt, Thomas, removal of	74	*Not printed.*

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

No. 1. . Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 2. . Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1908. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary). for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 3. . Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 4. . Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

No. 5. . Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908.

No. 6. . Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 7. . Report of the Registrar General relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 8. . Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 9. . Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

No. 10. . Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 11. . Loan Corporations, Statements, being Financial Statements made by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1907 Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. IV.

No. 12. . Report of the Minister of Education, for the year 1907, with the Statistics of 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. V.

No. 13. . Auditors' Report to the Board of Governors University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 14. . Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No, 15. . Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 16. . Report of the Fruit Growers' Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 17. . Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 18. . Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 19. . Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. VI.

No. 20. . Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 21. . Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 22. . Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 23. . Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 24. . Report of Women's Institutes of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 25. . Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. VII.

No. 26. . Report of Agricultural Societies of the Province (Fairs and Exhibitions), for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 27. . Reports of the Horticultural Societies of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No, 28. . Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 29. . Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 30. . Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 31. . Report on Highway Improvement for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. VIII.

No. 32. . Report of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Commission, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 33. . Report on the Women's Institutes of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed for Distribution only.*

No. 34. . Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 35. . Report of Work relating to Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 36. . Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 37. . Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 38. . Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 39. . Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 40. . Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. IX.

No. 41. . Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Idiotic and Epileptic, of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 42. . Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 43. . Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 44. . Report upon the Operation of Liquor License Acts, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No 45. . Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 46. . Supplementary Return from the Records of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of West York, Dufferin and Brockville, since the General Elections on January 25th, 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District; (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 47. . Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 48. . Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province, on the Cost of Power for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 49. . Report upon Prison Labour. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 50. . The Arbitration on the Unsettled Accounts, between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 51. . Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, on account of construction, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 52. . Report of the Commission on the Methods employed in the caring for and treating the Insane. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 53. . Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations of the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 54. . Rules and Regulations under the Succession Duties Act, being 7 Edw. VII., cap. 10. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1908. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 55. . Copies of Orders in Council fixing fees payable to Surrogate Judges of County of Middlesex; amounts payable to Judges McTavish and Gunn out of the Surrogate Court fees, County of Carleton, and authorizing payment of surplus Surrogate fees, County of Grey, to His Honour, Judge Widdifield. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 56. . Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-first day of February instant; for a Return, shewing list of Fair Associations to which expert Judges were sent by the Department of Agriculture during the past two years; the names of the Judges with copies of reports made to the Department from each local exhibition board. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1908. Mr. *May.* *Not printed.*

No. 57. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, for a Return, shewing—1. The Government call for tenders for the supply of flour required at the different Institutions of the Province for the year 1908. 2. How many tenders were received. 3. The names and addresses of the persons or firms tendering and the price *per* barrel of each tender delivered at the various Institutions. 4. To whom the tender was awarded. 5. The estimated quantity required at each Institution. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1908. Mr. *McCoig.* *Not printed.*

No. 58. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1 What are the estimated quantities of each class of work done to January 31st, 1908, on the Government Railway by McRae, McNeil & Chandler under their contract with the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission. 2. What sums, with date of payment, have been paid to McRae, McNeil & Co., or their assigns, for such work. 3. Has the Government taken the work out of the hands of the contractors. 4. What security, if any, has the Government for the due performance of the contract by the said firm. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.)* *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. How many cases have been tried by both Drainage Referees since their appointment. 2. What expense was there in connection therewith over and above the Referee's Salary. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *McMillan*. *Not printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return, shewing—1. The number of Division Courts in the Province. 2. How many Division Court Clerks have resigned between the 7th February, 1905, and 1st February, 1907. 3. How many Division Court Clerks have been removed from office between the said dates. The names of such persons and the cause of removal. 4. How many Division Court Bailiffs have resigned between the 7th day of February, 1905, and the 1st day of February, 1907. 5. How many Division Court Bailiffs have been removed from office between said dates. The names of such persons and the cause of removal. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *Munro*. *Not printed.*

No. 61 . Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1908, for a Return shewing—1. What Municipal Corporations applied to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, under 6 Edw. VII., Chap. 15, Sect. 6, for the transmission of electric power or energy, with the respective dates of such applications. 2. Did the Commission give to each of the said corporations a statement of the terms and conditions upon which such electric power or energy would be transmitted and supplied by the Commission, together with a form of contract to be entered into between each of the said corporations and the Commission. 3. Did the Commission furnish to each of the said corporations any estimate of the cost of constructing, erecting, installing, and maintaining of buildings, works, plant, machinery, poles, wires, etc., necessary for transmitting and supplying to each said corporation the amount of power applied for. 4. If so, give names of corporations and amount of each respective estimate. 5. Names of municipalities in each of which a By-law was submitted under Section 7 of said Act. 6. Names of municipalities where such By-law received the assent of the electors. 7. Has any contract been finally entered into between the Commission and any such municipal corporation for the supply of electric power or energy by the Commission to such municipality. 8. (*a*) The names of municipal corporations, if any, that made application to the Commission under 7 Edw. VII., Chap. 19, Section 12, with the respective dates of such applications. (*b*) The maximum price *per* H. P. at point of delivery to Commission, quoted by Commission to each of said municipalities. 9. Between what Municipal Councils, if any, and the Commission was any provisional contract entered into as provided for by said Section 12, prior to the submitting of the By-law to the Electors by any such Municipal Council. 10. Has any such contract been finally executed under the provisions of Section 13 of said last mentioned Act. 11. Was any estimate given by the Commission to the several municipal corporations in accordance with the requirements of said Section 12, shewing

(*a*) The total cost of constructing and maintaining a transmission line or lines. (*b*) The proportion or amount of said total cost to be charged to and paid for by each municipality. 12 If so, the names of such municipalities and the amounts of such total cost to be charged to each of the said municipalities. 13. Were such estimates and provisional contracts published with the By-law, in accordance with the provisions of said section 12. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *MacKay*. *Not printed.*

No. 62.. Report upon the Feeble-minded in Ontario, with Census. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of March, 1908, for a Return, of copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of what is known as the Wisa Wasa dam in Chisholm township in the District of Nipissing. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie*). *Not printed.*

No. 64.. Statement of distribution of Statutes, Revised and Sessional, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. Any estimate made, prior to the doing of the work, of the cost of clearing along the sides of the right of way of the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, through the Temagami Forest Reserve. 2. If so, by whom was such estimate made and what the amount thereof. 3. What has been the actual cost of this work to date. 4. What is the estimate, if any, of the annual cost of maintaining the clearing in such a way as to make it useful in preventing the spread of fire. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie.*) *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March 1908, for a Return, shewing what timber located on the right of way of the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway has been put up for sale during the last two years, by tender or otherwise, by the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission. Also, what prices have been obtained and the time and manner of payment; the names of the purchasers and copies of the tenders sent in by them, and also copies of all tenders received in the case of each berth sold. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1908. Mr. *May*. *Not printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing the quantities of timber cut under license in the Township of Freeman by Arthur Hill, or any assignee, or assignees, of the license formerly held by the said Hill in the said Township; shewing in each year the person, or persons, who scaled logs on behalf of the Government on said limit, and in each year the quantity scaled by each of the said Government scalers, if more than one employed. Also, the names of the persons and quantities of logs in each year scaled by the

Culler or Cullers of the said Arthur Hill, or any assignee of the said license of the said Hill, also, shewing the assignee, or assignees, of the said Hill. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1908. Mr. *Duff*. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing the amount expended on Colonization Roads in the District of Manitoulin, during the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March. 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie.*) *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing the number of Bridges built, by the present Government, on the Spanish and Sauble Rivers, shewing where the Bridges cross the rivers and the appropriation made for each. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie). Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-first day of February, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing the several Commissions, both special or permanent, issued by the present Government ; the object or purpose of each Commission ; the cost to the Province of each, up to the end of the year 1907. together with the names, in each case, of the several Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. Mr. *May*. *Not printed*

No. 71.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing the several Commissions of all descriptions issued during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, the purpose of each Commission, the cost to the Province, together with the names of the several Commissioners in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. Mr. *Preston* (*Lanark*) *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing : 1. The amount of losses caused by fire, in the Province, during the years 1900 to 1907, both inclusive—as reported to the Department of Insurance. 2. The amount of such losses reported to have been caused by incendiarism. 3. The amount of such losses caused by lightning. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1908. Mr. *Munro*. *Not printed.*

No. 73 . A Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. How many civil servants have been dismissed since advent of present Government. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many vacancies created by any other cause. 4. How many appointments to the Civil Service have been made during said period. 5. What was the number of civil servants in the employ of the Government on

December 31st, 1904. 6. What is the present number. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 74. . A Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifth day of March, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the removal of Thomas Woodyatt from the office of Police Magistrate of the City of Brantford, also, copy of Report of Commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against said Woodyatt, and statement of aggregate cost of said Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *Preston (Brant.) Not printed.*

No. 75. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return shewing: 1. How many persons have received permanent professional certificates under authority of either Sections 2, 3, or 4, of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Ontario, passed in 1907. 2. Their names. 3. Under which Section they have qualified, and 4. How many persons have notified the Minister of Education, in writing, of their intention to comply with the provisions of either Section 6, or Section 7, of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Ontario, passed in 1907. 5. What were the names and addresses of those who applied under each Section. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *McElroy. Not printed*

No. 76. . Handbook of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 77. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ninth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian Claim of Northern Ontario, known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. Mr. *Ross. Printed.*

No. 78. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing a classified statement of annual payments of all kinds made by the Province to the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science, for salaries, erection of buildings, maintenance, or for any other purpose whatever, for and during the period of the past six years. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1908. Mr. *Hislop. Printed.*

First Annual Report

OF THE

GAME AND FISHERIES

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
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To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the First Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works.

Toronto, 17th March, 1908.

First Annual Report

OF THE

GAME AND FISHERIES

OF THE

Province of Ontario.

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith report of the work of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

This being the first report of the consolidated department of Game and Fisheries, it will be in order to refer to the cause or reason for merging what had previously been two departments. During the Session of the Legislature of 1907, an Act passed and entitled "An Act respecting Game, Fur-bearing Animals, and Fisheries of Ontario," which enacts as follows, viz.: "The administration of this Act, and of all matters relating to fish and game in the Province shall be under the control and direction of the Minister, and shall constitute a branch of the public service, to be known as the Game and Fisheries Branch." The Act further enacts: "The Board of Game Commissioners of the Province is hereby abolished." It is further provided that the administration of the Game and Fisheries Branch shall, under the Minister, be in charge of the chief officer thereof, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Game and Fisheries. I, having the honour to be appointed to the responsible position of Superintendent, have under somewhat difficult circumstances endeavored to perform the duties of the position to the best of my humble ability, and I trust in some measure satisfactory to you.

The usual statistics, so far as procurable, representing quantities and values of the fisheries, plants, etc., with other matters pertaining to the fish and game of the Province, will be found in the usual order.

The Department, with one Inspector and one Acting Inspector, and a full staff of seven Game and Fish Wardens in charge of districts, has been able to obtain a large amount of valuable and much needed information for use in the future administration of Game and Fisheries. The duties of these officers have been faithfully performed, with credit to themselves and to the Department.

Enforcing the Laws.

I regret the necessity of having to refer to the impossibility of effectively enforcing the fishery laws and regulations in the Province of Ontario, in consequence of the unsatisfactory conditions that have prevailed in this Province for some years, viz., abolishing close seasons for whitefish in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair, bordering on the Counties of Essex, Kent, Haldimand and Monck, and for pickerel in Lake Huron and River St. Clair off the County of Lambton.

The abolishing of close seasons in the above mentioned waters has subjected our respective Departments to adverse and uncomplimentary criticism. I have been frequently asked the reasons for allowing whitefish to be taken with impunity from the spawning beds in some portions of Lake Erie during the month of November, and disallowing the same in the other portions of this lake under Canadian jurisdiction. Of course my inability to answer this question will be understood, it being as much of a conundrum to me as to those asking the question. I have very decided opinions regarding close seasons, viz., that nature's laws should be strictly observed while fish are engaged in propagating and perpetuating their species. I fail to see the difference between taking fish full of spawn, unless it is utilized in the hatcheries, and shooting game and other birds on their nests.

In consequence of Lake Erie exemptions, the traffic in whitefish went on during the last close season to nearly the same extent as during open season. When shipments were seized by our overseers, affidavits were furnished to the effect that the fish were legally caught in Lake Erie off the Counties of Haldimand, Monck, Essex or Kent, as the case might be. Shipments were made from other waters to these points for re-shipment to dealers. The exemptions in question are causing much dissatisfaction. Those fishermen not fortunate enough to have limits in the exempted waters bitterly complain at being compelled to stop fishing for whitefish during November, while those fishing in adjoining limits are allowed to reap a veritable harvest. I feel sure you will agree with me that there is no valid reason for continuing the exemption affecting these waters. We have difficulties enough to contend with in enforcing the fishery laws and regulations, without unnecessarily increasing them ourselves. I am aware that many of our fish culturists are under the impression that the work accomplished by the fish hatcheries is a great improvement on nature. I do not agree with them. No doubt the hatcheries should be utilized to hatch the spawn procured from fish caught during the open season, but I have doubts of the wisdom of taking fish off their spawning beds during the close seasons even to supply hatcheries. The close season cannot be too rigidly enforced, notwithstanding the annual crop of hard luck stories advanced by the fishermen as a reason to be allowed to fish during part of the inadequate close seasons. Difference of temperature has been advanced as a reason against a uniform close season, but this cannot possibly prevail as an excuse or reason for having a month's close season for whitefish bordering on the shores of several counties, and exempting the waters of the same lake from close seasons in front of other counties. I feel sure that if the absurd and unnatural conditions above referred to are fully realized by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Department will see the justice and urgent necessity of abolishing the exemptions complained of, and will accord us their hearty co-operation in having the close seasons strictly observed.

Forest and Game Commissioner Hon. J. S. Whipple, for the State of New York, in addressing Members of the Legislature, at Albany, on February 3rd, 1907, on the important matter of game and fish protection, spoke as

follows: "The necessity for the propagation and distribution of fish, and the necessity for the improvement of the law, is apparent when it is remembered that in this State there is annually consumed for food more than $41,000,000 worth of fresh fish, that more than $30,000,000 worth are taken from the waters in our jurisdiction, that very much of this valuable fish product may be destroyed by improper fishing or by not stocking our lakes and streams or by the loss of the forests of the State. We must never lose sight of the fact that the best inland lake or the best trout stream may have its fish supply destroyed in a single year, were there no restrictions placed on fishing. Restrictive laws are necessary. Law is simply a rule of action. When there were few people and much forest, fish and game, no restrictions seemed necessary. Now we have 8,000,000 people in the State, with a rapidly decreasing forest and less fish and game. We must have more restrictive laws. The necessity for the law and its enforcement, and the protection of our forests, is better understood when it is remembered that the game birds, fur-bearing animals and the game animals are worth annually more than $750,000, and that all this great value in annual product may be destroyed by non-observance of the law." Commissioner Whipple's remarks are as applicable to Ontario as to his own State. It requires no stretch of imagination to enable us to decide where the greater portion of the $10,000,000 worth of fresh water fish annually imported into the State of New York is procured. In view of Mr. Whipple's statement, it behoves us in Ontario to be up and doing, for the purpose of perpetuating what should be worth millions of dollars annually to the people of the Province. How can this be best accomplished? Only by increased restrictive laws and honest enforcement of existing ones. Laws are made in the interest of the public at large, and are intended to be obeyed.

The illegal catching and shipping of immature undersized fish has caused considerable trouble to the Department, and no doubt in some cases has been the cause of injustice to some fishermen desiring to act in full accord with the laws and regulations. Experience has convinced me that in justice to all concerned, a staff of reliable, practical and competent inspectors must be engaged to inspect shipments at the different points from which shipments are made. This action is imperative to prevent a repetition of unsatisfactory transactions that have occurred in the past on the Niagara frontier. The men employed in this work must not only know their business, but must have the courage to do it without fear or favor, and must not allow any interference with them in the honest discharge of their duties from any source, not even by irresponsible parties who may desire to procure cheap fish by questionable means. Anglers, in their zeal and anxiety to protect their own interests, should realize that net fishermen have rights that must be respected.

Supplying the Home Market.

From careful enquiries made, I am satisfied that the complaints from various organizations and private parties that the fishermen will not supply local dealers is much like pig-shearing—more noise than wool. I have ample and satisfactory evidence that dealers all over the Province have frequently to cancel orders for fish, the supply exceeding the demand. Many of the fishermen who are not controlled by the American companies have satisfied me that they only ship their surplus catch to the United States, left over after filling all orders from local dealers. The price appears to be the difficulty. As stated in Report for 1906, the home market is a matter

of dollars and cents. The price of fish has increased in the same ratio as other commodities. Scarcity of means or inclination to use them, and not scarcity of fish, appears to be the trouble.

Many consignments of fish were examined in transit by our officers, to see if the requirements of the law were being observed, and the result was that during the early summer some shipments were found to contain illegal fish, and were confiscated, but the lesson proved a wholesome one, and after that but few consignments were found to be wrong. To afford better protection of the fisheries, it is believed that if the fish were examined at important shipping points before being shipped, and the packages labelled by an officer of the Department as having been inspected, much of the illegally caught fish which have been finding their way to the American markets would be prevented from reaching the other side.

The preservation of our Great Lake fisheries is one of the utmost importance. The Department is unable to consider favorably a great many applications for fishing licenses, having in mind that the first care is to see that the waters are not overfished. It is to be regretted that the co-operation of the fishermen, which it would only be reasonable to expect, is seldom if ever given, and one wonders when hearing the fishermen complain of what they call the hard conditions of their licenses, but which, after most careful consideration, were made a part of their licenses, the sole reason being the better protection of the fisheries.

During the past year much discussion has taken place between this Department and the tug fishermen as to the amount of net that they should be allowed to fish, and while the matter has not yet been definitely settled, it is one that will have to be dealt with in the very near future in a manner which will be fair and just to the fishermen, with due regard to the fisheries.

During the past summer I had the pleasure of a visit from Hon. K. A. Gupa, of the Indian Civil Service, Calcutta, who was desirous of obtaining information regarding the fisheries of Ontario. He had been sent out by his Government to study the fisheries in Europe, the United States and Canada, and on his visit to me he was given all the information obtainable. I also delegated an officer of the Department to show him the actual taking of fish by nets, and upon his departure he assured me that he appreciated very much the official attention and courtesy he had received, and that he expected the information given would be of much benefit to him.

Nepigon.

The Nepigon River had this year many of its regular visitors, and in addition many new faces were seen. The excellent fishing was a source of much pleasure to those who were able to visit this renowned stream. The cold backward season prevented many from going who had made arrangements to spend a few weeks in that locality.

Re-Stocking.

The work of re-stocking the inland waters with parent bass had to be abandoned this year, owing to the cold backward spring, which caused these fish to delay their coming to their spawning grounds until it was too late to carry this important work on with any probable degree of success. The undersigned has been considering whether it would not be better to do some of this work with fingerlings, and with this object in view enquiry has been instituted to find where suitable ponds could be secured for the

propagation of these fish, which to many anglers afford the most enjoyable of all sports, and it is hoped that during next year some plan may be decided upon which will enable this work to be carried on without interruption.

Angling Permits.

Many of our summer visitors who were obliged to take out angling permits before being able to legally angle in our waters expressed themselves as being pleased with the new regulations, believing that now fishing would be better protected, for no longer could ignorance of the regulations as to size and number of fish which could be legally caught be urged as an excuse. Our officers fulfil their duty in regard to the selling of these permits in a much more satisfactory manner this year than last, owing, I believe, to the better understanding of their instructions, and in consequence the revenue received from the sale of these exceeded considerably that of last year.

Patrol Service.

The patrol service during the year was performed partly by boats owned by the Government, and partly by boats chartered for that purpose. The "I'll See" was put in commission on the Georgian Bay as soon as the ice had disappeared in the spring, but it was found that she was not suited to those waters, and it was thought that the protection of the fisheries would be best served by chartering a steamboat, and the "Mary L." was then secured. For three months, with the assistance of the "Pearl" (which was used exclusively for patrolling the waters of Parry Sound and the Bustard Islands), she patrolled the waters of the Georgian Bay and the North Channel of Lake Huron in a very satisfactory manner; and while it was necessary at times to impose fines, the law in my opinion was never better observed. Capt. Gidley, who was in charge of the "I'll See," acted as an officer of the Department on board the "Mary L." and directed where the boat should go.

During November, the close season for whitefish and salmon trout, the tug "Thos. Maitland" was secured as an additional protection of those waters, and the officer of the Department who remained on board during her term of service reports that undoubtedly the presence of this boat prevented many nets being fished that otherwise would have been fished.

The purchase of the "Lurline" for patrol service was a wise one. She was well adapted for that purpose, and but for her untimely end the fisheries of the Georgian Bay and North Channel of Lake Huron would have received next year the protection which long ago they should have had.

The "Pearl" was chartered for three months during the summer, and carefully searched for trap nets, finding but few—a different situation from that of last year, the officer in charge assigning the reason to the thorough patrol which this boat gave to those waters, thus preventing fishermen, who year after year have made a profitable income out of the illegal trap net, from using this net.

The "Eva Bell" patrolled, as in former years, the Rideau waters. The officer in charge reports the law being well observed. For three months the "Dean" patrolled the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and filled a long felt want. Her services during the past summer prevented much illegal fishing, which year after year has been going on in spite of the watchfulness of our overseers. There is no doubt that a constant patrol should be kept of these waters for at least six months every year.

The officer who has charge of part of the waters of the North Channel of Lake Huron, and also part of Lake Superior, patrolled his district with gasoline launches, and many nets illegally set were confiscated, and some fines imposed. It is the opinion of the undersigned that, while the patrol service last year never was better, it is necessary in the immediate future to make it much more effective, and would suggest for your consideration that a fast seaworthy boat be put in commission as early next spring as possible, and be kept in commission until after the close season in November, on the waters of the Georgian Bay, North Channel of Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

During the past year the Department has lost two of its officers, viz., W. D. Wigle, of Cedar Springs, who was Game and Fishery Warden of Western Ontario, and who discharged his duties in a manner most satisfactory to the Department, and Mr. J. H. Starling, who this year was appointed a special officer to look after the waters of the Bay of Quinte and vicinity, and who rendered excellent service, which was much appreciated, not only by the Department, but by the residents of that vicinity who were interested in the protection of the game and fisheries.

Ruffed Grouse and Partridge.

The general hunting during the open season of 1907 has been fairly good, with the exception of ruffed grouse. These grand and hardy birds, during the last two seasons, have been very scarce, not only in Ontario, but all over the United States and the Dominion. No doubt two or three cold, wet and late springs are to some extent the cause of the scarcity, but owing to the immense extent of country in which the scarcity prevails, other causes must be sought for. The prevailing opinion of sportsmen and writers is that a general epidemic prevails from which these beautiful birds are suffering all over the continent. The comparative absence of snow in the northern woods of the Province, during the winter of 1905-1906, killed immense numbers. What little snow fell became crusted, on the surface of which thousands of dead ruffed grouse, better known as partridge, were found. These birds can endure very cold weather when on the move during the day, but they cannot live through the long winter nights on the exposed limb or branch of trees with the temperature 25 or 30 degrees below zero. During normal winters in our back woods, with two to four feet of snow on the ground, the partridge do not suffer from the extreme cold, in consequence of passing the long nights covered with from twelve to eighteen inches of snow. Nevertheless, the unfortunate fact is, that from a combination of circumstances, the partridge have decreased to such an alarming extent as to necessitate one or more close seasons to prevent the extermination of these, the most valuable and interesting species of our native game birds.

Quail.

In consequence of the quail nesting later than partridge, the late cold springs did not have the disastrous effect on our cheery and useful "Bob-Whites." I am glad to say, owing to close seasons and re-stocking, the effect of several hard winters have entirely disappeared. Sportsmen report having found, during the past season, these grand little birds more numerous than in past years. I hope the sportsmen, in conjunction with the farmers and their sons, will practise self-denial, and that care so essential in keeping up the supply of quail in the south-western counties of the Province. Modern

and improved methods of farming have not improved the chances of quail successfully contending with long and severe winters. The wire fences that are replacing the stump and rail fences, provide neither food nor shelter, while the latter provided both, to a large extent, during severe weather when neither were obtainable from other sources. It is not wise to depend on perpetuating the supply of quail by re-stocking. The sale and export may be prohibited by those States from which we have in the past procured breeding stock. If the Hungarian or European partridge will not fight and molest the quail, it would be advisable to endeavor to acclimatize these strong and hardy birds in our quail districts, which I am convinced would be suitable for them, they being similar in their habits as to feeding, nesting, etc., to quail. As I have previously stated, it rests with the sportsmen whether quail are to be perpetuated or exterminated, as in some of the neighboring States. If the unwise and selfish practice of killing entire bevies and not leaving any for next season's crop be pursued, then the end is in sight.

Ducks.

The duck shooting, which is general to a great extent over the whole of the Province, was not as satisfactory as in former years, no doubt in some measure due to the unusual cold and late spring. Although some good bags were made in some localities, good bags were not general. Now that our neighbors realize the folly of shooting ducks in the spring en route to their nesting grounds, we may reasonably expect to have more ducks in the fall than for some years past.

Woodcock.

These beautiful game birds, so dear to the heart of every true sportsman, are becoming scarcer in the Province each succeeding year, no doubt resulting from too many colored sportsmen and cheap pot-metal guns in the south, the winter home of these famous game birds. I have known one man to kill 300 woodcock in one season, within a radius of ten miles from Hamilton, a far larger number than can be killed in the whole Province in one season now.

Snipe and Plover.

These birds were found in sufficient numbers to afford good sport, in fact plover shooting is reported to have been more satisfactory than for many years past.

Capercailzie.

Mr. G. W. Bartlett, Superintendent of Algonquin Park, where the imported capercailzie were released some years ago, reports that three were seen last summer on the island on which some of the imported birds were liberated. Several others were seen by reliable parties. Mr. Bartlett reports having seen one himself. I am not surprised that more have not been seen, as they are very shy and solitary in their habits, retiring to the most dense and inaccessible pine woods. They do not increase as rapidly as other members of the grouse family, not rearing more than five or six in a brood. I consider it very satisfactory that numbers of them have been seen years after the imported ones were liberated, which proves conclusively that their surroundings are suitable, and that they are there to stay.

Caribou.

Few caribou have as yet been killed by sportsmen in the Province. Many have been killed by Indians who occupy the caribou grounds, beyond the reach of sportsmen. In the near future when the railroads under construction, and those contemplated, are completed, the caribou grounds of Ontario will become as famous as those of Newfoundland. I have heard of some very fine heads being obtained by Indians, within forty or fifty miles of Bear Island, equal in dimension to any procured in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland.

Moose.

One hundred and seventeen moose, or heads of same, were carried by the Dominion Express Company during the open season, exclusive of those killed by Indians and local hunters.

Deer.

3,886 carcasses of deer were carried by Express Companies, being 406 less than carried by them in 1906, and 576 more than they carried in 1905. Of course this is not one-third of the number killed in the Province during the year, when we consider those killed by Indians, and settlers under permits. The reduction from 1906 is due to the decrease in the number of non-resident licenses issued in 1907, compared with 1906.

Fur-Bearing Animals.

When we take into consideration the fact that, as a rule, beaver and otter frequent the rivers, streams and small lakes in the northern portions of the Province, inhabited by Indians, and where lumbering operations are carried on, it is surprising that so many of these valuable fur-bearing animals are to be found in their usual haunts. Many of the beaver dams are destroyed and flooded out by the construction of large dams for logging purposes. The rapid construction of railways, making nearly all portions of the Province easy of access, make it almost impossible to ever have an open season for these interesting denizens of the north country. One open season would be tantamount to extermination.

Muskrats are holding their own better than any other species of fur-bearing animal in the Province. When December was added to the open season, April should have been added to the close season, for various reasons too numerous to mention.

The present market value of mink has been adduced as a reason for their being protected during a part of the year.

The coarser species of fur-bearers have been fairly abundant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

E. Tinsley,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries

Toronto, December 31st, 1907.

GAME AND FISHERIES INSPECTORS.

TORONTO, Dec. 31st, 1907.

E. TINSLEY, *Supt. Game and Fisheries.*

SIR,—After travelling over a large portion of the Province during the fishing season and over a smaller portion during the closed season, I can say that I have found nearly all of the overseers and officers of the Department to be very attentive to and faithful in the discharge of their various duties.

The commercial fishermen are fairly well satisfied with the season's catch, although in many localities not as large as in previous years, this shortage in many cases being due to the late opening of navigation, causing them to be almost three weeks late in getting started.

In connection with this, I wish to call your attention to the almost universal belief among fishermen that wherever there has been young fish from hatcheries dumped on their fishing grounds that they can see the good results. This is especially true in the case of the men fishing above Point Edward, in Lake Huron; they know (they do not think) that the whole credit for the improved fishing is due to the Sandwich Hatchery.

I am of the opinion that if we had a number of these hatcheries at different points on the lakes that the results would be noticeable in a very few years, this I believe would be the case with whitefish more than any other kind. I would also call your attention to the difficulty your overseers have in enforcing the close season in some parts of Lake Erie, caused largely by the fact that in other parts of the same lake the close season for whitefish has been abolished.

Regarding angling permits, I do not find that there is any feeling among tourists or others against them, all acknowledge that it is the correct thing to do, but at the same time saying that most of this should be used in the restocking and protection of the angling grounds.

The licensing of guides is a matter worthy of your consideration. Not as a matter of revenue, but of protection. If these guides were licensed, the Department would have a certain amount of control over them and could make it part of their duties to see that the regulations as to the number and size of fish caught were adhered to, and no one can be in as good a position to do this as the guides.

I have talked to a number of anglers about this and nearly all of them agree with me in saying that this would be one of the best ways possible to enforce the regulations. The only objection that I have heard to this being done is the fear that it would be liable to create a monopoly, as they claim that there are not too many guides at present. But I am of the opinion that this would not be the case; by making the fee merely nominal it would not be a hardship on anyone and it would have a tendency to decrease the hours of labor, as a guide's day would end when his party had caught their legal number of fish, and this chance of shorter hours no doubt would encourage more men to engage in the business.

I might say that the above rule is in use in some localities and works well.

The Department should have a few bass ponds for the hatching of black bass, there being no doubt that the young bass are much better for restocking purposes than the parent fish.

The policy of the Department in not issuing any licenses for inland lakes where there are already settlers, or likely to be, is no doubt the correct one, but in some of these lakes far removed from any settlement and where the surroundings make settlement impossible, there might be (after a thorough investigation) no harm in allowing a certain amount of fishing, but not to the extent that there would be any danger of fishing them out.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. W. HOLDEN,
Inspector Game and Fisheries.

TORONTO, 31 Dec., 1907.

SIR,—I submit herewith a report of my work of inspection during the past season, memos. of which have been furnished you. I will therefore summarize these memos. as follows:

Examination of Inland Lakes.

It is well known that in Northern Ontario there are a number of lakes and rivers about which we practically know nothing. Their value has not been ascertained. This lack of interest was due largely to their surroundings being wild and unsettled. It is pleasing to note that the Minister is fully alive to the situation, and has decided to utilize them for the benefit of the Province in accordance with their value. Although late in the season before I got to work, I succeeded in getting information that enables me to say that there are numbers of these waters that teem with the finest quality of commercial fish, such as salmon trout, whitefish, pickerel, and pike, and can, with proper fishery regulations, be made to yield a continuous large revenue. It would be necessary, however, to change the system of granting fishing privileges from that which now prevails in the older part of the Province, where the licenses are granted on a yearly fee based upon the kinds and quantity of nets used, to a system of charging a royalty on the quantity of fish taken, and especially so, in view of the fact that the fishing operations will, in all likelihood, be carried on by, and in the interest of foreigners, or, which is most likely, altogether in the interest of the latter, as you are fully aware that fully 95 per cent. of the catch now goes to the United States, and the Department receives a mere pittance by way of license fees.

Now that these waters are getting more and more accessible, owing to the construction of railroads, the time is opportune for adopting a policy to meet these requirements, and should the above plan be adopted, it is pretty safe to say that the problem of granting more assistance to Northern Ontario will be greatly lessened by the outlay in some way of the revenue derived from those waters which are at present lying idle, although containing great wealth.

Fishery Laws.

The cry has been raised so often that the only thing necessary for the protection of the fish, is the establishment of uniform laws between Canada and the various States bordering thereon, that most people believe that there is something in it, but when we look at the facts, the hollowness of the cry is easily observable.

In the first place, it is a well known fact that the best fishing obtains on the Canadian side in all waters, not as is generally considered, on account of better protection or of less fishing, but is attributable to nature.

The question of making uniform fishery regulations with the several States bordering on International waters, being now under consideration at Ottawa, need not be commented upon here. The fact that the Federal authorities have had the right of making regulations for the proper preservation of the fisheries since 1867, and have left the fisheries to be destroyed during close season in certain localities noted for natural spawning grounds, cannot be successfully defended; nor can the action of that authority be justified in using the most destructive nets possible in dragging over the spawning beds at the breeding time in the Bay of Quinte waters, to take fish for the purpose of obtaining eggs to put in the waters where they have removed the close season for that particular kind of fish, while the netting is being carried on and millions of these eggs taken with the fish, which if permitted would have deposited them on the natural spawning beds. This is robbing Lake Ontario of the remnant of the whitefish for the very doubtful benefit of Lake Erie.

Stocking depleted waters.

For a number of years parent bass were caught in Lake Erie under contract, for the purpose of stocking inland waters, but the results are not very satisfactory for the following reasons:

1st. These fish were placed in waters thoroughly unsuited by reason of the lower temperature of the water than that from which the fish were taken, and the shock was too great for them to survive, particularly after having been caught and penned up for several days previously, and after travelling several hundred miles by rail. When placed in the new waters, a very large percentage of them died. The only feasible way of re-stocking waters with these fish is to select small ponds or streams having a similar temperature to the waters from which they are to be taken. Procure the parent fish in the fall months and place them in these rearing ponds and allow them to hatch out their own young in the following spring; these young fish will be sufficiently large enough for transportation in the fall, or perhaps it would be well to leave them until the following year, when they would be better able to take care of themselves, before removal. In this way we would have fish that were acclimatized, and they would be too small to be captured by the angler as is the case with the parent fish that survive the hardships incident to their transportation.

Enforcement of Regulations.

The regulations in some cases were not lived up to, and many fines were the result; but on the whole they were better observed than formerly, owing to the fact that it was found that the Department was not inclined to show partiality.

Staff.

The present outside staff, so far as I have seen, are fully capable of performing their duties, but are not sufficiently remunerated for the amount of work actually necessary for the protection of the game and fish, but nevertheless have done fairly well, considering the limited time they are able to devote to the work.

In some instances there are overseers who are stimulated into special activity from their sportsmanlike interest more than from any personal advantage, while others, although equally desirous of enforcing the regulations cannot afford the time unless at a great loss to their business. It is therefore absolutely necessary, if the game and fish are to be efficiently protected, that our officers be properly remunerated.

I regret to note the action of certain gentlemen in continually calling public attention to the necessity of protecting the game fish, while not a word is uttered in the interest of our great commercial fisheries. Those portions of the waters of the Bay of Quinte, River St. Lawrence, and Georgian Bay frequented by game fish, have been receiving, for years, special protection, and the sale of bass, maskinonge and trout has been prohibited, as well as a limit placed on the size and number of the fish taken. It will be thus seen that the Department has not overlooked the protection of game fish, and I am satisfied that these regulations are fairly well observed.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
J. S. Webster,
Acting Inspector.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries.

Game and Fishery Wardens.

Game and Fishery Warden William Burt, Simcoe, reports that the speckled trout have become very scarce in his district. In the few streams, however, where this game fish is found, they are reported to be as numerous as in the previous year. The bass at Long Point have been very plentiful, anglers having no difficulty whatever in securing the limit allowed by the Fishery Act.

During the year he was asked to investigate the fishing in the Grand River below Brantford. He found that a glue factory and a starch factory in that city were discharging their refuse into the river. This had the effect of polluting the waters so that the fish were killed, and, in his opinion, it would be impossible for fish to live in these waters while this pollution continues.

There are not many quail in this district, but during this year they have been fully as numerous, and he thinks a little more numerous than in the year previous. Partridge have been very scarce all through his district. The woods have been cut down, and the land cleared, so that there is not much cover left for them, and even in the covers the birds have been scarce. He attributes this to the cold late spring, although a number of people who study the habits of these birds think they were afflicted with some disease. Owing to the clearing up of the land there are not many black squirrels left in his district, but in places where the woods are dense enough they have been fairly numerous this year. The wild geese rarely visit his district in the autumn. Formerly great numbers stopped there in their northern flight in the spring, but of late years they have been very scarce, so that it is now a very rare thing to hear of a goose being killed in his district. Along the Niagara River and the Grand River wild ducks are reported to have been not so numerous as in previous years, but in the Long Point Bay district they

have been more numerous than for many years past, and the varieties of ducks have been good, there being great quantities of canvas-backs and red-heads amongst them. The muskrats have been numerous, and if it were not for the illegal killing of these animals, he is satisfied they would soon become a large source of revenue to owners of marshes.

A great many people have applied to him for permission to shoot ducks more than two hundred yards from the shore, their complaint being that in a number of places private persons or companies owned the waters two hundred yards from shore, so that it was impossible to get any shooting without breaking the game law or trespassing upon private property. Of course, he was unable to grant any such permission, but he would suggest that something be done to give the public the right to shoot more than two hundred yards from the shore where the land is taken up by companies or private individuals along the shore. He has watched closely the shipping of ducks on coupons issued to American citizens. He has visited nearly all the trains passing through Simcoe from the shooting district, and found quantities of ducks being shipped, but in all cases with the coupons attached. He is convinced, however, that more ducks were shipped than the licenses issued to this district would warrant. His impression is that some of the coupons were used more than once, and would therefore suggest that the Act be amended, making it necessary, when cancelling the coupons, that the date of cancellation should also be written on the coupons. He thinks this would prevent the coupons being used a second time.

A number of complaints have been made to him by owners of marshes that people have been illegally spearing the muskrats. As this is done secretly, it is very difficult to obtain evidence of such spearing. He is told that the owners of the marshes always prefer to trap the rats instead of spearing them. He would therefore suggest that the spearing of rats and the carrying of rat-spears in or near any place where rats frequent should be prohibited.

Owing to the fact that the residents along the shores are largely in sympathy with the persons who break the game laws, he has found it difficult to procure transportation by boat. He thinks it would be well worth while for the department to purchase a motor boat of high speed for use by the game and fisheries officers along the shores of Lake Erie. It would make it much easier to catch the offenders red-handed, and to confiscate boats, guns, &c., used illegally.

The game laws in his district, owing to a more vigorous enforcement, have been much better than in the past.

Acting Game and Fishery Warden Victor Chauvin, Windsor, reports that the fishermen are fairly satisfied with the year's fishing, especially with whitefish, the catch of which has been unusually good. He thinks some regulations should be made regarding sturgeon. He has seen people carry two or three of these fish at one time on their bicycle, and says it seems hard to see fish that grow to the size sturgeon do, caught when they are so small. He thinks if the season were closed for about two years, and not allowed to be taken of a less weight than 20 lbs., it would be more satisfactory to the public. He reports a fair catch of perch in Lake Erie.

As regards Game, he reports that quail have been more numerous than for some years past. The reason of the increase to a large extent has been the re-stocking done by the Department during the past few years. He is pleased to say that sportsmen as a rule are pleased with a smaller bag of birds than formerly, and have more dogs worked on game. The rabbit hunters are very destructive to quail on the snow, after the season closes. Quail are

reported plentiful this winter, and are doing well so far by the report of the farmers through the country. With a favorable spring, quail should be plentiful next fall. Partridge are becoming scarcer each year. Last fall there were few killed in the neighborhood, so the season he thinks should be the same as for quail. When the season opens on the 15th Sept. and closes on the 15th Dec., it gives the shooters too much excuse to be out shooting quail, and they claim they are out shooting partridge.

Wild geese were there in large numbers during the spring and fall of 1902 and 1903. The sportsmen used to have great sport chasing them and trying to get a shot at them. In those years he and his partner killed 146 one season over a life decoy, but the last few years they have been getting more scarce. They seem to change their feeding grounds, and the sportsmen are getting very few of them. Wild duck were abundant in spring, but they were very scarce last fall, except the grey and black duck, which were more plentiful than in years past; but the bluebill and other river ducks were very scarce, so the fall shooting was not satisfactory to the sportsmen for river shooting. Muskrats are as numerous as ever, a large part of his district being suitable for them. Sportsmen enjoy hunting them.

The game laws have been fairly well observed in his division.

Game and Fishery Warden T. A. Hand, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishery laws were broken in several instances, but chiefly by Americans. They have been doing as they like up in this country so long that they seem to have got the impression that they own the country. When you get American trap and gill nets set in our waters twenty miles over the boundary, it is time something was done. He got these nets on several occasions, but was unable to get their boats on account of not having a proper boat, and he thinks, to do justice to the men who pay a license and live up to the laws, there should be a good boat on the water all the time between Killarney and Michipicoten. It is very discouraging to our own men to pay a license, set their nets, and then have an American come along and set his net right across our man's who pays his license. He has seen this done, and of course he seized their nets every chance he got.

Judging from the success of the various hunters during the past open season, he is of the opinion that deer and moose are becoming more plentiful in that district. He is proud to say that he thinks the game laws are pretty well observed, as he had only one conviction during the year—that of killing one moose during the close season. He is also pleased to say that there were about three bucks killed this season to one doe. It will be noticed by the returns from there that they did not sell so many non-resident licenses as last year, owing, he has no doubt, to the raise in the fee, which he thinks was proper. He had about half a dozen Americans come to him, and when they found the fee was $50 they did not stay.

Wolves are on the increase—at least that is his opinion, and he thinks the bounty should be raised to at least $25 per head, and then a great many more would be killed. Beaver are getting more plentiful, also muskrats. Partridge are very scarce, owing, he thinks, to the lateness of the spring, also on account of the heavy fall of snow on the 28th May, which he thinks killed a great number of the young birds.

Game and Fishery Warden, Capt. A. Hunter, Belleville, reports that on the whole the commercial fishermen have had a very successful year. He would suggest that farmers and residents of the Province be allowed to spear suckers and pike for their own use in the early spring. He found that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout Eastern Ontario. He thinks better results and more revenue would follow if the angling permits

were raised to $5 per rod instead of $2 as at present. He would recommend that net fishing in inland lakes be prohibited or restricted, and the angling fee raised for non-residents of the Province. The American angler is perfectly satisfied to pay the increased fee if the game fish are protected. It is estimated that the tourist trade is worth at least $1,000,000 a year to Eastern Ontario. He would also suggest that some close season or other restriction be placed upon frogs, as, unless something along this line be done, the frogs will become extinct. Five years ago frogs were plentiful in numerous creeks, and now these waters are quite depleted.

In going through his district during September, duck hunters reported ducks unusually plentiful this year, particularly in the eastern porton. He thinks that the season for shooting ducks should not begin until September 15th, as in late springs (as was last) the young ducks are not completely feathered out and consequently become an easy prey to hunters. He thinks it would be better if the open season for ducks, shore birds, and all small game should begin at the same date each year.

He thinks that mink and muskrats should be grouped together having the same close season, as both seem likely to become extinct in a short time, if the present demand for their fur continues, and no restrictions are placed upon them. He is informed that both these kinds of fur bearing animals were scarcer this year than last, as also were beaver and otter. Deer also were less plentiful than formerly. He would recommend that hunters be limited to killing one deer each for the next three years, also that the use of dogs in killing deer be prohibited.

He would suggest that more care be taken in issuing settlers' permits, and none should be issued except to actual settlers, who should be bona fide farmers or householders of at least six months' occupancy. He finds that in several cases men living outside of the settlers' limits obtained permits from the issuers, killed their deer, and consumed it in towns and villages where they lived, some of whom he fined for so doing.

Game and Fishery Warden G. M. Parks, North Bay, reports deer as very plentiful, but going farther north; moose plentiful in the northern section of his district; partridge very scarce.

The Indians are very destructive to game and fish, and settlers would like to see greater restrictions placed on the Indians, preventing indiscriminate slaughtering of game.

Tourists are coming to the district in greater numbers each year, and a large summer colony is springing up along the French River, where many cottages have been built. The number of tourists visiting French River in 1907 was double the number of any previous year, and it would be an inducement for a still greater influx if the fish in Lake Nipissing were protected by the prohibition of net fishing.

Game and Fishery Warden C. N. Sterling, Kenora, reports that he has had very encouraging reports from his deputies. The Indians are the cause of the most trouble. He has been along the line of the C.P.R. to Port Arthur, and is trying to get Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora to form a protective association, which will do a lot in protecting the game. The lumber camps on the Lake of the Woods will not buy any game from the Indians, as the contractors have told them that if any game is bought from the Indians, and they are found out, the fine will be taken out of their wages. This is a great help.

Game and Fishery Warden J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris, reports as regards Game that the experience of deer hunters during the past season undoubtedly shows that in many parts of the Province where hunting has

been indulged in for many years, more drastic restrictions should be enacted, in order to leave a sufficient supply for breeding purposes. Many causes are assigned for the decrease in the game supply, but he thinks the real cause is that experienced by every new country, viz., the diminution of game as settlement and civilization advance. His opinion is, and always has been, that the prohibition of hunting with dogs is the keynote to the preservation of deer. On the other hand this would not be fair to men who take a pride in their dogs and enjoy the "music" of these animals as much as the actual killing of the game. The best hunting district in the Province is now being cut up by railways, making the ingress and egress comparatively easy to places which formerly were inaccessible. Many hundreds of deer have been taken out of such places during the past open season, and it is only a question of time before the stock is depleted. Next year the railway construction will penetrate that section much farther than at present, and an additional influx of hunters will be the natural result. He thinks that the day is not far distant when each hunter will have to be satisfied with one deer as his limit.

The "Fawn" clause is most objectionable for the following reasons: 1st: It is most difficult when taking a snap shot at a deer when running through the bush, to discern (in many cases) whether it is a buck, doe, or fawn, particularly whether a fawn or a yearling. 2nd: Many fawns are sure to be killed by mistake, and the result is that they are used in camp, fed to the dogs, or left to rot in the bush, and other deer killed to make up the hunter's complement—perhaps fine does which if saved would probably produce two good fawns in the spring. 3rd: It tends to make sneaks of honest men, as it is only human nature to resort to actions which one does not approve of in order to evade the paying of a fine.

The necessity of having to make affidavit by hunters as to the number killed by them is also most unpopular, and impossible to enforce without going to extreme measures with the majority of licensees. He would respectfully suggest that in framing the laws it is most necessary to make the clauses brief but plain, so that they can be understood by the masses and also to abstain from inserting any clauses which cannot be enforced.

Many complain of bull moose becoming scarce. Should this be so, the only remedy is to put on a close season for a term of years. He would most urgently advise the preservation of partridges for two or three years. These birds are becoming very scarce in the southern parts of these districts, and if not protected, there will soon not be enough left to perpetuate the species. He would recommend the same portion of the Province to be set apart for this protection as that previously named by him, viz., south of the French River, thence south of Lake Nipissing to Nipissing Junction, thence south of the C.P.R. to Mattawa, and west of said line to Ottawa.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in various sections. He would repeat his recommendations of last year—to leave the bounty on wolves as at present, but to increase it on females.

Regarding fish, he says that as his district is confined solely to inland lakes, in which no netting licenses are issued, he can only speak as to angling. This was poor at the commencement of the season, but materially improved later on. As many of our northern lakes teem with herring, and as these fish cannot be procured except by netting, he would recommend that settlers be allowed to use nets of certain length, mesh, etc., during the month of November, when these fish are found in shallow bays, a small license fee for which would not be objectionable. A few of these fish salted down for winter use would be a god-send to many settlers in the sparsely

settled portions of our north country. In case the privilege was abused, there is always the law to resort to. This would also refer to whitefish. No other varieties would be likely to be found in such bays at this time of the year, as the game fish would be in deep water. The introduction of maskinonge into Muskoka lakes (Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph) he believes would not be prejudicial to other fish, as they are found in waters which abound with bass, pickerel, etc. A rather remarkable occurrence came under his notice during the past season, viz., the catching of three whitefish on trolls, the artificial minnow being the bait on which all three were caught.

The laws, as a rule, have been fairly kept, netting being the chief contravention. He has during the past summer forwarded nine of these to the Department, which were confiscated.

Special Game and Fisheries Overseer.

Special Overseer Henry Watson, Toronto, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish was about the same as in 1906, with the exception of salmon trout, some very good catches being taken, considering the outfit of the fishermen. The fishing business is carried on in a happy-go-lucky manner by the majority engaged in it, and with very little profit, but he thinks it could be made fairly remunerative if gone about in the right way. The fishery laws were well observed by the fishermen, a small amount of illegal fishing being attempted in prohibited waters. The rod fishing around Toronto gets poorer every year. Some of the anglers blame it on the large number of carp, but the greater number attribute it to illegal fishing, while the cause of it all is the large amount of poisonous matter poured into the bay through the city sewers. The refuse from the gas works is bad, and there is lots of it, but the most poisonous of all is what comes from the tanneries, and paint works, and the wall paper factory. If the city council would stop this pollution they would do more for the rod fishermen than by the making of twenty $5,000 fish ponds. During the year he seized eight illegal shipments of fish, six passing through Toronto going to the United States, and two coming to the city.

Regarding game. On the whole the law has been better observed than ever before, very little illegal shooting having been attempted, considering the number of guns and motor boats owned in the vicinity, and that for four or five weeks in the spring between two and three thousand ducks made their home around Toronto Bay; some of them remain with us the whole year through. Out of three hundred motor boats he had trouble with only three, they having been too fast for him to catch with anything he could borrow or hire. All other kinds of game seem to be about holding their own.

With reference to illegal shipments of game coming into and passing through Toronto, very little of that business is now carried on, in comparison to what was done a few years ago. A portion of the falling off may be attributed to the scarcity of partridge. From enquiries made from returning deer hunters (and he made it a point to interview as many as possible), this grand game bird is very scarce all over the northern country, in some parts being totally extinct.

Overseer John Kennedy, Meaford, reports that the angling has been good in his division during the past year, bass, lake trout and speckled trout having been plentiful. The law has been well observed.

Overseer C. H. Knight, Byng Inlet, reports that of four licensed fishermen in his division, two were prosecuted for illegally fishing in close season, and were fined ten dollars each, and their boats and nets were confis-

cated. If the law is observed, the close season is just right to protect the whitefish when spawning in the fall. The fishermen report to him a scarcity of fish, and very little money made by them this year. Angling was good, and the bass were plentiful, and of large size. The law in reference to angling was well observed. The pickerel caught by angling were of small size. He would recommend that the fishery law be posted up on rivers and fishing grounds, so that local fishermen and tourists could read them, and thus have no excuse to offer for breaking the law.

Deer were very plentiful in the summer months, and the temptation is strong and the opportunity great for pot hunters, of which there are a few there, and they are very crafty. No violations of the law were brought to his notice that he could get evidence sufficient to prosecute, neither did he observe any himself. One man was shot there in mistake for a deer. While there was no evidence to convict, it was evident he was hunting for a deer, and he would recommend that steps be taken to have a law passed to make a penalty for an offence of this kind. While acting as special patrol in the open season for deer, he visited a number of hunters' camps, and found the law well observed. He would recommend that detectives be sent to places like Byng Inlet to detect pot hunters in the summer months, as it would be the means of preserving the game.

Overseer Henry Laughington, Parry Sound, reports that net fishing in his district was better this season than in 1906, and very few complaints came from the fishermen, as all seemed to be going along well. They all think it would be a good scheme to put in a fish hatchery in this locality. The rod fishing for black bass was much better than in the season of 1906, especially among the islands from Franklin Island to the Point au Baril section. There was very little trap net fishing in his locality, as the men that followed that kind of work had to give it up, on account of the boats cruising on the shore, which is very hard on that kind of net, and they have been cleaned out of his district pretty well.

Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.

Overseer H. A. Blunden, Sarnia, reports that the season opened early, but, owing to rough weather, some of the fishermen could not set their pound nets till late in the season. The most of them reported a large run of undersized whitefish during the herring and pickerel season, making it rather difficult to sort them out and return the same to the water without injury. There were complaints of Americans coming over to the Canadian side of St. Clair River and catching minnows. He made several attempts to catch the guilty parties, but, owing to the fact that they were equipped with a very speedy launch, he was unsuccessful.

There were few violations regarding the catching of undersized pickerel, in which all guilty parties were prosecuted. Taking the season all through, the fishermen had very little to complain of, as they had good catches, and were able to sell the same at good prices.

Overseer D. Kehoe, Millarton, reports that he had only two convictions in his division the last year. There was no fine; they were let off with a warning.

There has been no violation of the Game law that he had heard of, and he has been making enquiries. Game is scarce in that section of the country, but is more plentiful in the eastern part of the county.

Overseer R. McMurray, Bayfield, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has been good—better than last season. Trout fishing was

not so good, but whitefish are becoming more plentiful. Perch are plentiful, and the fishermen are fishing more for perch than for trout or whitefish. The pound net fishermen in his district are going more into gill net fishing, to fish for perch. It is only of late that the fishermen thought of fishing for these fish. He thinks that if there were more perch caught herring would become more plentiful, and while the fishermen are fishing for perch they also give the trout and whitefish a chance to multiply. He would recommend licenses for perch fishing. The close seasons were well observed. He made special trips more frequently during the close season, often going out to the nets with the fishermen, and found no cause for complaint. Of course, once in a while a few fish out of season will get into their nets, but this cannot be entirely stopped, although the men are careful not to make a point of catching fish which they know to be out of season. He had but two complaints of the infringement of the fishery laws for illegal fishing, but he did not fine any one. He found a gill net that was set through the ice to catch herring, which he took out and destroyed, but he could not find out who set it. There are no fishways in his district. There are sawmills on some of the rivers, but no sawdust or refuse is thrown in the water. About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught are exported to the United States.

As to game, he has kept a close watch over his territory to see that the law was carried out, Partridge are becoming more scarce each year in consequence of nearly all the woods being cut down for farming and other purposes. Wild ducks are plentiful in spring and fall. There are no deer nor wild turkeys in his district. The Game laws have been fairly well observed during the past year.

Overseer D. Robertson, Southampton, reports that the fishermen in his division did not have as good a season as last. In the early part of the summer the fishing was fairly good, but the season as a whole was very stormy. The fall fishing was almost a failure on account of the weather up till the last week, when the weather was all that could be desired, and the fishermen got some extra good hauls. One tug got five tons at one lift. That good week relieved the fishermen of a good deal of financial difficulty.

One man was fined $10 and costs for setting a net in the Sauble River. He believes the close season was well observed, as no violations came to his notice, although he kept close watch for same. Bass fishing was very good.

Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.

Overseer J. D. Campbell, Sylvan, reports that the law has been well observed in regard to illegal fishing in his district in the Aux Sauble River and its tributaries. The angling has been fairly good, but the catch was of coarse fish, there being but few game fish on account of the carp being very numerous. He has granted but two dip net licenses during the year, and their catch was very small.

In regard to the game, not one single violation of the Game laws came to his notice.

Overseer John Crotty, Bothwell, reports a decrease in the catch of fish this year, which may be accounted for by seines not having been used.

The fish caught were used for home consumption.

No abuses existed.

The close season has been strictly observed.

No illegal fishing came to his knowledge, therefore there were no fines.

No mill refuse has troubled the fish.

There are no fishways, but it is all clear sailing for the fish to get through.

Overseer Henry Osborne, Dante, reports that the catch of 1907 is a little below that of previous years. There is an apparent increase in the amount of pickerel over previous years, the principal of which is exported. The coarse fish are sold or peddled through the country in the locality of the fishing. No abuses have come under his notice, all the fishermen being resident farmers in close proximity to the river. Upon close examination he finds that the several close seasons are fairly well observed. Some of the fishermen say they realize the necessity for their own benefit of protecting the fish. There are no mills in his division, consequently no mill refuse in the river. There are no dams or fishways, and nothing to prevent the free passage of the fish.

Overseer Theodore Peltier, Dover South, reports that there have been no violations of the fishery laws in his division, and that the fishermen's reports compare favorably with those of last year.

Licenses having been cut off in the River Thames, there was no fishing in the river this year.

Overseer Remi Laframboise, Canard River, reports that the carp fishing has been a disappointment to the fishermen on the Detroit River, probably due to the lateness of the spring. However, some of the carp fishermen went to a big expense in constructing ponds in which to keep the carp during the time the prices are low, which shows that carp are becoming a commercial fish. He is strictly opposed to a carp license for the Detroit River, unless there are restrictions on the size of mesh. The carp licenses issued heretofore have contained no restrictions as to size of mesh to be used. The seines used have been of much smaller mesh than necessary, and there is a great temptation for the fishermen to keep the small pickerel and other fish that are often caught in them instead of returning them to the water. He would recommend that were a carp license issued for the Detroit River, a mesh of not less than three and one-half inches extension measure should be stipulated. However, the white-fish season has been fairly good. He has noted that for some time the catch each season has been larger than that of the preceding season. He is convinced that this result must be attributed to the fish hatcheries. Large quantities of fry have been placed in Lake Erie and the Detroit River by the United States hatcheries, and of course our hatchery at Sandwich has helped to produce this result. But he thinks that our hatcheries could be made to hatch twice as many eggs at a very small additional cost, which might do away with the aid of a close season in regard to different kinds of small fish. The catch has been about the same as last year. He has been over his territory from time to time, and is satisfied that the fishermen have fairly well observed the law.

In regard to Game, he arrested one offender for shooting game out of season, and fined him.

Lake Erie and Grand River.

Overseer H. A. Henderson, Pelee Island, reports that, from various reasons, there has been a falling off in the catch of fish in this district, the principal reason being the less vigorous prosecution of the fishing. His returns for the year 1907 confirm these conclusions. A comparison of the returns of previous years will, however, show that the fish still inhabit these waters in fairly good numbers, but that less means are employed in taking them. The season was very favorable to those employed in the industry,

and the returns, in his opinion, should have been greater. He is inclined to think that some of the fishermen are a little careless in keeping track of their catch, hence incorrect returns are made.

As formerly, all fish caught were exported to the United States, except a small quantity sold for home consumption.

No abuses existed in his district. The close seasons were well observed, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Henry Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling has been good in his division; bass and pickerel have been the best for some time, and numbers of coarse fish have been taken. Trout fishing has also been good. He thinks the law has been well observed, there having been only one fine for trout under size. He has had complaints about the starch and glue works emptying the refuse from their factories into the river.

There are four dams in his divisions, and only one has a good fishway.

All fish caught were for home consumption.

The rabbits in his division are very plentiful, but he thinks the game law was well observed.

Overseer S. Kraft, Ridgeway, reports that the fishing was very good the early part of the season, but during the sumer season not so good. A few of the fishermen did not fish, on account of sickness and death, but those who did fish did very well. The fish caught were mostly for the home market. They realized a very good price, and about one-fourth were sold in Buffalo.

The law was well observed in his territory. He kept a close watch over the fishermen. The game laws were also well observed.

Overseer Edward Lee, Lowbanks, reports that the pound net fishermen in his division had good catches early in the season, with a falling off later on. The nets were not set for late fall fishing on account of the loss and damage to them by storms. The tug fishermen had most excellent fishing in spring, the catch consisting chiefly of whitefish, and fishing continued good up to about the middle of August. They report a larger catch of whitefish this season than for a number of years—blues on the increase, herring better than last two years, perch not so plentiful, and not many jumbo herring. There was an enormous catch of blue pickerel in the fall, the nets having almost invariably been overrunning with fish when lifted. The present season promises one of the largest catch of fish recorded in many years. The blues, in spite of the large annual catches, seem to be on the increase. The catch of herring also has been good, but not so plentiful as the blues. This fall the catch of perch has been about the same as for the past five or six years, no great quantities being caught. Although the supply of fish was greater this year, the price was practically unchanged, owing, the dealers say, to the high prices of meat, which caused a greater demand for fish. The success of the fishermen who fish every day during the season contradicts the supposition that the lake's supply of fish is giving out.

About 95 per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

No violation of the game laws was reported or came to his notice.

No abuses exist.

The several close seasons have been well observed.

He had one case of illegal fishing without license of gill net, which was confiscated and reported to the Department.

Overseer Jas. McVittie, Blenheim, reports that generally speaking, the fish industry has been a paying investment, largely due to the favorable weather during the fall, which compensated to a large extent for the small catch in the earlier part of the year. The peculiar conformation of the shore

line in Kent has a tendency to affect the uniformity of the fishing. While the fishermen west of the Point of Pines were favored, the ones east lost heavily late in the fall; an opposite condition may prevail another year.

The regulations as to the observance of the law have been well maintained. Although some seizures were made from his district at the Falls. The carp fishing at Rondeau Bay has not been pushed to any extent—only four parties having licenses. He is pleased to note the disposition of the Department to increase the number, and would recommend that along with the seine license, a tremmel license be granted, on account of the short season that the fish are on shore. The tremmel net would enable them to fish in the deeper waters, and also among reeds and in localities where a seine could not be drawn.

Overseer J. P. Pierce, Port Rowan, begs to report that the general catch of fish for the past season have been about the average, both in quantity and size. The bass, however, in Long Point Bay have been far more numerous than for several years past, owing, he believes to the enforcement of the law prohibiting their shipment. This has led to the large increase in the number of summer visitors. The fishermen have respected the law very well.

Game.

Ducks have been plentiful especially the smaller varieties. Squirrels and rabbits were numerous. There were a few partridge shot, but quail are practically extinct in this part of the country.

Muskrats have been plentiful, with fur of a good quality, and the general opinion is that appearances are very promising for next year.

He would strongly recommend that the spearing of muskrats at any time or under any conditions be totally prohibited.

Overseer James Vokes, Nanticoke, reports that with the exception of some minor infractions of the laws, and some more or less groundless complaints, he has not had much trouble with his licensees during the past year. The two or three sharp lessons of the previous year evidently had a beneficial effect. Fishing all along his frontage has been exceptionally good again, whitefish and pickerel being very plentiful, and sturgeon more so than usual.

Overseer Lewis Wigle, Leamington, reports that the catch in his division has been very good, more particularly in the fall. It has been a long time since whitefish and pickerel were so plentiful, and the only way it can be accounted for is through the hatcheries. Herring are plentiful, and much larger than a few years ago. Some of the oldest fishermen claim that herring are larger because the number is less, and the feeding grounds better.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.

Overseer John Covell, Brighton, reports that the fishing and game of the past year in his division were much the same as the previous year. About 90 per cent. of the fish was exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption.

Overseer Thos. Gault, Deseronto, reports that the catch of fish with both gill nets and hoop nets was very much larger than that of 1906. The fishermen were well satisfied, and mostly observed the law in not abusing the privileges granted them. The angling was good and on the whole a great increase of fish was to be found in the Bay of Quinte.

It was also a prosperous season for game. The duck hunting was very good, and the laws were fully observed.

Overseer Irving Glass, Trenton, reports that he has only one licensed fisherman in his district, and he has a license to fish six sets of hoop nets. Gill net fishing is entirely prohibited in his district. He finds that fish, such as bass, maskinonge and pickerel are very much more numerous than in previous years. Angling has been excellent, and there have been some very nice catches made. No complaints of illegal fishing of any great consequence have been reported. He seized a few rods of gill net on two different occasions, and he thinks that the law has been fairly well observed in his district.

There have been a few cases of duck shooting in the spring which he investigated, but was unable to secure any convictions.

Overseer H. W. Hayes, Murray, reports that the fishermen in his district have had the largest catch this season in fifteen years. He has had no fault to find, as the fishermen have observed the regulations. One fisherman reported that when he was lifting his net, his little boy took an axe and chopped a ling in two, and he called to his father to come and look, as it was full of young whitefish and pickerel. It was the first time he ever remarked anything of the kind in all his experience in fishing.

He finds that since the doing away with gill net fishing in the Bay of Quinte, fish have multiplied. He also finds that the more ling, dogfish and carp that are caught, the more fish increase.

He has not discovered any illegal fishing this season.

Overseer Henry Holliday, Wolfe Island, reports that black bass fishing was all that could be desired through the latter part of July and August, but not very good the first part of the season. A great many Americans visit the waters for the purpose of angling, paying their usual angler's fee, although quite a number this past season availed themselves of the international waters below Kingston, where the bass fishing has been better than for years. The net fishermen also had an extra good catch during the past season. All kinds of fish were plentiful with them, and to his knowledge there were no violations among the fishermen, and not any fines. He also found the fishermen willing to observe the law.

Regarding game. The wild ducks were not very numerous during 1907. It was the worst year in his memory. Muskrats also were not as plentiful as in 1906.

Overseer E. M. Huffman, Hay Bay, reports that the fishermen of his division declare the season of 1907, as a very satisfactory one. A number of tourists visited there, and the catch was above the average; maskinonge were plentiful. There were no violations, except one case where three men from another division fished there without license. They were fined, and at once left. Some of the fishermen complain about the carp, and think there should be some means provided to destroy them.

Overseer C. J. Kerr, Hamilton, reports that the catch of herring, trout and whitefish has greatly fallen off this year, although the gasoline launch men fished with their usual energy. In regard to the boat fishermen at Burlington Beach, who do not fish far out in the lake, their catch was small, as the herring did not run on the shore last fall to any great numbers. There were 927 lbs. of pickerel caught, while previous years' returns do not show any.

He secured 2,000,000 whitefish fry from the Sandwich hatchery, and he planted them off the Beach on the old whitefish spawning beds in about 30 feet of water, ¾ of a mile from shore in the finest condition. He also secured 500,000 pickerel (dore) from the same place, and those he planted in the bay on the north shore well down to the Beach, in the best water in the bay. The

500,000 pickerel put in last year are beginning to show, on several occasions having been seen in thousands down near the beach, three and four inches long. In a few years he hopes to see good results from this consignment.

The usual spearing through the ice on the bay was permitted, and 93 persons took advantage of the privilege, but owing to the sudden breaking up of the ice and mild weather, and the dirty state of the water, fishing was almost a complete failure.

An attempt was again made down at the beach by some four fishermen there to carry on fishing in the bay in open defiance of the law, and it was there he gave two of them the race of their life. He pursued them by boat to land and then continued the chase by land, and made them drop their nets to get away. The nets and fish he seized, but the men escaped. He also seized several other nets in the bay from time to time, and effectually stopped illegal fishing there, but he suggests that a good man be placed on the beach continually during the next spring to assist him in enforcing the game and fishery laws, as he cannot be down there all the time. This he thinks would put a stop to all illegal fishing there.

He says he has had a great deal of trouble in regard to the whitefish caught in Lake Erie off the Counties where the close season has been abolished. A dealer in Hamilton states that he got all that was caught off Haldimand and Monck—$1,000 worth. It appears that the fishermen look to November up there for their main supply of fish during the year, as the whitefish come to shore at that time to spawn on the reefs and rocks, and it is at this time they are caught. All the fish he saw in the dealers' stores were spawners, and when he questions the dealers they slap an invoice in his face and say their fish come from these open counties, and nothing can be done in the matter.

Regarding the game he says, that at the opening of spring the wild ducks came to Burlington Bay in thousands, and remained up to the latter part of May. A few snap-shots were taken at them, but on the whole they were very seldom molested, one man being convicted for illegal shooting. Rail and other water-fowl were in abundance during the spring months.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in protecting the early fall ducks, some of the sportsmen making a dash into the Dundas Marsh during the month of August, but after all very little actual killing was done. The duck hunting in Burlington Bay this fall was not of the best, some claiming that the carp had destroyed the feeding grounds, but I cannot understand how this can be, for thousands of ducks are to be seen on the very same feeding grounds in the spring, and scarcely any in the fall. He suggests that sportsmen put feed upon the grounds they wish to shoot, as was done at Gage's Inlet with great success. Something of this kind will have to be done if we wish to keep the ducks in our waters, for any length of time, during their fall migration to the south. Some shooting from a steam launch was done during the fall, but the prosecution and conviction of one party of five put a stop to the practice.

A large flock of birds known as the "Guillemot" visited the bay during the fall, some few being shot before it was discovered what they were. This is the third time that these birds have visited the bay in thirty years.

Muskrats he says have been very plentiful in the marshes, at least three thousand pelts being taken during the year.

Regarding insectivorous birds he says; that human inclination to destroy bird life has not abated to any great extent since he was a boy, and a great deal of work is necessary to prevent men and boys killing off our song birds.

The foreign element he says is very hard to handle. They go about the woods and fields, with their cast iron guns, killing everything in sight from the robin to the ground-hog, anything in that line being considered a delicacy by those people. They are very poor marksmen, otherwise the damage done would be more than is actually the case. Sunday is their favorite day for this kind of work. They are dangerous people to handle, all going heavily armed, and would not hesitate to injure anyone interfering with them. He had some trouble with them during the year and succeeded in putting a stop to most of the Sunday hunting.

Overseer Thos. Mansfield, Pickering, reports that the general opinion among the fishermen was that the fishing was a great deal better than the previous year. The whitefish seem to be increasing every year, and the herring fishing was also better than for some years past, although the fishing was not pushed much by the fishermen in his district for several reasons. One was the good times and high wages at other callings, which coaxed them away from fishing. The fishermen observed the law very well. But he got some reports of illegal fishing for pike, etc., by parties living in the vicinity of bays and creeks, and he visited Whitby and seized 200 yards of net containsix pike, but did not catch the parties to whom it belonged. He also visited Rosebank in the west end of his district, looking after things in general, and also with the object of selling angling permits, but found none but residents of Ontario fishing there. He watched for illegal fishing, and dragged Pickering Harbor, commonly known as Frenchman's Bay, but got no nets there. The trolling for pike has not been as good for the last two or three years. It seems to be the general opinion that this is caused by the increase of carp, and he thinks that if some way of catching them was allowed so that the other fish could be liberated, and the carp sold to defray the cost of net, etc., it would be a good thing for the anglers.

Overseer J. C. May, St. Catharines, reports that the fishing for the year 1907, has been a trifle over the average, the catch of whitefish being about the same as other years; but there has been a large increase in the herring catch, making it the best season the fishermen have had for some years. Some of the fishermen in his division did very little fishing, excepting in the fall for herring. The laws have been well observed by the fishermen. He has been over his division several times during the season, and has always found them living well up to the law.

Overseer J. H. Murdoch, Bath, reports that the catch for 1907, as far as he could make out, was as good as 1906. Whitefish and trout were plentiful. The catch of coarse fish was small compared with the catch of other years. The anglers were well satisfied with the fishing, and as far as he knows, the law was well observed. There is no strife there between the gill net men and the anglers. There have been no abuses of the law, and the fishermen have well observed the close seasons. There have been no violations of the Game and Fishery laws.

Overseer Wm. Sargant, Bronte, reports a small decrease in the catch of fish as compared with previous years. Herring fishing is the chief industry, but had the fishermen fished for trout with the same vigor as they do for herring, the catch would have been a large increase over the former years. They use nothing but six and seven inch mesh, as they find it pays a great deal the best. The German Carp are very numerous in the twelve and sixteen mile creeks, and he thinks some way should be adopted to destroy this noxious fish. Angling has been very fair in the twelve mile creek, but

he is strongly of the opinion it would have been a great deal better had it not been for the German Carp.

The fishery laws have all been well observed.

Overseer J. W. Taudvin, Kingston, reports that fishing of all descriptions in his district was above the average, in fact much better than in former years. Probably there were not any more fish caught by angling than in former years, but it was owing to a lot of stormy weather in July and August. The black bass fishing has been the best in years.

Overseer R. J. Walker, Port Credit, reports that the season's catch has been good, being an increase over the year 1906. The prices and demand have both been good, a large quantity of fish being used in the vicinity of Port Credit, the balance being shipped to Toronto. As for angling, it has been the best for years. Black and white bass have increased considerably, also perch. It is quite a difficult task to estimate the amount of angling done, but as the electric cars run to Port Credit, a great many more people came out to fish, and on holidays there are scores of people fishing along the river for the distance of a mile and a quarter. The law has been very well observed. He has had to keep his eye on a few parties whom he suspected, but it did not amount to much after all.

Overseer H. E. Wartman, Portsmouth, reports that the bass were not so plentiful in 1907 as the year before, but he never saw so many eels. One could go out when it was calm and see them crawling in every direction. The old fishermen in that section claim that eels live on the spawn of other fish, and if that is the case he thinks that is one reason why the bass were not so numerous this year.

The wild ducks in this section were more plentiful, also plover. There was quite a lot of shooting done out of steam launches, but he could not get nigh them in a rowboat. He thinks game and fishery overseers ought to have good strong glasses to enable them to see the name of the launches two or three miles off. The season for muskrats, he thinks, is too long, He has noticed the rats killed in December and January were not well furred, and the skins consequently not worth as much as if they had been caught later. He found that some unprincipled person had cut holes in houses the first of the winter, which made it ruinous to the rats. March and April are the two months their skins are prime.

Overseer W. R. Wood, Toronto, reports that there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of trout caught, but otherwise the situation remains much the same as last year, with a slight falling off in the herring and whitefish. It may be said, however, that fishing as it is carried on here can hardly be called a commercial enterprise, as very few devote their whole time to the business, but depend on other forms of employment.

During the season six small gill nets were confiscated, which had been set in prohibited waters. They were probably set by boys for sport. At present the licensed fishermen strictly observe the laws governing the fishing industry.

River St. Lawrence.

Overseer Nassau Acton, Gananoque, reports that the fishery and game laws were well observed in his district. He had no complaints as to netting, etc., and the guides in his division are trustworthy and would have reported any violations.

The fishing has been as good as the average, but the guides say they did not do much this season on account of the summer hotel not having been opened until late in the season.

Overseer Isaac Blondin, Cornwall, reports that the angling in his division, which is the only fishing done, was about equal to former years. Anglers report a catch of from 40 to 50 maskinonge, and the catch of dore, pike and perch was also good. There were no licensed fishermen for set lines this year; all the fish caught are for home consumption, little or no fish being shipped from there. The close season was well observed. No violations of the law or illegal fishing of a serious nature came to his notice. There are no fishways in his division. The number of tourists has decreased in the last year.

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.

Overseer Fred. Blanchard, Fort Frances, reports that he has been over nearly all the fishing grounds in his district, and finds the few fishermen that are holding licenses observing the law. There are no speckled trout or black bass in Rainy Lake; adjoining lakes in Manitou have lake trout and black bass. Bass are the only game fish in that country, but he has been given to understand the whole American shore of Rainy Lake will be fished next summer, and as there is only an imaginary channel boundary, it will need a lot of watching. He has only had one case of poaching, which was a conviction and $15 fine. About 75 per cent. of the fish caught in these lakes are shipped to the United States. The fishermen were disappointed in their last season's catch. The water was too high for a successful season, but nearly all will want renewal of license. He cannot report on increase or decrease of fish, as this is his first season as overseer.

Lake Superior.

Overseer W. Gordon, Port Arthur, reports that the fishing has not been as good this year as last. The cause of this was the late spring, the navigation being considerably later in the different fishing grounds. Owing to the lateness of the spring, the run of fish to the different grounds was later than usual. This was especially noted in the eastern portion of his district. At Rossport the fishermen had small catches during the earlier months. However, later in the summer the catches increased and throughout the reports were encouraging, and the fall catch was large.

In the Thunder Bay grounds the herring fishing was particularly good, some good large catches being made. As high as seven tons having been taken from the nets in one instance. The gill nets were filled with the fish.

There is but one inland lake licensed in his district, viz., Whitefish Lake. The reports of the fishing on this lake were good. The licensee has been husbanding the resources of the lake during the years she has been fishing. At times she will give the lake a rest, not putting a net in dur ing the whole season. By doing this she has kept the lake up to the stand ard, and there has been no decrease in the output.

Owing to the large demand now for fish in the Canadian markets, th shipments of fish to American points have dropped off. The local marke also take a large supply of fish, the result of the great increase in popul tion of Port Arthur and Fort William.

He has made every possible effort to protect the fish during the clc season, and he might state that the fishermen have observed the season wc

Owing to the fact that the mill owners in this section do not depc their mill refuse in the waters, there has been no injury occasioned to fisheries as a consequence. No illegal fishing came to his notice dur the season.

During the season he visited the different fishing grounds and found that the fishermen were all complying with the regulations.

The fishermen of this district deem it advisable that a hatchery should be established here. At the present time the spawn is taken to Duluth, by employes of the Duluth Fish Commission. In the fall some fry is returned, but it is thought that only a small portion comes back to the Canadian waters. It is felt that if a hatchery were established at this point, it would do considerable for the fisheries of Lake Superior.

River Nepigon.

Overseer P. A. Leitch, Nipigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nipigon waters during 1907 was not so large as on previous years. This was accounted for principally by the season being over a month later in opening, and the extremely cold weather generally prevailing throughout the whole season; making it unnecessary for the people to leave the large centres to escape the heat.

Owing to the extraordinary dry season of 1906, when the swamps, tributory to the Nipigon, were completely dried up, and the snow disappearing so slowly last spring, the waters of the Nipigon were much lower during 1907 than on any previous season recorded. On this account fishing in these waters during the past season was very good, until the stream was swollen by the continuous rains of July, August and September.

The good fishing was accounted for by the low water making numerous pools accessible, that, during high water or ordinary conditions, are too dangerous to approach sufficiently close enough to fish them with safety.

The low water also gave opportunities to observe how numerous the coarse fish are becoming in this river, and the destruction they are causing upon the famous game speckled trout for which the river is renowned.

Considering that for years the Nipigon has been fished for nothing but the game speckled trout, this would naturally reduce their numbers by degrees; but when also considering that nothing has been done to reduce the quantity of the coarser varieties, it is quite easily accounted for why the river is becoming overrun with the coarser varities which live largely upon the spawn and fry of the speckled trout. It is, therefore, not surprising that the speckled trout should be becoming less numerous year by year when they have such odds to contend with.

As a natural course of events the famous Nipigon, known the world over for its large speckled beauties (attracting as it does numerous wealthy people, from, practically, all parts of the world), will in a very few years, if something is not done to rid it of the course varities, become so unattractive as to be classed with the fished out streams.

The money spent annually in the country by this class of people is of no small importance. But this to my mind is only of minor importance in comparison with other benefits to be derived from attracting large numbers of this class of people to the country annually for recreation. These people on such trips incidentally become acquainted with the undeveloped natural resources of our country, and are largely instrumental for the introduction of much foreign capital in the development of these resources, and which we are so much in need.

There is only one Nipigon, with its world-wide reputation for its large size speckled trout, and its magnificent scenery. It would, therefore, be a serious mistake and loss, not only to the Province, but the whole Dominion, if the necessary precautions not adopted, to not only maintain the standard

that there are some who would like to slaughter the fish. The Americans are getting to understand that the angling permits are for the protection of the fish, and as for young bass they are getting numerous. He says he could sit on his own dock last summer and see lots of small bass swimming, and quite a number on the shore spawning, and he is thoroughly convinced that they are increasing in the last three years by the numbers caught. There are more rod fishers coming to the Georgian Bay every year, but he thinks the pike ought to have a close season. Their spawning time is from the 1st of April to the 20th. The pickerel have had a hard blow with the trap nets, and it is very seldom that a pickerel can be taken on this end of the Georgian Bay.

Deer hunting was good last year in his district. The settlers are beginning to see the folly of killing them out of season, and as far as he could see by the number that went out in the fall they are holding their own. Partridge are not as plentiful as formerly, but if they are closely protected they may increase. The half breeds are hard on them during the early part of the winter when they are breeding. He has never had a complaint against any of them for killing them out of season, nor has he ever run across any one with partridge out of season. Ducks have increased in numbers in his district during the past year, but there is one thing about it, the trappers kill quite a few in the spring. The fall shooting of ducks was good.

Overseer J. W. Jermyn, Wiarton, reports that the fishing in his district was not good during the early summer and part of the fall, the weather being very rough, and heavy winds prevailing most of the time, consequently the catches were light. However, the latter part of October was fine and fish plentiful. Those engaged made a fairly good season. During the month of December the weather was exceptionally fine. Steam tugs were not in commission at that date, but the fishermen with sailboats did well, getting large catches of fine trout. The herring fishing was also good. The trout and whitefish were later than usual this season before coming on the shoals. About October 15th they came to Tobermory, and from there down the Bay to Wiarton, therefore the season was short.

Most of the fishermen in his district observe the law very well, but yet there are others (outlaws) who get no license, set nets and lift them during the night, salt their fish, hide them in caves in the rock and thick underbush along the shore, making it almost impossible to trace them. If the Department could furnish a small steam launch, or even a good gasoline one, this illegal fishing could soon be stopped.

Overseer J. A. Fraser, Prescott, reports that the "Laura" was fitted out about the 10th April, making her first trip on the 13th, and periodical trips through the rest of April and May, keeping on the move through June, July and August, as the weather would permit. The balance of the season she made a few odd trips, as occasion required. He says that the "Laura" did good service this year, and that he did not have any trouble with her engine, with the exception of breaking a couple of paddles off her wheel while in shallow water. He also made a successful season otherwise, having seized and confiscated one skiff, two spears, one large jack, one night line, and two lots of fish, and having one fish company fined, besides reprimanding and letting off with a caution several minor cases, where he was convinced there was a misunderstanding.

He collected a lot of information, which will enable him to either catch or put down some illegal work which still exists. He believes he has succeeded in putting a stop to the worst evil in that part of the St. Law-

rence, namely, dynamiting. There is still, and ever will be, much hard work to be done, as fishermen in general are bound to have fish, legally or illegally, most especially in that locality, where the Americans come over, fish and get out. He had the pleasure during the year to see several on the run, which plainly gave him to understand that they kept their eyes open for him, and also were afraid.

Overseer James McNairn, Iroquois, reports that during the past year in his district there was a better catch of pike and pickerel, but black bass were not so plentiful. He thinks the close season should be extended until the 1st July instead of the 15th June. He attributes the improvement in the catch of pike and pickerel to the fact that the parties who fish net and use dynamite there have been pretty well scared.

No fish were exported, but all were used at home.

To the best of his knowledge the close seasons were kept, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

There are no saw mills or other mills in that locality that dump refuse into the river.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Geo. M. Slate, Rockport, reports that in his district the fishing has been much better this year than last, the catch being much larger in size. In regard to illegal fishing, he has found very little of it being done, although he has had occasion to warn several parties during the season, especially at the opening, when he had some trouble owing to the American season opened on the 9th and ours not until the 15th. They were under the impression they could encroach on our territory. The license granted for minnow catching in his division is very beneficial, as they must have the minnows to catch the fish.

Overseer George Toner, Gananoque, reports that he captured five sets of hoop nets, three of which he returned to the owner, who made a sworn statement that the tags had been stolen off. The other two sets he has in his possession. He has made repeated enquiries of oarsmen and guides, who make it their business to row fishermen and tourists in his district, and one and all of them distinctly state that the fishing in that locality was the worst last season it has been for ten years. He would recommend that no licenses for netting be granted there. He would also recommend that no licenses be granted to net any kind of fish from the mouth of the Gananoque River to Marble Rock.

Nipissing.

Overseer F. Baechler, Nipissing, reports that there were no nets in operation in the South Bay portion of Lake Nipissing, the use of pound nets being confined to other portions of the lake. It is the general opinion of everyone that the fish in Lake Nipissing are becoming scarce, owing to the continued use of pound nets in some portions of the lake, and the feeling in the locality is that no licenses should be issued for Lake Nipissing. The number of tourists, mostly Americans, who visit that locality, seem to be increasing, each year showing fresh faces. But a good proportion of them go to Restoule and Mamasaugmasene lakes, owing to the fact that the fishing in those waters is considered superior to that in Nipissing. The law is well observed by these tourists, who scarcely ever take the legal maximum limit.

Overseer D. McKelvie, New Liskeard, reports a slight falling off in the quantity of fish caught, due to one licensee not operating in those waters.

All fish were used for local consumption; no abuses existed; the close seasons were well observed; no illegal fishing came to his knowledge; the mill owners observed the law respecting dumping sawdust or other refuse into the waters; there are no fishways in his division.

Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow.

Overseer Samuel Coulter, Gilford, reports that the season of 1907 has closed with the law being very well observed. The fishing season there was hardly as good as in former years. Maskinonge seem to be on the decrease—perhaps due to so many carp in the bay destroying the small fish and spawn. Bass and herring were quite as good as in former years, and suckers and whitefish also. The whitefish caught in those waters are not the same kind as those in the Georgian Bay. If the carp could be destroyed, he thinks the better class of fish would greatly increase. The game laws were also well observed this year. Geese and ducks were not quite as plentiful as usual, possibly due to the long cold spring of 1907.

Overseer Wm. McGinn, Orillia, reports that he is pleased to say that he has had very little trouble with law breakers as to fishing unlawfully, and it has not been necessary to make a conviction for an infraction of the law.

He had a little trouble with the Indians in the spring of the year, spearing in the east branch of the Severn River, near Washago, and they claim this as part of their reserve.

The fishing in the Severn River and Sparrow Lake last season was very good, especially lunge and pickerel, and the large number of tourists that annually visit this district have some good sport.

He thinks they ought to have a few cars of bass put in these waters, and hopes the Department will favor them with some early in the year.

In Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, the fishing was also good, especially bass.

He is also pleased to say that he has a good gasoline launch which he uses to good advantage in protecting the fish, as he can get around much better and cover more ground in the time he is out.

Regarding the game report for North and South Orillia, there is very little to say respecting game in this district, as there is very little of any kind, but what little there is has been protected by both himself and settlers generally.

Overseer Donald McPhee, Uptergrove, reports that the bass is small but plentiful, and the whitefish and trout are increasing. The carp are very plentiful. The fishing has been better in Mud Lake this year than it has been for several years. Pickerel, maskinonge and bass are the chief fish caught in that lake.

Muskrats are plentiful in his territory. The partridge are scarce, the cold spring having killed all the little ones. Ducks are plentiful, minks very scarce.

Overseer Hector Macdonald, Beaverton, reports that he visited the different fishing grounds in his district, and no illegal fishing came under his personal notice. He had a couple of reports of illegal fishing, which he investigated, but could lay no charge, and in all he thinks the law was pretty well observed. There were quite a number of campers during the summer, and they appeared to be very well satisfied with their catches, although the weather was very rough in the first part of the season. He would like to see the close season for lake trout from the 10th October until the 10th November, as they come in to spawn about the 10th October.

Overseer Harry Mayor, Painswick, reports that no violation of the fishery laws came under his observation during the last year, and consequently there were no convictions. He received three applications for licenses for night lines, which were granted by the Department. I understand the privilege of using night lines in Lake Simcoe was granted for the purpose of getting rid of some of the objectionable coarse fish, such as dog fish, etc. He finds that there have been very few of this variety of fish taken, the kind caught being chiefly whitefish, and not in very great numbers. To his mind a greater harm is done in the destruction of vast quantities of what are commonly called minnows, but which he believes to be the small fry of other fish. He did not have occasion to grant any angling permits, as all tourists fishing in his division were residents of Ontario.

As regards game, his duties have been light, by the co-operation of the residents. The game in that locality consists chiefly of hares, black squirrels, partridge and ducks, the two former being very numerous.

Overseer Robert Tillett, Roach's Point, reports a decrease in the number of maskinonge caught in 1907, but the bass fishing was very good. There is an abundance of whitefish and trout in Lake Simcoe, and the men who live around the lake would like to have a license to spear them through the ice.

Only one case of illegal fishing came to his knowledge—that of some whitefish caught in close season and shipped to Toronto and seized. The guilty parties were fined.

The close seasons were very well observed.

Overseer Henry Thompson, Brechin, reports that trout and whitefish are very scarce, only one trout being caught last year to his knowledge, and very few whitefish. No herring were caught last season, but bass were very plentiful toward the close of the season. Carp are very numerous, thousands being along the sand and muddy parts of the shore. They are always in the shallow water in June. The other kinds of fish have been getting scare fast since the carp first came around five years ago. The close season has been well observed in his division during the past year, there having been no occasion to fine anyone. He sold one permit for angling in Rama, which is not in his division.

Overseer C. West, Holland Landing, reports that the Game and Fish laws have been strictly observed in his division, and he has had no occasion to fine anyone. He regrets to say, however, that the black bass and maskinonge are on the decrease, but the pickerel are very plentiful, the reason being, he thinks, that they spawn early in the season before the carp come. The smaller fish are also very plentiful, that is to say, catfish, perch and small rock bass.

Overseer G. W. West, Holland Landing, reports that the Game and Fishery Laws have been well observed in his district. He regrets to say, however, that maskinonge and other game fish are on the decrease, owing to the carp being so numerous, which he believes destroy the spawn, and are also destroying the rice beds on the river and bay shore. Bass fishing is fairly good, and some very large bass have been taken.

Counties of Brant, Dufferin, Durham, Grey, Middlesex, Ontario, Peel, Wellington.

Overseer William Boler, Byron, reports that the fishery laws were well observed this year in his district, and that more bass were caught than last year.

The game laws were also well observed. He posted up all the notices in various parts of his district. Black squirrels are getting to be very scarce. There should be a close season for them for the next three years, or else they will soon be extinct. Quail are more numerous than last year, and partridge are very scarce. He would suggest that a license fee of $2 per year per head be charged all people coming out from towns to shoot on farms, as they try to run things round Byron and vicinity.

Overseer A. Clunis, Claude, reports that he feels quite well satisfied that the close season for fish has been very well kept this season so far. He thinks the people are beginning to understand that if they do not obey the law as to close season, they will very soon have no fishing at all. He finds, in going over some of the tributaries of the Credit, that there were some very fine spawning beds of speckled trout. He has kept a close watch of those beds, and has not got any trace of them having been molested.

As to game, we have quite a few partridge, but they are quite hard to get, as the woods are run by hounds at all times of the season. They are making rabbits and hares very scarce, as they catch and kill the young.

Overseer A. Corsant, Masonville, reports that the principal fish caught in his district last season were nearly all suckers, although there were a few fine specimens of black bass. The close season was fairly well observed. He received one report of illegal fishing in the south branch of the River Thames, which he investigated and found to be false. There are five fishways in his district, two of which are fairly good. In his opinion the parties owning dams on the River Thames should be compelled to erect proper fishways.

Overseer J. W. Gibson, Strathroy, reports that last spring he had some trouble with parties putting refuse into a stream and in one instance an old dead horse, all of which he made them remove forthwith. The anglers have had a fairly good year's sport. Some fine pike were taken, one weighing 14 lbs. There have not been many black bass taken. There are many kinds of bass there, such as rock bass, which makes good sport, and green bass in great numbers. The people there are not so afraid of the carp now as they were, as they find they do not do much damage to other fish.

There are two sawmills in his district, but no sawdust goes into the water.

He has had enquiries about licenses to use gill nets in the stream four or five miles west of Strathroy, but does not think it would do to grant them, as no fish would get up there.

Overseer James Gillespie, Berkeley, reports that he issued no license to anyone, and cannot say anything as to the larger fish. As to speckled trout, which are plentiful in his district, he has reason to believe that the law has been fairly well observed. Some parties have been suspected of using nets, but he has not been able to get any evidence. Some years ago the netting of speckled trout was, he believes, a common thing, but the fact that there is an overseer in the district has almost put a stop to it. In 1906 he had a notice in the local papers warning the public that anyone violating the law would be prosecuted, and he believes it had a good effect. No illegal fishing came to his knowledge. There are no navigable waters in his district, and no fishways, so far as he knows. He is of opinion that the law with regard to netting speckled trout should be published and printed in the Fishery Rules and Regulations, as well as the close season. He has had those rules posted up in different parts of his district.

Overseer Frank Hunter, Dorchester, reports that no illegal fishing came to his notice, therefore, there were no fines or confiscations. The principal

fish caught at that point on the River Thames are bass and pike. Some fishermen report large catches of bass this fall. There are no mills or dams in his district, and the fish have a clear right of way.

Overseer J. F. Kern, Burford, reports that for the past year the fishing has been considered good by the majority. He finds that pike and bass are plentiful in the waters known as Whiteman's Creek, and also that carp abound in the Lower Pond at Oakland. He has no infractions to report as those fond of angling have helped them to prevent any illegal taking of fish. Taking it all over his district, there was rather an increase in the take of fish.

As far as game is concerned, he says it is scarce in his district, muskrat, quail and partridge being all there is to be seen, and these are not at all plentiful.

Overseer George Moffatt, Glen Cross, reports that this has not been so favorable a season for fishing as usual, on account of the dry summer and the streams being so low. The trout seem to be getting scarcer every year, which he attributes to the suckers interfering with their spawning beds; the suckers are increasing every year.

No violation of the Fishery Act were brought to his notice during 1907, and the mill owners are observing the law better than they did years ago.

Overseer James Myers, Orchard, reports that the chief fish in his district are bass and speckled trout. The trout he examined were not as large as last year. No fish were sold, all being used at home. No abuses existed, except fishing bass out of season. The bass season was violated by a party at Mount Forest, whom he had up before a J.P. He was let go with a warning. No illegal fishing came to his notice, except a party at Holstein whom he found with two trout under size. He warned him not to have any trout under six inches. No sawdust or refuse is allowed to go into the waters in his division. There are three fishways in fair order. The slides are hard to keep in order, as the high water in the spring wrecks them. It it the general wish of the trout fishermen that the season should end Sept. 1st in place of the 14th.

No violations of the Game Act came to his notice.

Overseer John Small, Grand Valley, reports that he has nothing but speckled trout in his division, and they are not very plentiful in the streams, but there are three private ponds in Melancthon with quite a number of trout in them. The close season has been well kept, as far as he knows. No illegal fishing came to his notice. There were no fish sold in his division.

Overseer C. Twamley, Cavan, reports that he watched the creek known as the Cavan Creek, from the middle of May till the bass went down to the Otonabee River. There has not been a net set since he was appointed. He went twice a week from September till December up into Manvers to look after the trout, and he is informed by the farmers along the creek that this is the first year the law has been observed.

COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS, PRESCOTT, RUSSELL, CARLETON, RENFREW, LANARK, GRENVILLE.

Overseer Erwin Christink, Pembroke, reports that there were seventeen fishing licenses for domestic purposes taken out for the year, 1907, in the district of North and South Renfrew. Licensees all complied with the law,

with the exception of one, who was prosecuted and his nets confiscated. He thinks that the shortage of fish in different lakes is owing to the fact that there are too many suckers and coarse fish in those waters.

He has seized and destroyed twelve nets used for illegal fishing. He also destroyed different fish dams used for illegal fishing in the spring. He prosecuted two fishermen, and fined one of them $50 and the other $20.

He fined three men for having venison illegally got in their possession.

Overseer H. N. Covell, Lombardy, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed, no instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice, and there were not so many applicants for licenses as in past years, owing, he presumes, to the unfavorable season. He thinks the angling permits have been the means of keeping the Americans from our waters.

The season's catch of fish was satisfactory for the amount of angling done, considering the increase of ling in Bass and Otter Lakes, which are very destructive to other fish. He thinks if there were some way of destroying these coarse fish, it would be very beneficial for angling in said waters.

There is one saw mill in his division, but the dust is not allowed in the streams, but is consumed as fuel.

Overseer J. W. Davis, Sydenham, reports that there are twenty-five small lakes in his district, and nearly all contain large and small mouth bass. Seven lakes contain lake trout, but none of the lakes contain pickerel or maskinonge.

The fishery law has been well kept. He has heard several times of parties fishing illegally, but on investigation the reports proved false.

His district is nearly all settled, only a few lots at the north remaining unoccupied, and the timber on these lots has been cut, and fires have destroyed what the axes left, therefore there is little or no protection for game. Sydenham Lake has marshes at north and east sides, which in former years afforded breeding places for wild ducks; now there are nine summer cottages on the lake and islands, and the boats are going constantly, which has caused the ducks to seek other breeding grounds.

Overseer Ephraim Deacon, Bolingbroke, reports that the quantity of mixed fish taken by angling or otherwise will be about the same as last year. He does not observe any decrease in the quantity of fish in his division. The several close seasons were well observed, only one violation of the law having come to his notice, that of dynamiting fish in the Fall River.

Partridge were very scarce in his district, but deer seem to be increasing. He heard of no violations of the Game laws.

Overseer W. J. Donaldson, Donaldson, reports that there was no fishing license issued in his district during 1907. There was considerable angling done by tourists and others throughout the district, who appeared to be well satisfied with the results. The fishery laws have been fairly well observed, there having been only one case of illegal fishing brought to his notice, but on investigating which he failed to get sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. The close seasons were strictly observed. There are no fishways in his division

Regarding game, he believes the game laws have been fairly well observed, especially by sportsmen. He is of the opinion, however, that settlers and lumbermen sometimes violate the law by killing deer and other game during close season. But it is very difficult to bring those parties to justice, and although he has been very vigilant along those lines, he has not succeeded in making one conviction. He is pleased to say the deer appear to be on the increase. Partridge are getting scarcer every year. Ducks are also scarce. Fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, fisher, otter, mink,

racooon and muskrat appear to be very scarce. This is accounted for by the high price paid for this kind of fur, which makes trappers more vigilant in the pursuit of those animals.

Overseer John Dowker, Hartington, reports that he finds that in compelling the fishermen to use three-inch mesh nets it has increased the size of the fish. He allows no nets to be used in lakes where pickerel are found, and they are getting very plentiful for fishing with rod and line.

He finds the muskrat very plentiful in his district this year, and he recommends the close season to be kept on till the first day of March. The otter are increasing. He has about ten miles of river that does not freeze over, and the otter collect there from the surrounding lakes to winter. And in regard to ducks, he has a large hatching ground for black and grey ducks and found them very plentiful last year; he finds it very hard to protect them from the trappers shooting them in the spring. With regard to partridge, they are very scarce in his district, and he recommends them to be prohibited for two years.

Overseer Henry Drew, Long Lake, reports that the catch for past season was small. In regard to angling permits, he thinks it would give overseers a better chance if guides were licensed, as he has had some trouble getting after some of the anglers, especially on Sharbot Lake, otherwise the fishery laws have been strictly adhered to. As he is now in about the centre of his district, and as he does not allow any hoop nets, and there are none but settlers' licenses issued, he can keep a pretty close watch on all the lakes.

Overseer James Dunlop, Mackey's Station, reports that the people in his district are afraid of the law of last year, and consequently there have been no convictions. In former years there were nets set and quite a lot of fishing done. There is any amount of fish in both the Ottawa River and lake, but no one comes to fish on the Ontario side—they go to the Quebec side.

Overseer Henry Esford, Barriefield, reports that fishing has been very good, and also angling up to late in the fall. All of the fishermen are complaining about the dogfish becoming so numerous. There were tons of them destroyed last season, and the carp are beginning to be seen, but as yet are small. There were dozens of them caught last fall.

Game was very scarce in the fall, especially ducks. Where in other years they were very numerous, this season there were hardly any to be seen. Muskrats seem to be on the increase.

Overseer Adam Greene, Diamond, reports that there are probably no finer places on the Ottawa than the mouth of the Mississippi and the mouth of the Carp Rivers. These waters have plenty of bass, pike and pickerel, and all kinds of coarse fish, and can easily be fished from boat or from shore. There are no fish caught except for local use. The close season has been fairly well observed.

Overseer U. R. Knight, Sunbury, reports that the season of 1907 was as good as that of 1906, if not better. The weather was warm and the catches were quite plentiful. The Americans and tourists appeared to be well satisfied. It is reported that there is a petition going around to have Loughboro Lake closed up from foreigners for a period of three years. In his opinion this would be a wrong move, for as long as the fish are as plentiful as they are, and the Americans and tourists are satisfied with their catches, it would be too bad to have the lake shut up from them. Besides, there is quite a revenue derived from this lake. He judges there were $250 or $300 collected from parties fishing there this season, and he himself received $150.

Overseer A. Knox, Jr., Carleton Place, reports that the game and fishery laws have been well observed during 1907. The supply of game and fish in the waters in his district during the past season, owing to the care and attention expended, has in his opinion greatly improved. In the month of May he found two gill nets that were illegally set, but he could not find out who set them.

Overseer E. T. Loveday, Ottawa, reports as follows:—In regard to fish, bass, pickerel and maskinonge are about the same as other seasons. Some heavy bass have been taken—4, 5, 6 and 6½ lbs.

Sawdust is allowed to go in the river just the same as other years. There was a big kick from boat clubs, fishermen, etc., through the papers, and reporters and others came to see him. He in turn sent them to the Marine and Fishery Department.

Regarding game, compared with other years not so many seizures were made. Seven carcasses of deer were seized and placed in cold storage (shipped from Province of Quebec), but were allowed to proceed to destination upon Dominion Express Co. furnishing affidavits and paying cold storage and other expenses. He is sorry to say that partridge is almost nil. What with the late, cold spring, very little snow in the winter, and the terribly heavy slaughter in past years, by both (so-called) sportsmen and the market hunter, it is almost surprising that there are any birds left. Hunters thought nothing of killing hundreds of birds in a single fall. To-day, or rather this past fall, the largest bag he heard of was 10 birds, and the gentleman told him he must have walked 20 miles for them. Sportsmen here favor closing the season for killing partridge for two or three years, and he says if this is not done, in a couple of years partridge will be a thing of the past. He spent two days at his old favorite place, 60 miles from Ottawa, where he has passed a couple of days nearly every fall for the past 30 years. He walked at least 20 miles and came home without a bird. A few years ago there were thousands of birds.

According to the amount of deer shipped from both Ontario and Quebec, and the reports of hunters, these game animals are more than holding their own. All the hunters he met with were very well satisfied, in fact a great many of them only killed bucks.

There is the same cry about wolves. There is no doubt that wolves do destroy deer, but in the last five years the two-legged wolves have got lessons in fines that he believes has done more good than the bounty on the four-legged fellows.

Early in December a deer was killed within two miles of his house. This was about 2.30 p.m. Before 6 p.m. he had been notified by 'phone by no less than four parties.

Wild ducks are fairly plentiful, some very good bags being made. Plover were scarce. The usual flight did not come that way.

Overseer John McGuire, Jones Falls, reports that the season of 1907, was a very successful one in his district. The hotel keepers, boarding house keepers, livery men, guides, and also the farmers who get a lot of money out of the tourist business, all report that their profits far exceeded any previous year. The anglers or tourists were all as a rule well satisfied with the fishing. The number of those may be imagined by the fact that he collected for anglers' non-resident permits alone at Jones Falls and Chaffeys Locks, the sum of $440. He says he found the non-resident anglers, who were mostly Americans, perfectly satisfied to pay the sum of $2 for a permit to fish, some saying they would willingly pay $5 if we would keep out the nets and protect the fish, and he thinks there is more money for the Canadian

people from the tourist traffic and more revenue for the Government than there is from licenses for gill nets to catch fish for market, which fish are mostly shipped to the United States. He thinks the time has come when commercial fishing with gill nets should be abolished in those waters.

He kept up almost a constant patrol of the waters of his district the past summer. He patrolled every part of it once a month, and some of the back inland lakes twice each month, the effect of this being that he thinks there has been very little, if any, illegal fishing or poaching done there, and on the whole the fishery laws were well observed.

Overseer J. H. Phillips, Smiths Falls, reports that he fitted out the Eva Bell and was ready to start on the 2nd May, and kept up a steady patrol until the 8th November, when the row-boat was used for the remainder of the season.

The past fishing season has been a very satisfactory one, although shorter than usual for tourists. The earlier part was so cold that they were later in coming, but the amount of permits sold in his division was a little in excess of last year, and he finds it is so all the way through. The salmon fishing never was better, and some very weighty specimens have been reeled in. On June 18th several cans of salmon fry, 30,000 in all, were deposited in the Big Rideau. The bass fishing also was good, and some of the sportsmen reached their limit almost every time. But he must say that the laws have been well observed, for he has not had a single conviction for illegal angling during the whole season. The illegal fishing, if any, is done with nets: the old fish pirates cannot resist sticking in a net when they get the overseer's back turned, but they are sure to get pinched. There have been eight convictions and eight gill nets seized in the past season. He would respectfully suggest that the close season for bass be extended to the last of June, as bass were on their beds on the 1st July last, probably owing to the cold season. He would also advocate a $5 fee instead of $2 to non-residents, for if fewer sportsmen there would be as much revenue, and it would save the fish. The weather last summer was very rough, high winds and sudden squalls, but on the whole it was a good fishing season.

Overseer Nathaniel Shillington, Burridge, reports that the black bass are decreasing, but the pickerel are on the increase. The sports claim that the pickerel are far more numerous than the bass. There were more sports on the water this last season than usual. The herring are as plentiful as ever. The fishermen did not stay as long on the lakes this season. No violations of the law came under his notice, nor did he hear of any. He believes that if the residents were only allowed to catch enough for their own use, there would be fish there for years to come.

Game was very scarce last season. Partridge never were so scarce, which a good many attribute to the cold spring. The ducks also are diminishing. The muskrat is about the only fur-bearing animal around there.

Overseer William Spence, Athens, reports that it is his opinion, and also the opinion of the guides at Charleston Lake, that the small salmon fry are of little benefit to the lake. They ought to be as large as the largest that were put in a couple of years ago, and then they would be capable of taking care of themselves. He says there is no increase whatever in salmon. Before the limit for salmon, from twenty to thirty a day would be caught by one person, while now hardly the limit can be caught. He thinks the limit for pike should be down to eight or ten. The pike are a favorite fish with certain tourists, and they are satisfied when they catch a ten or twelve pound pike.

If there is no change, they might result as the salmon. Black bass are better than previous years, but are very small. The large-mouthed bass are plentiful.

There are no fishways in the lake. One is needed badly at the outlet of the lake, as the fish go through and cannot get back at the time they should, owing to stop logs being in the lake about the time the fish are migrating. There was just one case of illegal salmon fishing, but he got several gill nets.

He thinks the duck shooting law should be strictly looked after by all overseers, because he has found out there is an increase in the number of ducks in these lakes by not allowing shooting before sunrise and after sunset; it gives the ducks a chance to feed. Partridge are scarce.

Overseer Jas. S. Stewart, Lanark, reports that during the past year there has not been any fishing in his district for export, no licenses having been issued, and no net fishing of any kind. There are no game fish there yet, excepting bass, the season for which has been fairly good for local anglers. There have been several attempts made there to stock the waters with pickerel, but it has not yet been successful. Suckers and other coarse fish devour the spawn of bass and other game fish. There have not been any violations of the Fishery Act, the close season having been well observed.

Overseer James Townsend, Long Point, reports that he visited the waters under his supervision at various times, and only one violation came to his notice, for which he imposed a fine. A number of tourists visit these waters during the summer months, and report the fishing for the past season fairly good. The $2 angling permit he thinks a good thing. Much dissatisfaction exists among the people over commercial fishing, as they think the netting rids the waters of too many fish. While some means should be used to keep down the ling, catfish, eels and suckers, he thinks pike should be protected. He would like to draw the attention of the Department to the re-stocking of Singleton Lake with bass, and Red Horse Lake with salmon fry, as he fears they will not hold out.

Overseer J. R. Wight, Newboro, reports that during the past season in his district he did not detect a single violation of the fish and game laws. The residents in the vicinity of the lake co-operated in keeping a strict watch over the game and fish. In most of the lakes the fish are reported more plentiful, with the exception of salmon and small-mouthed bass. He would recommend that the fee of $2 for non-residents be left as it is, except where they bring their own boats and guides, when the fee for angling permits should be $5. Non-residents fishing in his district seem inclined to protect the fish more than anglers from nearby small towns. This latter class seem anxious to take all the law allows them, and take their whole catch away. Within six miles of Newboro there is possibly the best lake trout fishing in Ontario. Last season was the first time it had been tried, and every day brings fish ranging from 10 to 26 lbs. Newboro is the nearest port to those lakes, and is reached by railroad, steamer or stage. They have telegraph, telephone, three mails daily, two good hotels, several boarding houses, a bank and the best boat livery in Ontario. A petition is now in circulation to have some of the lakes re-stocked with salmon and black bass fry. He strongly recommends granting herring licenses to proper parties who reside near the various lakes. In lakes where there are salmon, the licenses should be withheld until Nov. 5th, when the salmon have done spawning. As the law is now, salmon can be caught in October, which is the spawning time in all the lakes near Newboro.

Overseer D. E. Younghusband, South March, reports that during the year 1907, the law was fairly well observed in his district, with a few exceptions. There was very little angling done. The fish generally caught are pike, suckers, bullheads, perch, sunfish, sturgeon, catfish, a few pickerel, and an occasional small bass. He thinks that trout might be introduced into the Ottawa River. If the Georgian Bay Canal goes ahead, and the proposed work of raising the water about five feet in this district is done, there should be room for a good supply of trout. The waterfowl would then have a better feeding ground.

Game was fairly plentiful, and close seasons and Sundays very well observed. One fine was imposed for Sunday shooting, and two guns were confiscated. In his district only an occasional partridge was seen, although ducks were numerous.

PETERBORO, NORTHUMBERLAND, VICTORIA AND OTHER INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer Bradshaw, Lindsay, reports that bass and maskinonge were very plentiful in the waters of his division below Lindsay, and good catches of these fish were made. He is of the opinion that a decided increase in the number of maskinonge is visible over last year; this he attributes to the growing feeling amongst all good citizens that it is a great wrong to destroy the parent fish in their spawning season, and the dread of heavy fines being imposed by others less scrupulous, whose only aim is to escape the strong arm of the law, if they can.

The opening of fishing in Scugog Lake on the 2nd September last was welcomed by many people who were not allowed to fish in that lake for the last two years. Bass were plentiful, and some maskinonge were also caught there, but, owing to low water, and the weedy condition thereof, fishing was not as good as some expected it would be after two years of a rest.

The water has risen in Sturgeon Lake, and the river below the dam at Lindsay to its normal depth, while in Scugog Lake, although not as high as it usually is at this time of the year, there is a great improvement in its height over what it was in the past summer, and if the winter is not too severe the fish are not likely to suffer from the lowness of the water. The catch of coarse fish was about the same as last year.

He is strongly of opinion that the close season for maskinonge should begin on April 1st, instead of the 15th, as he knows from practical experience, having often seen maskinonge on their spawning beds in the first week of April, and he also believes that the number of bass and maskinonge which is now allowed is too many.

There is one fishway in his division, and it seems to work all right in spring when there is high water, and this is when it is needed. However, it is reported that a new dam is to be built at Lindsay, and if so there will have to be a new fishway also, if one is still kept in the dam.

The law was fairly well kept in his division during the last year. Only three breachs (killing maskinonge) came to his knowledge, and the parties were promptly fined and the matter reported to the Department at the time.

Mill owners and others gave no trouble during the season.

The amalgamation of the game and fish protection seems to work all right. As a rule, when patrolling to guard the fish, water-fowl and fur-bearing animals that make their homes along the water, also receive protection at the same time, so that extra work is avoided in each case.

Overseer T. C. Caskey, Blairton, reports that he visited all the inland lakes, and found the law observed fairly well. There were not so many tourists during the past season, and all of them had permits procured in Toronto, Port Hope or Cobourg. He has been all through the district at different times, and could not find any violation of the Fisheries Act. Fish are plentiful in Round Lake, Belmont and Crow Lake. At Sandy Lake and Twin Lake the bass are numerous, but much smaller than in other lakes.

He found only one man who had broken the game law, whom he fined.

Overseer C. H. Cassan, Campbellford, reports that during the summer of 1907, the fishing in his district from Campbellford to Trent Bridge and Crow River was as good as in any of the late years. The bass were a little smaller, and not so numerous as formerly, while the lunge were a little smaller but much more numerous. He would recommend that these waters be re-stocked with bass. This could be easily done, as a suitable place along these waters could be found for establishing a hatchery at very small expense. The district was visited by a considerable number of American anglers, as well as by a number from other parts of Ontario. He would also recommend that guides be required to have a license at a very small fee.

Overseer William Clarkson, Lakehurst, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge in his division was up to the average, there being some very large fish caught. The tourist trade is increasing, the two dollar angling permit giving good satisfaction. The fishermen report that the catch of salmon trout in Catchacoma Lake, and those other lakes north, was below the average, due to cold weather. The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed. The mill owners observe the law fairly well as to dumping refuse in the waters. There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer J. F. Cryderman, Norham, reports that his division is that part of the River Trent between Campbellford Bridge and Hickory Island, and streams emptying into the same. For several years there has been a large number of licenses granted for netting in his division, which has had a tendency to deplete the waters of fish. Since the netting has been stopped there has been a very marked improvement in the catch by angling, the past season having been the best in years. He believes the fishery laws have been well observed, and it is generally conceded that there has been less illegal fishing during the past season than for years. Illegal netting is nearly or quite abandoned in his division. In one or two instances mill refuse has been found being dumped in streams that empty into Trent River, but after notifying the parties the practice has been discontinued. He has almost succeeded in stamping out the catching of small fish in nets in the streams in that district for fishing in Lake Ontario, which has prevailed to quite an extent for a number of years. The people of his district were very much pleased when the Department discontinued the licenses for nets, and they consider it would be unwise to grant them in future, at least for a considerable time.

Overseer J. A. Cunningham, Maynooth, reports that lake trout and speckled trout are the only fish caught in his division, and they are caught by local fishermen, who report the catch very satisfactory and about the same as previous years.

No fish of either kind were sold or exported, and for home consumption he would say that from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. would cover the catch, as near as can be estimated.

He is not aware that any abuses exist.

The close seasons have been well observed. After he has explained the matter, the settlers are anxious to protect the fish.

He has not heard of a single case of illegal fishing.

There is one saw mill in his district where the sawdust and refuse are allowed to go into the river, which is disastrous to the fish for about four miles below the mill before the sawdust is arrested in another mill pond containing brook trout.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Edward Flemina, Hastings, reports that there have not been many violations of the Fisheries Act come under his notice from Hastings to the Narrows, or in his division, and angling and trolling have been good. There have been some fine catches reported, and the guides in Hastings claim the men they have rowed for went away quite pleased. There is a power house in Hastings, where the fish, after spawning, gathered in the swift water. He found that there was spearing going on under it in the raceway, and he spoke to the owner, who helped him board it up, and from that on he had no complaints. He finds that since the nets were taken out the bass and maskinonge are getting much more plentiful, and altogether the sportsmen and local fishermen who fish on the division of this River Trent seem perfectly satisfied.

Overseer John Green, Marmora, reports that he only saw one fish light out in 1907, but could not catch them, as the wind was in their favor. The water was about two and one-half to three feet higher in Crow Lake than in the two previous years, and the fishing was not as good. The water stayed up longer and higher in the spring, which he hopes has covered the eggs. Some years the eggs are left bare from water going down. He believes it would be a good idea to have a fish channel through the dam at Marmora, as it would let the maskinonge go up and down.

Overseer J. H. Hess, Hastings, reports that he finds a great improvement in the bass and maskinonge fishing since the removing of the hoop nets, especially maskinonge. The small bass is particularly plentiful, and the law regarding the taking of small bass and maskinonge has been well adhered to by all anglers. The catch of bass was somewhat smaller than other years, but judging from the quantity of small bass that there seem to be in the water, in the course of a short time the bass fishing will be again up to the standard. The law regarding fishing has been well observed.

Overseer J. E. Irish, Vennachar, reports that the catch of fish in his district was small, owing to the fact that he would not recommend licenses in any of the trout lakes. In November he visited a few of the lakes, and found nothing illegal going on. The fishery regulations were well observed. The two dollar permits gave good satisfaction, but, as he did not receive them until late in the season, he only sold one.

The mill owners observed the law fairly well.

Partridge were scarce this year; wild ducks were not any more numerous than last year; muskrats are scarce; and deer are as numerous as in other years.

Overseer W. H. Johnson, Harwood, reports that this has been a remarkably good year for fish and the protection of spawn, as the water stayed about the same all through the close season. The law has been fairly well observed. Two violations came to his notice. He found the parties with spears and rifles, took their outfit, imposed a fine, and returned the outfit after close season under warning. Quite a number of Americans visited Rice Lake. Fish were plentiful, and they, as well as others, were well satisfied with the catch.

In regard to duck shooting, he would suggest that decoys be set not more than 100 yards from any hard shore, and no shooting done from rice beds, as it is the feeding ground for the ducks. Shooting from the rice beds drives the ducks from the lake.

Overseer John Jones, Fenelon Falls, reports that there has been no illegal fishing in these waters since his appointment, that he is aware of, although he has kept close watch at all times.

The fishing in these waters during the summer of 1907 was better than ever before, which would show that the fish are on the increase. There is one thing he wishes to draw attention to, namely: The water on the dams at Fenelon Falls, Rosedale and Bobcaygeon is kept too high during spawning time and the water goes out on the low lands around the borders of the lakes. The fish then go out to the warm shallow water to spawn, then the water after a time recedes and leaves the spawn on the dry lands. No doubt but this diminishes the quantity of fish materially.

Overseer Thos. H. Johnston, Royston, reports that fish is a very scarce article in his division. There is no net fishing done there, and a person cannot go out in the evening and catch fish as in years past. The tourists also complain of no fish. Some advise him to get calico bass, or croppy, as some call it—a good fish, and very prolific. But he says the great impediments are the dams on the Magnetewan River, and the absence of fish slides. There is not a fishway on the whole Magnetewan River. He has gone down it, and it is obstructed all the way by dams.

There were no fish sold there—only what were imported.

The great obstructions are the lumbermen's dams, and they should be compelled to put in fishways. The only attempt at a fishway was done by Knight Bros. at Burk's Falls—from there to Bying Inlet there are some twelve or fifteen high dams.

The close seasons have been well observed. He has always put up notices about this.

There were no fines imposed. He caught a few fishing without permits, but they immediately bought them.

During the summer he visited Rainy Lake, Doe Lake, Cecebe Lake and Ahmic Lake. The first two lakes have a few tourists from our own Province, while the two latter are getting quite popular for Americans, four new houses being built last summer, and one hotel on Ahmic Lake. The majority of the tourists get permits at Niagara. He happened to visit this lake in a very stormy time, but he waited, and watched some parties fishing, who willingly bought permits. He visited every American hamlet and house on the whole lake. A great many deny fishing at all, and he has to watch them, but they are getting to understand the law better. There is another lake coming into prominence—Sand Lake near Kearney in Armour township. Several houses are being built there.

Overseer Wellington Lean, Apsley, reports that the close season and fishery regulations were well observed, there being only one case of illegal fishing, in which case a fine was imposed and reported to the Department.

The mill owners observe the law, and there is no sawdust or mill refuse allowed to go in the water. There are no fishways in his division.

The granting of angling permits to non-residents, he thinks a good thing. All seem perfectly satisfied to take out permits and pay the sum required.

A larger number of tourists visited Loon Lake this summer than usual. All report good fishing. More tourists are expected next summer, as there will be another summer boarding house built.

Overseer J. R. McAllister, Gore's Landing, reports that there were more maskinonge taken in 1907 than for years, one weighing 32½ lbs., and a great many over 20 lbs. But there were fewer small-mouth black bass taken in 1907 than he can remember since 1895. There was very little illegal fishing in his division. He found two farmers trying to kill fish on the marsh behind Jubilee Point, but he got them before they got any fish and took the spear from them. He also got a gill net in Kent's Creek about five miles up the Otonabee River. It had killed three maskinonge; the net was 100 feet long.

Ducks are quite plentiful, but there were not many killed. What few were killed were got out of blinds built in the water some 150 yards from shore. He wishes that blind building in the open water in Rice Lake was stopped, as it drives a great many ducks to Lake Ontario in the day time.

Overseer A. W. McIntyre, Keene, reports that there was a good catch of fish in his division—an increase, he thinks, over the previous year. They were all consumed in the neighborhood. There were no infractions to report. The close seasons were strictly observed.

Overseer Enoch Merriam, Harwood, reports that the fish were as plentiful last spring as ever he knew them to be, and the water was in their favor. The law was very well observed, with few exceptions, and after the fishing started the catch was good. He saw several, and heard of more, maskinonge, that weighed twenty pounds each. There were about as many Americans there as usual, and they were all well pleased.

Ducks were not so plentiful as usual. A good many were under the impression that as the spring was so late and cold, the young ducks did not have time to become well fledged and come south with the older ones.

Overseer F. J. Moore, Lakefield, reports that the laws have been fairly well observed on Stony Lake waters during the year, by the settlers. The catch of bass and maskinonge was not quite so large the latter part of the season as in other years. This was caused by the waters being very low during the year.

He issued about 173 fishery permits, and would suggest that the guides be asked to take out a license, and that they be compelled to see that the fishermen observe the laws while they are in their employ.

He would also recommend that the Stony Lake waters be restocked with parent bass this year, as it is of great importance that the supply of bass be kept up in these waters in order to encourage tourists who come there to fish.

Overseer J. W. Morton, St. Ola, reports that the catch of fish last year was not as large as the previous year. There seemed to be plenty of fish, but they did not bite so well; high water was supposed to be the cause. No illegal fishing came under his notice, and no fines were imposed or any confiscation of nets or fishing apparatus made. There was no sawdust or anything injurious to fish allowed to be thrown into the water to his knowledge.

Overseer Garner Nichols, Bobcaygeon, reports that the catch of fish was about the same as 1906, but there were smaller maskinonge caught this year, which had to be put back into the water.

Deer in his locality were very plentiful, there having been somewhere in the neighborhood of 112 killed round Bass Lake, Long Lake, Black Duck Lake and Round Lake, and he is glad to say the law was well kept. There was no muskrat trapping done there in the fall.

Overseer P. Pilon, Sudbury, reports that the year 1907 was the first year he was employed as overseer, and he cannot say whether there was an

increase or decrease. The only licensee in his district reported a catch of about 100 lbs. of mixed fish, and he did not apply for renewal.

All fish caught were used for home consumption. No abuses existed, so far as he knows. The several close seasons were well observed. No illegal fishing came to his notice. The fish are not prevented from free circulation by mill owners, and no injury is done by sawdust or mill refuse thrown into the water in his district. There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer H. R. Purcell, Colebrook, reports that bass are increasing in the Massanoga, Marble and Long Lakes. There is one of the finest summer resorts on Lake Massanoga in the Province, and fine hotel owned by Dr. Price. Several of the lakes in that district have been stocked with black bass, and some with the large-mouthed bass, and those put in three years ago are twelve and thirteen inches long.

With the exception of a couple of complaints and a few nets destroyed by him, the law has been very well kept. One case was dismissed, one allowed to go on suspended sentence, and one party fined $5.

His district is somewhat large, some seventy-five miles in length, with some of the finest bass and trout lakes in the Province.

As regards game, deer this season was plentiful, but not so many were taken out as some seasons on account of the swamps being full of water and cold. A deer will run a long way before taking to the water in cold weather.

Overseer Neil Sinclair, Glenarm, reports that there was very little fishing done in his district, and very few bass or maskinonge were taken during the past season. No violations of the Fisheries Act were brought to his notice. The laws were well observed.

Wild duck were not so plentiful as in other years, and very few wild geese were on the lake this fall. Muskrat are not as numerous, and mink are very scarce. There are no deer in his district.

Overseer William Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that the fishing operations of 1907 have been equal to any former years. The number of anglers has increased, and some of them report the fishing very satisfactory, in fact the fishing in the immediate vicinity of Gravenhurst has greatly improved and some splendid large bass have been landed by local sportsmen.

The close seasons have been well observed, and the game and fishery laws generally. Except in two cases no violations of the law came to his notice, and these two were of catching bass under size. The offenders were convicted and fined $5 and costs each.

The law respecting the pollution of the waters was not violated, as great care is taken by the several mill owners to keep the sawdust and other refuse out of the lakes.

Overseer C. St. Charles, Madoc, reports that he has given careful supervision during the close season of 1907, and has had no instance of illegal fishing brought to his notice. He sold one angler's license during 1907. In former years there was considerable fishing done during the close season, but this has been stopped and the laws have been very well observed. The fishing in Moira Lake during the past season has been very good, the principal fish caught being pickerel, black bass and maskinonge. Large quantities of the spawn of those fish are destroyed annually by the eels, cat-fish and suckers that abound in those waters.

Overseer D. C. Stuart, Codrington, reports that he has taken every precaution in regard to the fishing and game under his supervision. He has not issued any licenses or permits during the year, nor found any person violating the law, therefore has not collected any fines. There has not been

any net fishing in his territory during the past two years, therefore there appears to be quite an increase of fish, judging from the great number of small fish that are there now compared with two years ago.

Overseer B. H. Sweet, Bancroft, reports that the fishery and game laws were fairly well observed in his district in 1907. The angling was very good in that locality last year. He seized one net illegally set for trout in Clear Lake in the Township of Dungannon, but he could not find the owner of the net.

As for the game laws, they have been fairly observed. He has not heard of any complaints.

Overseer Thomas Swift, Port Perry, reports that in the early part of the season the law was well observed, as he did not see nor hear of anyone spearing fish. The season was so cold and rough that the fish had to spawn in the deep water. There is any amount of small bass and maskinonge in Lake Scugog this season. Owing to the water being so low, and the rice so high, not many fish were caught—some bass, but no maskinonge. The water has not been so high for the last ten years.

Overseer W. H. Switzer, Gooderham, reports that there is only one small lake in his district (known as Horseshoe Lake), containing bass. They were placed in the lake by a settler in 1901, and now there is plenty for the settlers near by. There are also German carp in the same lake, placed there by a settler some years ago, but it seems they cannot be caught, although they may be seen. There are a number of fine lakes in that locality which he thinks ought to be stocked with black bass and salmon trout, as they contain only coarse fish, such as shiners, catfish, chubs and perch. The settlers have caught quite a number of bass in Horseshoe Lake and placed them in other lakes to stock them.

The close season for fish and game was well observed. He heard of one instance of illegal fishing, and that was with night lines. There was an increase in the catch of bass and trout, some weighing 13 lbs. All were used for home consumption, none exported or sold, so far as he knows.

There are no fishways in his district. There are nine saw mills, but none of the refuse is thrown into the water.

He heard of no illegal hunting going on. The deer killed this season were not up to the average in number, but there was quite a number shipped out of his district.

Overseer Fred. Taylor, Huntsville, reports that he had many complaints during the months of September and October about netting, and spent considerable time trying to bring the parties to justice. But it would require all his time at this season of the year to anywhere near cope with the netting that is going on. He does not think the fish are increasing in Vernon, Fairy and Peninsula lakes, and he believes the lowering of the water by taking out stop logs at locks at close of navigation has considerable to do with it. He would recommend close season from Sept. 1st instead of Sept. 15th, as female trout are full of spawn after that date. These are the fish the people are after, and if not protected more than at the present they will soon be a scarce article.

There are no fishways in his district to his knowledge.

Overseer Ira Toole, Omemee, reports that the fishing during the summer was fairly good for maskinonge and bass, but the former were chiefly small in size, owing he believes to the large ones having been caught for some years past by snaring through the ice in winter, but with proper protection he thinks they will become plentiful again in a couple of years. There

were seven violations, all being for the same offence—snaring maskinonge, and the usual fine was imposed in each case, which seems to have considerably lessened the amount of illegal fishing up to the present time.

There are no fishways in his division, although there is one badly needed there, as the maskinonge come up to the mill dam and cannot get any further in the spring of the year. There has been no trouble up to the present time with sawdust here, as there is only one saw mill, and the owner observes the law in that respect.

Wild ducks were plentiful until the season opened, and then they seemed to fly away before daylight and did not return to the rice until after dark. Muskrats are becoming more plentiful, as trappers are beginning to find out that it pays to observe the law and protect the rats during the close season, and he believes from his own experience, with the close season as it is at present, and if it is properly observed, they will continue to increase in numbers, as the fall trapping and the cutting of their houses open in winter is where the trouble has been with the muskrat. Mink are becoming very scarce in that locality, and if they are not protected in some way before long they will be a thing of the past around there.

Overseer John Traves, Sr., Fraserburg, reports that for the past two years in his vicinity he had found that deer have increased considerably, and beaver have also increased in numbers. Partridges were scarce, and he blames dogs for destroying the eggs and young birds before they are able to take care of themselves.

Overseer John Watson, Cæsarea, reports that, as the fishing on Lake Scugog has been prohibited for the past two years with the 2,200 small and adult bass put into the lake in 1904-5-6, he thinks that they have a fairly good supply of fish at present. As the fishing season did not open on that lake until the 2nd of September, there was a fine lot of maskinonge caught for that late season. There was but little fishing done for bass. There were more small bass around the shallow water the past season than he has ever seen in the past 42 years. He says that the spawning season has been fairly well observed, and very little illegal fishing (if any), has been done. He made four convictions for buying and selling maskinonge.

He also made six convictions for violation of the game laws. There were but two Americans fishing in his district the past season, as the season came in so late. As our mink are not protected at present, he would advise that they be protected, as they are the most valuable fur-bearing animal in Ontario to-day.

Overseer John Watt, Peterboro, reports that he has a very difficult task, and a never ending one, watching his territory, it being in and around the city. Nevertheless, the law is being better observed now than any time in his recollection. The catch of bass, maskinonge and catfish has been very good as to numbers, but small in size. The waters there are being overfished. It is quite common to see twenty canoes trawling at one time in a radius of half a mile, and this is kept up all summer. There are great numbers of suckers caught at the dams in the early spring when running. There have been a few good specimens of pickerel caught this year and last—the result of fry deposited about five years ago. No noticeable damage from sawdust or mill refuse, and no fishways in his territory, but considerable injury is done by the lowering and raising water levels in the spawning season. There has been some illegal fishing, but less than in past years. He imposed a fine on six persons for violations of the law, and seized three gill nets. He sold six game dealers' and seven hotel keepers' licenses, and disposed of eight angling permits to tourists passing through the city, all

of which were cheerfully paid. There have been complaints of fish being sold in the city, brought in by squaws, Indians and settlers from Rice and Chemong Lakes principally, but no one is brave enough to give the information necessary for a conviction. He spent a great deal of fruitless time on this affair. They have so many spotters and sympathizers who keep them posted on the movements of the officer, that it makes it very difficult to catch them red-handed. It would require an overseer to go around in disguise. If a small fee were levied, say fifty cents a rod or line, he believes all would most willingly pay to have the fishing better looked after, and he thinks they would take more interest in the preservation of our fish and game.

Fines and Confiscations during the year 1907 on Account of Fisheries: 7 Spears; 5 Jacklights; 1 Dip net; 30 Trap nets; 65 Gill nets, and 8,190 yards of same; 3 Seines; 6 Hoop nets; 1 Night line; 8 Boats; 58 Boxes of fish. Amount of fines, $956.94.

Game : Amount of fines and confiscations, $1,462.71.

Biological Department,
University of Toronto,
December 31st, 1907.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries.

Dear Sir,—I beg to report on the operations carried on at the Biological Station, Georgian Bay, during the summer of 1907.

The following workers were in attendance during the season: Dr. E. M. Walker, Lecturer in Zoology; Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Instructor; Mr. E. V. Cowdry, and Mr. W. J. Fraser, students all of the University of Toronto.

Considerable progress was made in the collection and study of aquatic animals bearing on the natural history of fishes, particularly the study of the life histories of aquatic insects, of fish parasites in relation to their hosts, and the microscopic life of the water.

The experiments begun in the former season with a view to the relation of size of mesh in nets to the size of fish taken were continued, in-shore fishes being used for the purpose. Owing to the inclemency of the weather it was not possible to continue the work on the measurement of fishes taken by fishermen in nets of authorized mesh.

Further collections were made illustrating the food and growth of in-shore fishes.

Arrangements were made for tagging experiments with the object of studying the movements of the black bass. The experiments will be begun on the opening of next season and the co-operation of sportsmen and others will be invited in reporting the locality and the weight and sex of the fish taken.

The station has now in preparation a card catalogue which when completed will furnish an index to the fauna of the region.

Yours respectfully,

B. A. Bensley,
Assistant Director.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE STEAMER "LURLINE" DURING PART OF SEASON 1907 ON LAKE ERIE, RIVERS DETROIT AND ST. CLAIR, AND LAKE HURON.

Left Walkerville October 15th at 4 p.m., and arrived at Amherstburg at 6 p.m., and stopped all night. Mr. Holden and Mr. Shooan were on board. Left Amherstburg next morning at 7 for Pelee Island, south wind blowing hard, and returned to Amherstburg for the night, and spent all next day there waiting for orders. On the 18th we left again at 7 a.m. and went in to the harbor at Kingsville, where we stopped the balance of the day, leaving again next morning at 9, going down around the Pelee Point, and from there to Wheatley, where we overhauled two steamers, the "Dresden" and the "Louise" of Sandusky, both with fish on board and found them all O.K. Returned to Pelee Island west dock, thence back to Amherstburg at 9.30 p.m. Weather stormy, rain and wind northeast blowing hard. Sunday morning at eight it was still raining hard when we left for Windsor, where we arrived at 10.30 a.m. From there we went to Walkerville, and next day went out on Lake St. Clair and looked over the pound nets, which we found to be all O.K., and returned to Walkerville at 2 p.m., where Mr. Holden and Mr. Shooan left the "Lurline," and as the engine was not running properly, we remained there for repairs. The engineer left, as he did not understand the engine. We stayed over at Walkerville until October 25th, when we left at noon for Lake Huron. Wind blowing hard. Stopped at Courtwright all night. Left again next morning at seven, and stopped at Sarnia, to repair engine, and left at eleven for Goderich. Arrived off Goderich at 5.10 p.m., and there ran upon a submerged crib at 5.20. We then worked at the boat until midnight with the tug "Horton" but could not pull her off, so left to wait for morning. The weather at that time was calm. Went out to the boat at daylight, and found she was filled with water. Wind at that time was northwest, and commenced to blow hard. Returned and got tug "Horton" and lighter and returned to wreck and stripped all the gear that could be got off and left her at 10 a.m. with the wind fresh and the seas making fast.

On Monday the 28th there was nothing left of the hull of "Lurline" boiler and engine on the crib, both having been washed off.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE YACHT "I'LL SEE" AND OTHER PATROL BOATS ON THE GEORGIAN BAY AND THE NORTH CHANNEL DURING THE YEAR 1907.

The "I'll See" left Penetang on Tuesday the 30th April at 3 p.m. on her first trip up the North Shore, and arrived at Muskoka Mills at 5 p.m. in a snow storm. The weather was very cold. The next few days we patrolled among the islands and bays searching for nets, but found only one trap net, which we destroyed. By the end of the week the weather was so rough we had to put in to Go Home Bay for shelter, and while looking around there we found some gill nets, which we lifted. We remained there all night, and went to Penetang on Sunday morning.

The following week we patrolled around One Tree Island, Indian Harbor, Burrowes Point, Shawanaga Bay, Point au Baril, and McCoy's Island. At the latter place we saw some Indians fishing illegally, but, as our engine was not in good working order, they got away from us. After stopping the engine we could not start it again, so we towed the yacht with our patrol boat to a place of shelter, where we had to stop for two or three days on account of the rough weather.

On Monday the 13th May we left Toad Island and patrolled around where there had been seining done in other years, but we saw no signs of any fishing. We then went through Shebeshekong to Thistle Island, and arrived at Moon River at 6.15 p.m. On Tuesday, while patrolling Sweets Bay, we found two trap nets, which we burnt, and the next day two more in the Moon River Channel. Searched the remainder of the week, but found nothing. Spent Saturday in Penetang cleaning and painting.

The weather was too rough and stormy to do any patrolling until the following Thursday, when we went to Giants Tomb Island, but, although there was formerly quite an amount of illegal fishing done there, we saw no signs of any, so returned to Penetang and remained over Friday the 24th May, it being a holiday. Left Penetang for Victoria Harbor at 8 a.m., and as it was blowing hard we had all the sea that our boat could stand. We captured one trap net, which we burnt, and then returned to Penetang, where we had to remain until Wednesday on account of the bad weather. We had to put out two anchors to keep our boat from blowing ashore. Wednesday and Thursday we patrolled Woodruff and Whalesback Shoals, Kennebec Island and Moon River. We found no nets, but found a lot of dead pickerel, which had been caught and put in pens to keep until the open season, but we were keeping such a strict watch they could not be taken to market. For several days we were unsuccessful in finding anything irregular, but on Friday, June 7th, at the Bustard Islands we found a seine drying on the rocks, which we confiscated; and the next day as we were entering the harbor at Killarney we saw two men with a seine in a punt, but they got to the shore and escaped. We got the seine and punt, but found nothing more.

On Monday the 10th June, we left for Little Current, where we saw Mr. Oliver and got a list of licenses from him. I told Mr. Oliver our engine was not working well enough to take him over his division, and he said that around Killarney was where there was need of someone to look after things. We had to remain all next day at Little Current, as it was blowing too hard to leave. We started on Wednesday for Killarney, where we got one seine and a trap net, both of which we burnt. We then went and looked at the books of the Dominion Fish Co., and the Wolverine Fish Co., to see who were selling fish. I found the names of some Indians who had no licenses, and who had sold a few. I told the buyers that if they bought any more, they would have to pay a fine. We left Killarney on Thursday, and when about eight miles from the Bustard Islands, the engine stopped, and it was one hour before we could get under way. The wind was blowing too hard the next few days to do any patrolling. We made several attempts, but always had to turn back, on account of the rough sea. The engine also gave us a good deal of trouble, stopping every now and again.

On Friday the 21st June I went to Toronto to report about the engine, and was given orders to get a gasoline launch and go to Point au Baril and seize a tug and nets that were being fished without a license. We could not get a launch until Monday the 24th, and then, as the rain was coming down in torrents, and it was an open boat, we could not start until the next day. We arrived at 3 p.m. and seized the tug. The party said that as his nets were all in the water it would be some days before we could get all his nets lifted. The following two days the weather was too rough to venture out, but on Friday the tug went out and lifted one gang of nets, and on Saturday another. Monday and Tuesday were too foggy to go out, so we spent the time drying the nets we had ashore. Wednesday being a fine day we got another gang lifted, on Thursday another, and on Friday the last gang. Saturday being a fine day, all hands worked at the nets trying to get them

dried, also on Monday and Tuesday. As there had been nothing done towards repairing the "I'll See" there was little patrolling done for the rest of the month. I got an occasional chance to go among the islands, but found nothing irregular.

On Thursday, the 1st August, went to Point au Baril on the steamer "Lee" with a number of tourists who were going on a fishing trip. I asked them to show their permits, and found they were 14 short, so they bought them from me. For a week or ten days we went between Parry Sound and Penetang on the steamers "Lee" and "City of Toronto," waiting while the Department was trying to get a boat. On Monday, August 19th, we left Penetang, with the steamer "Mary L.," calling at Minnecog on our way to Muskoka Landing for the night. On Tuesday the wind was too strong for us to go up the shore, so we spent the day patrolling among the islands. On Wednesday we left Muskoka Landing, and called at the Iron City Club, where we were told the fishing was not as good as other years, and that the law was well observed. We then went to Moon River, where we took on some wood. We tied up at Wassoon Island for the night, and next day called at Copperhead, Spider Bay, Sans Soucie, and then on to Parry Sound, where we had to tie up, on account of the strong wind. On our way we saw nothing irregular. On Friday we left Parry Sound and went by Shebeshekong to the Ojibway Hotel in the Point au Baril Channel.

The guests were nearly all gone. At Hang Dog we found two men who had caught 52 bass in one day. We took them back to Point au Baril, where they paid their fine of $20 each. It being too late in the day to go any further, we remained at Point au Baril over night, and as the weather was too rough to go out, we were compelled to stay for three days. We went into Sturgeon Bay and cut some fuel, as we were getting short.

On Tuesday August 27th we went by Hang Dog and Bayfield to Byng Inlet, where we took on wood, and saw Mr. Knight, who said that there was nothing doing there in the way of fishing. We then went as far as Key River, where we stopped for the night. Next day we visited the Bustards, where we found the fishermen taking out their nets and getting ready to leave. Their nets were ruined by the bark off saw logs. We next called at Killarney, and then at Little Current where we took on wood and supplies, and left, with Mr. Oliver on board, for Kagawong for the night. The fishermen there said they had had better fishing than for some years. From there within the next few days we went to Gore Bay, Meldrum Bay, Cockburn Island, Kitchener Island, Rickett's Harbor, Duck Island, Providence Bay, South Bay, Rattlesnake Harbor, Squaw Island, Centre Island, and back to Little Current, where we took on wood, and remained over Sunday.

On Monday, September 9th, we left Little Current with Mr. Oliver on board, and went to Killarney, where there were complaints about some parties not lifting their pound nets for three weeks, but found there was no truth in these complaints. Next day Mr. Oliver returned to Little Current, and on our way down we called at Black Point. We patrolled for a few days around Byng Inlet, Point au Baril, Shawanaga, Oak Islands, Mink Islands, Copperhead and Muskoka Mills, and on Saturday the 14th arrived at Penetang. On Monday received a telegram from Mr. Holden to come to Parry Sound, so we put on wood and left that evening, took Mr. Holden on board next day and went to Byng Inlet, next day to French River, and thence to Killarney, where we had to remain all day on account of the weather. It was too rought to go to Squaw Island, where Mr. Holden wished to go and see the fishermen. It was still too rough on Friday, so in the afternoon we left for Little Current and had a very rough trip.

On Saturday we left for Kagawong, remaining there over Sunday. On Monday we started for Meldrum Bay, but had to go in to Barry Bay for shelter, as the wind was too strong for our boat. After the wind went down we continued our journey to Meldrum Bay, where we had to stay for two days owing to the rough weather. Mr. Holden left on Wednesday evening by the steamer "Caribou" to return to Penetang. On Thursday we left for Meldrum Bay on our return trip, and when we were off Gore Bay the wind blew so hard from the northwest we had to run in to Gore Bay for shelter. The fishermen said they had not had as rough weather in two years.

On Friday the 27th September, the weather being more favorable, we left for Little Current, where we took on wood for fuel, and saw Mr. Oliver, who said there was nothing for us to look after round there. From there we went to Killarney, where we had to remain all next day. Sunday being more favorable, but not by any means a nice day, we left for Collins Inlet and Beaverstone, and on to the Bustards for the night. The fishermen there said the weather had been so rough they had only been out once in ten days. In the afternoon of Monday we went to the mouth of the French River, where we could get on the inside channel, and went by Dead Island and inside to Byng Inlet. From there to Point au Baril and Camel's Rock, and to Penetang.

On Thursday, October 3rd, we patrolled at Green Island and Quarry Island, and in the bay near Pine Point. We were wind bound all next day, and could do no patrolling. On Saturday went to Waubaushene, where we found the fishermen getting their nets ready for the fall fishing. On Monday the 7th, I left Penetang and went to Walkerville to go on the steamer "Lurline."

On Tuesday the 29th October I returned to Penetang from Goderich, after the "Lurline" was wrecked, and remained in Penetang until the 4th November, when I left with the steamer "Mary L." for the North Shore, spending the night at Jubilee Island, as well as the whole of the next day. We saw no fishermen on our way up the shore. The next two days we visted Point au Baril and Byng Inlet, and on Friday the 8th, the weather being more favorable, with Mr. Knight on board, we went to Dead Island, where we made a seizure of the boats and nets of two fishermen, it being the close season. When we got to Byng Inlet we fined them $10 each, and the boats and nets were left with Overseer Knight at Byng Inlet. We then took on some wood for fuel, and left for Point au Baril, but when we got to Duffey Island it was blowing too hard for us to go out, so we tied up and waited two days for better weather. On Friday we went to Point au Baril, and from there to Indian Harbor, and on Saturday to Penetang. As the small bays were freezing over, and our boat was not ironed to break ice, we took all that belonged to the Department off the boat, and stored it away for the winter.

Report of the work done by the patrol steamer "Pearl" during the season of 1907 on the Georgian Bay.

On July 12th she left Parry Sound, called at Rose Point, Sans Souci, Philadelphia Club House, Somerset Island, and various other places to sell permits to the tourists. Continued thus calling at various tourist points for some time. No evidences were seen of illegal fishing of any kind. All the tourists had taken out permits. After calling at Snug Harbor, Dillen's Port, Shanagan Point, Granceaw, Point aux Baril, Palestine Island, she went to Good Cheer Island. From thence she returned to Parry Sound by way of Long Sault Channel, calling at many islands on the way.

On July 28th she left Parry Sound again, and continued cruising among the islands. On August 3rd one trap net was seized at Grancaw; one was also seized and burned on Aug. 4th, and on Aug. 6th still another at Moon Falls. She then returned to Parry Sound. On her next trip she seized a trap net at Rose Point. She went to Blair's landing on August 19th, to investigate a report that gill nets were being set there. None were found, however, so she cruised among the islands for a few days. On August 23rd she went to Iron City Club House where she seized some gill nets in the bay east of the club house. She grappled in other bays, but got nothing.

On September 1st she left Parry Sound and for a month cruised among the islands and elsewhere, grappling for nets and looking after the interests of the fisheries in general. She generally returned to Parry Sound for over Sunday. During this month no nets were seized, although the grappling operations carried on by the steamer were extensive.

On October 1st she left Parry Sound, and after calling at many places, had to remain for a day or so at Shebeshekong on account of a gale. While the boat was laid up, the crew went around among the islands in the row-boat. She had to stay at Sans Souci for two days, because of another heavy gale. As soon as the gale abated she continued patrolling and searching for nets and shoal fishers. This continued for some weeks. On November 6th she went to Shanagan Point, where there was a hunting party. All of them had licenses.

On November 11th she left Parry Sound, called at Sans Souci, Copperhead Island, Burnt Island, where she grappled for nets, but without success. She spent the night at Long Sault. On November 12th she left Long Sault, went to Campbell's Rock, thence to Palestine Island, Snug Harbor, Dillen's Port, and finally arrived at Shebeshekong Point, where she stayed for the night, She was forced by the gale to remain here all next day. During the day it snowed very hard. On the 14th in the afternoon she went to Shanagan River, then to other places. On the 15th November she returned to Parry Sound, whre she was laid up for the season.

LIST OF GAME AND FISHERIES WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Burt, William	Simcoe	Niagara Peninsula.
Chauvin, Victor	Windsor	Western District.
Hand, T. A	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma.
Hunter, Capt. A	Belleville	Eastern District.
Parks, G. M	North Bay	District of Nipissing.
Sterling, C. N	Kenora	Thunder Bay and Rainy River.
Willmott, J. H	Beaumaris	Muskoka and Parry Sound.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Baechler, F	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Bailey, G. L	Callander	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Birch, W. J	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Black, J. N	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
Blanchard, F	Fort Francis	Rainy River and adjacent waters.
Blondin, Isaac	Cornwall	Co.'s Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Blunden, H. A	Sarnia	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Boland, Jno	Wahnapitae	District of Nipissing.
Boler William	Byron	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bourgon, J. B	Rockland	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Boyd, J. H	Merrickville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on County of Grenville.
Bradshaw, A	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Briggs, T. J	Bridgeburg	County of Welland.
Burke, Geo	Perth	For the Town of Perth, Tps. of North Emsley, Drummond, North Burgess, and the first two concessions of the Tp. of Bathurst, Co. Lanark.
Burtcheall, C	Coboconk	Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes, County Victoria.
Campbell, John	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Caskey, T. C	Blairton	Townships of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Cassan, C. H.	Campbellford .	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Chambers, Thos.....	St. Clair Flats.	For St. Clair Flats.
Chapus, Alberique ..	Ojibwa.....	Caldwell Marsh, Co. of Essex.
Chauvin, Victor	Windsor.....	Province of Ontario.
Christink, Irwin	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clark, Marshall.....	Picton	County of Prince Edward exclusive of the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
Clarkson, William ..	Lakehurst	West half of Township of Smith, Township or Ennismore, west half Township Harvey, Townships of Galway and Cavendish, County Peterboro'.
Clunis, A.....	Claude.....	In and for the Townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Colter, Samuel.....	Gilford	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville....	Co. Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy	Township South Emsley, County Leeds.
Covell, John.....	Brighton.....	Lake Ontario, fronting County of Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Cook, H. G. A	Niagara Falls..	County Welland.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island..	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Cox, James	Hillsburg.....	Province of Ontario.
Crotty, John.....	Bothwell.....	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in County of Middlesex
Cryderman, J. F....	Norham.....	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Cunningham, Jas. A.	Maynooth	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Davieau, H.....	Michipicoten I.	Michipicoten Island.
Davis, J. W.....	Sydenham	Township Loughboro.
Deacon, Ephraim ...	Bolingbroke...	Townships Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Donaldson, W. J....	Donaldson	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie. Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Dowker, John	Hartington....	Township of Portland.
Draper, Samuel.....	Elmvale	For the County of Simcoe.
Drew, Henry.	Long Lake....	Townships Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Dunlop, James.....	Mackey's St'n.	Ottawa River between Deux Joachim and Mattawa, and over waters in townships in Ontario bordering on said river.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Dusang, B. A.....	Fesserton	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison in District of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Elliott, Robert.....	Bayfield	County of Huron.
Englehart, G. M	Inglewood	Province of Ontario.
Esford, Henry.....	Barriefield	Rideau waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewer's Mills.
Fisher, James.....	Sunbury	Tp. Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to south limit of the township with jurisdiction over all of Loughboro Lake and the lakes of the Township of Storrington.
Fleming, E...	Hastings.....	Village of Hastings.
Fogg, Thos	Sunderland....	County of Ontario.
Forbes, Hy.....	Jeannette's Ck.	County of Kent.
Fraser, J. A.....	Prescott.....	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Gainforth, Wm.	Haliburton . ..	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Gallagher, Hugh....	Eganville.....	County of Renfrew.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto.....	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said Riding.
Gibson, J. W	Strathroy.....	County of Middlesex.
Gidley, W. C	Penetang.	Province of Ontario.
Gillespie, James.....	Berkeley.....	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Glass, Irving.....	Trenton.....	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west to the Trent River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Glendenning, John..	Vallentyne ...	County of Ontario.
Godfrey, James.....	Pefferlaw	Township of Georgina, County of York.
Gordon, Walter.....	Port Arthur...	In and for the District of Thunder Bay.
Green, Adam	Diamond	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Green, John	Marmora	Township of Marmora, County Hastings.
Hales, Hiram.....	Brigden	County of Lambton.
Hastings William....	Aurora	Wilcox Lake.
Hayes, Henry	Murray.....	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sydney and the Bay of Quinte, and for the Inland waters of the Tps. of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Jos	Manitowaning.	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Henderson, H. A ...	Pelee Island ..	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hess, James	Hastings.....	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbor	Province of Ontario.
Holliday, Henry....	Wolfe Island..	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Horton, H.....	Sand Bay.....	Province of Ontario.
Huffman, E. M	Hay Bay.....	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in County Lennox and Addington.
Hughson, George....	South River...	Township Laurier.
Hunter, Frank	Dorchester....	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line, between Oxford and Middlesex.
Hunter, William....	Tehkummah. .	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Irish, John	Vennachar....	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger, Counties Lennox and Addington.
Jack, jr., Jas.....	Forester's Falls	County of Renfrew.
Jermyn, J. W.....	Wiarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Jickling, Chas.....	St. Paul's Station.	County Perth and for Townships East Nissouri and East and West Zorra, in County Oxford.
Johnson, John.....	Port Hope....	Townships Hope and Cavan, in the County of Durham, with joint jurisdiction with any other Game and Fishery overseer or overseers over County Durham.
Johnson, Henry	Brantford.....	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Ono daga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of the Grand River.
Johnston, D	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake, Township South Monaghan.
Johnston, Thos	Royston.....	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Johnston, W. H	Harwood.....	Rice Lake, in the Townships of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jones, John	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake, and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River in the County of Victoria.
Karr, Richard	Forest.....	For the Townships of Plympton, Bosanquet and Warwick in the County of Lambton.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kehoe, D.....	Millarton. ...	That portion of County Bruce lying South of Indian Reserve and Township of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.
Kennedy, John.....	Meaford.....	County of Grey, exclusive of Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Kern, Jacob	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said River.
Kerr, C. J.....	Hamilton.....	County of Wentworth.
Kinder, Jos	Rockingham..	Lake Charlotte, Township of Brudenell, Co. of Renfrew.
Knight, C. H.....	Byng Inlet....	For the River Magnetewan, and for the waters of Georgian Bay lying between the said river and French River.
Knox, A., Jr.	Carleton Place	Townships Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn, County Carleton; and Townships Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsey and Packham, County Lanark.
Kraft, Samuel.....	Ridgeway.....	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Laframboise, Remi..	Canard River..	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Landoni, Louis.....	Dracon.....	County of Wellington.
Langford, Newton...	Dorset.....	Townships McLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Latimer, George	Eugenia.....	Township of Artemesia.
Laughington, Henry.	Parry Sound..	For the Townships of Shawanaga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougal, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
Laughlin, J. H	New Lowell...	For the County of Simcoe.
Leadley, Robt.....	Barrie.....	For the Township of Vespra and the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of the waters of Kempenfeldt Bay as lies in front of the said town and township; also, that portion of Kempenfeldt Bay, lying in front of the Township of Oro.
Lean, Wellington...	Apsley.....	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, County of Peterboro.
Lee, Edward.....	Lowbanks....	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Leitch, P. A.....	Nepigon.....	River and Lake Nepigon.
Little, Richard	Wallaceburg..	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Township, also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Loveday, E. T.....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
McAllister, J. R....	Gore's L'nding	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McClennan, Kenneth	Grovesend....	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.
McEwen, A.....	Aldboro'.....	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William...	Orillia.....	Townships of Orillia, and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays, and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McGuire, J.....	Jones Falls....	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McIntyre, A.....	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McKelvie, D.....	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiskamingue and tributaries.
McLeod, A.....	Credit Forks..	Province of Ontario.
McMurray, R.....	Bayfield..	County of Huron.
McNairn, James.....	Iroquois.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on County of Dundas.
McPhee, D.....	Uptergrove. ..	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Tps. of Mara and Carden.
McVittie, James.....	Blenheim.....	Lake Erie fronting on Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Macdonald Hector...	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah, in County of Ontario.
Macdonald, J. K....	Toronto	Lake Kagawong on Manitoulin Island.
Macdonald, S. C.....	Bear Island...	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
Major, William.....	Woodlawn. ...	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.
Mansfield, Thomas..	Pickering.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
May, J. C.....	St. Catharines .	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Mayor, Harry.....	Painswick.....	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Merriam, Enoch....	Harwood.	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Meyers, James	Orchard.	Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, County Grey, and Townships Minto, Arthur and West Luther, County Wellington.
Mitchell, Geo.....	Flesherton	County of Grey.
Moffatt, George.....	Glencross.....	Townships of Mulmer, Mono and East Garafraxa.
Moore, F. J.....	Lakefield.....	Townships of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola.....	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorpe, County Hastings.
Munro, H. G.....	Ivy Lea.....	River St. Lawrence.
Murdoch, John.....	Bath	Townships of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernesttown and Amherst Island, County Lennox and Addington.
Murphy, Timothy J.	Calabogie.....	Calabogie Lake in County Renfrew.
Nicholls, Garner....	Bobcaygeon...	Townships Verulam, County of Victoria, and Harvey, in the County of Peterboro'.
Oliver, R. C.....	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Olton, W. O.....	Sand Lake ...	District of Parry Sound.
Osborne, Henry.....	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Palliser, Squire.....	Foxboro	County of Hastings.
Patterson, S.....	Dunkerron....	County of Simcoe.
Peltier, Theo.....	Dover South..	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Township of Dover West, County Kent.
Phillips, J. H.....	Smith's Falls..	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitely, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Pierce, J. P.....	Port Rowan...	County of Norfolk.
Pilon, Phillippe.....	Sudbury.....	For the Townships of McKim, Broder, Dill, Neelon, Garson and Blezard in the District of Nipissing.
Poupore, Andrew....	Westmeath....	For that portion of the River Ottawa lying between Des Joachim and Fort Coulonge.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook. ...	Townships Camden, Shetlield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Raphael, J. C.....	Mallorytown..	Townships of Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown in the County of Leeds and over the waters of the River St. Lawrence fronting the said townships.
Rivet, Jos.....	Sturgeon Falls.	That portion of the District of Nipissing lying west and north of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscanning and its tributaries.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Robertson, C.....	Hillsburg.....	Townships of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robertson, D... ...	Southampton .	County Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, G.....	Bradford	Holland River.
Robinson, T. W.....	Collingwood ..	Townships Collingwood and Osprey, County of Grey, and the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, County of Simcoe.
Robinson, Wm.....	Kilworthy	Severn River and Sparrow Lake.
Rose, Wm.....	Nobleton	County of York.
Rupert, Thos.....	Springbrook ..	Township Rawdon, County Hastings.
Sargent, W. J.....	Bronte.....	County of Halton, also County of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Saunders, W. H.....	Toronto.....	Province of Ontario.
Savage, Thos. Chas..	Waterford	For the County of Norfolk.
Schell, S.....	Port Perry....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Senecal, John.	Cornwall	County of Stormont.
Shillington, N.....	Burridge.....	Township of Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Sinclair, N.....	Glenarm.....	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Slate, George.....	Rockport.....	River St. Lawrence, between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
Small, John.....	Grand Valley.	Townships of Melancthon, Amaranth and East Luther, County Dufferin.
Smith, William.....	Gravenhurst ..	Lakes Muskoka, Rousseau and Joseph, in the District o Parry Sound.
Spence, William.....	Athens.....	Charleston Lake and its tributaries, County Leeds.
Spracklin, Jos.....	Windsor.....	County of Essex.
Stewart, Albert.....	Goodwood....	County of Ontario.
Stewart, Alex.....	Sand Point....	For the County of Renfrew.
Stewart, James.....	Lanark	Townships of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, County Lanark.
St. Charles, C.....	Madoc.....	Townships Madoc and Huntington, County Hastings.
Stuart, D.....	Codrington ...	Trent River and tributaries, County of Northumberland. from Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Sweet, B. H.....	Bancroft.....	Townships Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle and Carlow, County of Hastings.
Swift, Thos.....	Port Perry....	Township of Reach, County of Ontario, and Township of Mariposa, County Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Switzer, W. H.....	Gooderham ...	Townships of Snowden, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Taudvin, J. W.....	Kingston	For the City of Kingston, and for the waters fronting the County of Frontenac.
Taylor, Fred.....	Huntsville....	For the Townships of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel in the District of Muskoka.
Thomson, Henry....	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Tillett, R.....	Roach's Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Timlin, M.....	Atherly.....	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Townships Mara and Rama.
Toner, Geo.....	Gananoque ...	River St. Lawrence between Rockport and Brothers Island.
Toole, Ira.....	Omemee.....	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Townsend, J.....	Long Point...	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Traves, J. A., Sen...	Fraserburg....	For the District of Muskoka with joint jurisdiction with any Game and Fisheries overseers who have been or may be appointed over the District of Parry Sound.
Turner, Samuel.....	London	Province of Ontario.
Twamley, C.....	Cavan	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Vincer, Wm.....	Mindemoya ..	Manitoulin Island.
Vokes, James.....	Nanticoke ...	Townships Walpole, Rainham, South Cayuga and Dunn, County Haldimand.
Wadsworth, C.....	Queenston	
Walker, R. J.....	Port Credit ..	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Wartman, H. E.....	Portsmouth...	For the Township of Kingston in the County of Frontenac.
Watson, Hy.	Toronto	Province of Ontario.. .....
Watson, J.....	Caserea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said Townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John.....	Peterborough .	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
Webb, R. H.	Barrie.....	County of Simcoe.
Weldon, J. O.....	London	Province of Ontario.
Wessels, E. M.....	Wooler.....	For the County of Northumberland.
West, Chas.....	Holland Ldg..	Joint jurisdiction along the east bank of the Holland River, through the Township of East Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury in the County of York.
West, Geo. W.	Holland Ldg..	With joint jurisdiction along east bank of Holland River, through Township of Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury, in the County of York.

Name.	Residence.	District.
West, Wm. F.	Midland.....	Tadenac Club waters, Georgian Bay.
Widdup, J. W.....	Brantford.	For all waters in County of Peel owned or leased by the Caledon Mountain Club.
Wight, J. R.....	Newboro'.....	For the Township of North Crosby extending to Smith's Falls on Rideau waters, together with the inland lakes and tributaries thereto.
Wigle. L.	Leamington...	Townships of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Williams, J. T.....	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, County of Simcoe and over Christian, Beckwith and Giants Tomb Islands.
Wilson. H.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Wilson, Luke.....	Orillia.....	Province of Ontario.
Wood, John	Whitestone ...	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Burpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Wood, P. V.....	Port Severn...	For the District of Muskoka, with joint jurisdiction with other overseers over the District of Parry Sound.
Wood, W. R.	Toronto	Township of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, F	Courtice.	County of Durham.
Wornnoorth, F. L...	Arden.....	Townships Kennebec and Barrie, County Frontenac.
Younghusband, D...	South March..	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1906, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,481

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River, at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500
		7,927

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1906, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.—*Continued.*

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400
		3,100

1906.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Simcoe	Bass	450
Lake of Bays	Bass	700
Gull River	Bass	610
Grand River	Bass	575
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Muskoka Lake	Bass	700
River Nith	Bass	600
Lake Simcoe	Bass	700
do	Bass	700
		5,435

STATEMENT OF REVENUE received from the Fisheries during the year ended 31st December, 1907.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total
		$ c.	$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Blanchard, F.	85 00	
	Nash, John	1,269 00	
	Sterling, Chas.	30 00	
			1,384 00
River Nepigon	Leitch, P. A.	1,200 00	
			1,200 00
Lake Superior	Ashforth, J. G.	321 05	
	Calbeck, A.	160 00	
	Gordon, Walter	2,275 00	
	Hand, T. A.	1,188 00	
	Van Norman, R. M.	460 00	
			4,404 05
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Hembruff, Jas.	24 00	
	Hunter, Wm.	16 00	
	Oliver, R. C.	6,928 65	
	Vincer, Wm.	5 00	
			6,973 65
Georgian Bay	Bennett, E. C.	8 00	
	Cautley, J. C.	5 82	
	Dusang, B. A.	121 00	
	France, Jr., W.	35 00	
	Free, John	60 00	
	Gidley, W. C.	105 00	
	Grise Bros.	39 00	
	Hewitt, James	41 00	
	Jermyn, J. W.	698 85	
	Kennedy, John	812 00	
	Knight, Chas.	25 00	
	Laughington, H.	1,164 00	
	Robinson, T. W.	447 00	
	Williams, J. T.	230 00	
			3,791 67
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	Blunden, H. A.	3,901 83	
	Karr, Richard	106 00	
	Kehoe, D.	222 00	
	McMurray, R.	646 00	
	Robertson, D.	1,249 45	
			6,125 28
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River	Campbell, John	7 50	
	Chambers, Thos.	23 00	
	Chauvin, V.	169 37	
	Crotty, John	18 00	
	Drouillard, A.	1,068 00	
	Little, Richard	479 00	
	Osborne, Hy.	44 00	
	Peltier, Theo.	423 00	
			2,231 87
Lake Erie and Grand River	Briggs, T. J.	165 00	
	Fradenburg, D. A.	58 00	
	Henderson, H. A.	1,468 00	
	Johnson, Hy.	7 00	
	Kraft, S.	216 00	
	Laframboise, R.	292 00	
	Lees, C. H. A.	69 00	
	Lee, Edward	814 00	
	McClennan, K.	3,709 00	
	McEwen, Arch.	3,300 00	
	Carried forward	10,158 00	26,110 52

Statement of Revenue.—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought Forward....	10,158 00	26,110 52
Lake Erie and Grand River—*Con*.....	McVittie, Jas.....	5,998 00	
	Moriarity, J. J.....	49 00	
	Pattison, F. T.....	19 00	
	Pierce, J. P.....	2,780 00	
	Wigle, Lewis.....	2,580 00	
	Wigle, W. D.....	10 00	
	Vokes, Jas.....	2,380 15	
	Scott, Wm.....	87 00	
			24,031 15
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte	Brickwood, J. H.....	146 00	
	Buckley, G. E.....	2,190 00	
	Clark, Marshall.....	355 00	
	Covell, John.....	99 00	
	Gault, Thos.....	443 00	
	Glass, Irving.....	30 00	
	Hayes, H. W.....	55 00	
	Holliday, Hy.....	240 00	
	Huffman, E. M.....	523 00	
	Kerr, C. J.....	218 00	
	McGlynn, P. J.....	155 00	
	Mansfield, Thos.....	22 00	
	May, J. C.....	482 77	
	Murdoch, John	244 00	
	Sargant, Wm.....	405 00	
	Taudvin, J. W.....	269 00	
	Starling, J. H.....	51 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	27 00	
	Wartman, H. E.....	35 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	171 57	
			6,161 34
Counties, Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville	Birch, W. J.....	16 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.....	53 00	
	Boyd, J. H.....	52 00	
	Christink, E.....	23 00	
	Davis, J. W.....	34 00	
	Deacon, E.....	15 00	
	Drew, Hy.....	29 00	
	Esford, Hy.....	152 00	
	Hull, Chas.....	55 00	
	Hunter, A.....	24 00	
	Knight, U. R.....	184 00	
	Loveday, E. T.....	268 50	
	McGuire, John	497 00	
	Phillips, J. H.....	265 00	
	Shillington, N.....	91 00	
	Spence, Wm.....	142 00	
	Taylor, Chas.....	2 00	
	Townsend, Jas.....	118 40	
	Wight, J. R.....	240 00	
			2,260 90
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.....	Best, S. G.....	15 00	
	Blea, Daniel	19 00	
	Bradshaw, A	50 00	
	Burtcheall, C.....	76 00	
	Cassan, C. H.....	89 00	
	Carried forward	249 00	58,563 91

Statement of Revenue—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward....	249 00	58,563 91
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.—*Con.*	Clarkson, Wm.....	127 00	
	Crump, C. J. C.....	30 00	
	Gaudree, E. E.....	6 00	
	Green, John.....	18 00	
	Greenwood, T. D.....	43 00	
	Heath, A. J.....	2 00	
	Hess, J. H.....	25 00	
	Irish, John	2 00	
	Johnston, W. H.....	22 00	
	Johnston, David	12 00	
	Jones, John	57 00	
	Langford, Newton	50 00	
	Lean, Wellington	60 00	
	McAllister, J. R.....	76 00	
	McElwain, S. C.....	114 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	2 00	
	Merriam, E.....	79 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	361 00	
	Morton, J. W.....	17 00	
	Muir, Capt.....	24 00	
	Nicholls, Garner	522 00	
	Pilon, P.....	10 00	
	Purcell, H. R.....	36 50	
	Rice, M. A.....	14 00	
	Smith, Wm.....	47 00	
	St. Charles, C.....	2 00	
	Taylor, Fred.....	22 00	
	Telfer, J. A.....	6 00	
	Toole, Ira	60 00	
	Watson, John	9 00	
	Watt, John.....	70 00	
	Widdup, J.....	61 00	
	Willmott, J. H.....	159 00	
	Worden, Frank.....	5 50	
			2,400 00
River St. Lawrence.....	Acton, Nassau	15 00	
	Blondin, Isaac.....	5 00	
	Cox, Matthew	20 00	
	Dowker, John	11 00	
	Fraser, J. A.....	15 00	
			66 00
Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow..	Doolittle, H.....	48 00	
	Dodds, W. T.....	16 00	
	McGinn, Wm.....	87 00	
	McPhee, Donald.....	23 00	
	Mayor, Harry	3 00	
	Tillett, Robt.....	9 00	
	Thomson, H. S....	2 00	
			188 00
Nipissing.....	Baechler, Fred.....	24 00	
	Cartier, A.....	110 00	
	Ferguson, C. L.....	19 00	
	McKelvie, D.....	75 00	
	Macdonald, S. C.....	955 00	
	Rivet, Jos.....	4,159 00	
			5,342 00
	Carried forward....		66,559 91

Statement of Revenue.—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward.....	.....	66,559 91
Unclassified.....	Licenses issued from office.....	538 00	
	Fines.....	26 00	
	Sale of boat.....	5 00	
	Sale of fish.....	8 00	
	Sale of boiler and engine, Lurline.....	850 00	
	Balance account, J. K. McCargar, 1904.....	125 00	
			1,552 00
			68,111 91

Game.

		$ c.	$ c.
Hunting and other Licenses	Deer Hunters' Licenses, 1906.....	93 00	
	do do do 1907.....	12,068 84	
	Non-resident do 1907.....	7,327 00	
	Moose do 1907.....	1,440 35	
	Game dealers' do 1907.....	641 97	
	Hotel and Cold Storage Licenses, 1907.	180 00	
	Fines and Confiscations, 1907.....	1,485 91	
			23,237 07

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.			$			$			$
1	Lake of the Woods	4	300	6,000	12	9	1,950	19	12,000	1,625
2	Shoal Lake					3	800	8	6,000	875
3	Wabigoon Lake					1	200	3	2,000	250
4	Vermillion "					3	375	7	6,000	800
5	Eagle "					1	200	2	2,000	250
6	Denmark Star, Long and Sandy Lakes					4	800	8	9,000	1,150
7	Dryby and Hawk Lakes					2	450	5	3,000	450
8	Whitewater, Rainy and Big Clearwater Lakes					3	75	5	4,000	400
	Totals	4	300	6,000	12	26	4,850	57	44,000	5,800

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number	Districts.	Herrings, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods			239,600	2,960		88,990	66,600
2	Shoal Lake			147,640	80		24,220	29,450
3	Wabigoon Lake			20,000	10,000		500	
4	Vermillion "			12,500	16,400		6,800	2,000
5	Eagle "			85,000	9,020		16,000	10,250
6	Denmark, Star, Long and Sandy Lakes			18,260	3,350		8,000	1,500
7	Dryby and Hawk Lakes			13,000	500		8,200	6,350
8	Whitewater, Rainy and Big Clearwater Lakes			76,000			6,300	6,000
	Totals			612,000	42,310		159,010	122,150
	Values			$61,200	$4,231		$15,901	$9,772

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught, year 1907.

Fishing Material.									Other Fixtures used in Fishing.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	14	2,000	2	250	.....	.....	4	5,000	....	.....	1
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,075	1	200	4
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	750	....	.....	6
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8
.. .	.....	.....	14	2,000	2	250	.....	.....	9	19,825	1	200	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders,	Trout Salted.	Whitefish Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
....	83,900	....	.....	8,950	.....	.....	4,300	200	.....	.....	56,025	1
....	.....	.....	....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,595	2
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050	3
....	.....	.....	300	6,000	.....	100,000	.....	.....	....	.....	9,105	4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,822	5
....	7,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	4,764	6
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,678	7
....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,920	8
....	92,520	.....	300	15,700	.....	100,000	4,900	200	.....	.....	115,959	
....	$13,878	.....	$15	$942	.....	$5,000	$4,900	$120	.....	.....	$115,959	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Superior.			$			$			$
1	Thunder Bay	23	249	46,020	90	37	2, 605	31	270,600	15,670
2	Point Mamainse	1	.....	1,500	5	....	.....	....	24,000	1,500
3	Gras Cap	....	.....	.....	....	3	300	4	10,500	65
4	Michipicoten Island	1	15	1,500	3	....	.....	....	24,000	1,500
5	Gargantua	2	58	10,000	16	....	.....	....	48,000	3,000
6	Goulais Bay	....	.....	.....	....	4	400	5	7,500	500
7	Richardson's Harbor	2	71	15,000	18	....	.....	....	48,000	3,000
8	Batchewana Bay	....	.....	.....	....	5	600	10	18,100	765
		29	393	74,020	132	49	3,905	50	450,700	26,000

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Superior.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Thunder Bay	.....	799,200	223,810	1,104,170	.....	63,090	1,950
2	Point Mamainse	.....	.....	4,060	56,590	.....	.....	.....
3	Gras Cap	.....	.....	7,500	4,500	.....	150	.....
4	Michipicoten Island	.....	.....	6,200	24,000	.....	.....	.....
5	Gargantua	.....	.....	14,350	149,530	.....	.....	.....
6	Goulais Bay	.....	.....	4,350	5,650	.....	.....	900
7	Richardson's Harbor	.....	.....	13,320	200,350	.....	.....	.....
8	Batchewana Bay	.....	.....	27,050	30,250	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	.....	799,200	300,640	1,575,040	.....	63,240	2,850
	Values	.....	$39,960	$30,064	$157,504	.....	$6,324	$228

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc,—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
										$		$	
....	.....	.....	31	3,700	....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,250	1	100	1
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000	2
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	350	....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	6,000	....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,000	....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8
....	.....	.....	31	3,700	....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,600	2	2,100	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	2,540	29,600	.....	44,400	.....	22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,154	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,020	4
.....	.....	.....	..	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,595	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,841	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,730	8
.....	2,540	29,600	.....	55,950	.....	22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	$240,704	
.....	$381	$1,776	.....	$3,357	.....	$1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	$240,704	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (North Channel).									
1	Thessalon					6	1,100	13	30,000	1,200
2	St. Joseph's Island					3	200	4	11,000	90
3	Bruce Mines					1	45	2	6,000	500
4	Mississauga					1	500	2		
5	Blind River					3	650	6	12,000	1,100
6	Haywood Island					3	700	6		
7	Manitowaning Bay	1	12	2,000	5	3	300	6	6,000	900
8	Kagawong	1	12	2,000	5				24,000	3,000
9	Badgely, Darsh & Innis islands.	1	15	2,000	5	2	110	2		
10	Meldrum Bay	3	65	18,000	18	1	260	2	78,000	8,100
11	Club Island	1	15	3,500	3				20,000	2,500
12	Cockburn Island	1	23	5,000	6	3	1,050	7	36,000	3,600
13	West Bay					2	175	5	12,000	450
14	Fitzwilliam Island					6	560	12	36,000	2,775
15	Squaw Island	4	70	15,000	24	1	200	2	102,000	10,700
16	Duck Islands	3	63	13,000	16	7	1,100	14	114,000	9,000
17	South Bay Mouth	3	46	8,000	20	7	1,270	15	132,000	8,465
18	Killarney					12	1,510	23	63,200	5,500
19	Bustard Islands	2	55	7,000	10	6	750	12	84,000	10,800
20	John and Aird Islands	1	10	3,000	6	2	200	2	6,000	300
21	Providence Bay					1	100	2	4,000	600
22	Cape Robert	1	8	2,000	4					
23	Bedford Islands					3	300	5		
24	Pt. Aux. Grondine					2	800	8		
	Totals	22	394	80,500	122	75	11,880	150	776,200	69,580

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1907.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			2	500									1
			1	175									2
													3
			6	2,000					1	500			4
			5	1,200					1	200			5
			5	1,200					2	475			6
			10	3,000					1	300			7
									1	200			8
			12	2,400									9
									1	1,500	1	1,500	10
													11
			2	400									12
									1	75			13
													14
													15
			5	1,250					1	300	1	1,000	16
													17
			6	1,500									18
													19
			10	2,400					2	500			20
													21
			7	2,000					1	750			22
			8	2,000									23
			11	3,000					1	800			24
			90	23,025					13	5,600	2	2,500	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
during the

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (North Channel).	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Thessalon			26,460	48,340			1,950
2	St Joseph's Island			800	1,600		1,650	1,400
3	Bruce Mines		100	100	500		100	1,000
4	Mississauga			26,000	2,000		20,000	
5	Blind River		2,000	13,000	7,000		18,000	
6	Haywood Island			8,040	3,970		23,210	10,250
7	Manitowaning Bay			39,100	12,600		19,180	3,850
8	Kagawong			18,100	76,000		1,600	
9	Badgely, Darsh & Innis Islands		400	101,390	23,530		9,060	325
10	Meldrum Bay			27,000	209,000			
11	Club Island			22,500				
12	Cockburn Island			27,700	56,950			
13	West Bay	19		2,000	1,000		2,000	3,000
14	Fitzwilliam Island				83,500		8,000	
15	Squaw Island			110,600	249,400		10,000	
16	Duck Islands			126,200	372,000			
17	South Bay Mouth		4,000	36,790	326,750			
18	Killarney			55,440	52,540		25,950	1,775
19	Bustard Islands			90,000	101,000		20,000	
20	John and Aird Islands		2,900	2,960	26,000		120,000	1,450
21	Providence Bay		100	300	2,800			
22	Cape Robert		2,200	22,100	4,000		5,700	3,100
23	Bedford Island			1,200	1,600		60,300	19,900
24	Pt. Aux Grondine		20,000	30,000	3,000		1,200	6,000
	Totals	19	31,700	787,780	1,665,080		345,950	54,000
	Values	$190	$1,585	$78,778	$166,508		$34,595	$4,320

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1907.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	bls.	bls.	$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,636 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 00	2
.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	3,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 00	3
.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	100	.....	.....	.....	6,500 00	4
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,400 00	5
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,424 00	6
.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	150	1,140	80	.....	9	.....	7,833 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,570 00	8
.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	50	2,400	20	.....	.....	.....	13,765 00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	25	24,340 00	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2,460 00	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,465 00	12
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 00	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,150 00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000 00	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	50,020 00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	36,964 00	17
.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,562 00	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,100 00	19
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	600	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,655 00	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315 00	21
.....	1,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3,840 00	22
.....	8,200	.....	.....	.....	900	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,629 00	23
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	200	.....	.....	.....	5,500 00	24
.....	24,540	.....	300	.....	1,700	64,300	408	.....	140	25	295,081 00	
.....	$3,681	.....	$15	.....	$136	$3,215	$408	.....	$1,400	$250	$295,081 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the quantity and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay.			$			$			$
1	Parry Sound	7	105	17,800	28	12	980	18	222,000	19,860
2	Waubaushene	5	14	700	22	5	1,950	.....	54,000	1,660
3	Penetanguishene	....	.....	.....	.....	15	980	30	45,600	.....
4	Collingwood	....	.....	.....	.....	17	2.400	35	101,000	3,625
5	Meaford	6	170	24,800	29	18	1,125	34	266,000	18,090
6	Byng Inlet	....	.....	.....	.....	4	515	8	18,000	1,000
7	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory	6	105	17,500	32	40	2,822	79	306,700	21.795
	Totals	24	494	60,800	111	111	10,772	204	1,013,300	66,030

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	Districts.	Herring salted	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore	Pike.
	Georgian Bay.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Parry Sound	.....	.....	211,515	334,100	.....	1,400	1,300
2	Waubaushene	5	.....	11,750	15,700	.....	6,575	47,280
3	Penetanguishene	50	4,900	33,800	28,200	.....	.....	.....
4	Collingwood	25	39,720	14,870	51,790	.....	.....	500
5	Meaford	.....	6,000	3,500	358,900	.....	.....	.....
6	Byng Inlet	.....	100	17,600	.....	.....	10,400	10,900
7	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory	19½	24,180	205	513,493	.....	....	15
	Totals	99½	74,900	293,240	1,302,183	....	18,375	59,995
	Values	$995	$3,745	$29,324	$130,218.30	.....	$1,837.50	$4,799.60

FISHERIES.

value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,150	6	925	1
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	1	400	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	6
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	10	15,200	2	6,500	7
....	.....	.....	1	400	....	.....	.....	.....	20	17,750	8	7,425	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Muskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	55,005 50	1
.....	1,500	.....	600	.....	100	12,400	17	.....	.....	.....	8,134 90	2
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	26	7,555 00	3
.....	4,940	.....	500	.....	.....	5,100	995	.....	34	10	11,398 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	36,700 00	5
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,087 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	53,335 00	7
.....	6,840	.....	1,100	.....	100	24,500	1,012	.....	151	46	176,215 40	
.....	$1,026	.....	$55	.....	$8	$1,225	$1,012	.....	$1,510	$460	$176,215 40	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (Proper).			$			$			$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton..	9	246	34,000	47	51	5,476	94	505,500	29,121
2	Southampton to Pine Point..	2	60	6,000	12	5	250	8	116,150	6,615
3	County Huron.....	1	13	1,500	6	12	2,250	37	127,200	3,500
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River.....	1	25	1,500	7	60	7,965	99	35,000	1,200
	Totals.....	13	344	43,000	72	128	15,941	238	783,850	40,436

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (Proper).	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	462	47,680	5,840	748,690	.....	290	1,500
2	Southampton to Pine Point.	.....	.....	.....	171,700	.....	.....	.....
3	County Huron.....	.....	6,120	28,400	63,790	.....	6,540	.....
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River.....	.....	114,700	47,580	78,080	.....	391,570	700
	Totals.....	462	168,500	81,820	1,062,260	.....	398,400	2,200
	Values.....	$4,620	$8,425	$8,182	$106,226	.....	$39,840	$176

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
*10	.....	.....	2	300	†2	.....	.....	.....	4	6,500	....	.....	1
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	700	....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	7	1,200	....	.....	.....	.....	4	400	....	.....	3
15	939	293	67	14,580	2	10	.....	.....	12	2,500	....	....	4
25	939	293	76	16,080	†4	10	.....	.....	22	10,100	....	.....	

* Dip-nets. † Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	980	.....	64,560	.....	.....	3,280	.....	.....	823	1	94,385	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,170	2
.....	960	.....	223,620	.....	.....	9,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,998	3
.....	4,260	.....	33,500	.....	1,650	83,360	1,127	4,825	.....	.....	68,150	4
.....	6,200	.....	321,680	.....	1,650	96,520	1,127	4,825	823	1	201,703	
.....	$930	.....	$16,084	.....	$132	$4,825	$1,127	$2,895	$8,230	$10	$201,703	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No	Yards	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$			$				$
1	River Thames	....	.....	.....	.....	20	11,660	39	*43	.....	.....
2	Lake St. Clair	7	.....	2,600	12	13	365	19	....	.....	.....
3	" "	5	10	1,350	8	96	2,655	156	....	.....	.....
4	Detroit River	....	.....	.....	.....	25	335	88	....	.....	.....
	Totals	12	10	3,950	20	154	15,015	302	*43	.....	.....

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	brls.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River Thames	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,331	8,100
2	Lake St. Clair	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	9,036	9,510
3	" "	.....	5,545	119,310	....	.....	46,400	15,620
4	Detroit River	.....	50	24,500	.....	.....	2,000	10,365
	Totals	.....	5,617	143,810	.....	.....	78,767	43,595
	Values	.....	$280 85	$14,381	.....	.....	$7,876 70	$3,487 60

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc, for 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
7	2,100	770	....	.....	56	2,575	900	38	.....	.....	....	.....	1
5	1,616	320	....	.....	38	2,215	.....	.....	2	325	3	3,050	2
36	4,710	1,525	10	2,625	44	2,320	2,300	140	3	450	....	.....	3
25	1,840	672	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,545	4
73	10,266	3,287	10	2,625	138	7,110	3,200	178	5	775	14	6,595	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
....	1,960	....	21,007	....	19,140	187,860	.....	....	....	....	15,049 65	1
....	1,290	....	5,040	....	4,945	128,070	.....	....	....	....	8,909 30	2
....	37,625	....	26,390	....	17,850	249,240	1,261	....	....	....	40,212 10	3
....	.....	....	625	....	40	50,690	.....	....	....	....	6,051 45	4
....	40,875	....	53,062	....	41,975	615,860	1,261	....	....	....	$70,222 50	
....	$6,131 25	....	$2,653 10	....	$3,358	$30,793	$1,261	....	....	....	$70,222 50	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.			$			$				$
1	Pelee Island	2	49	10,500	16	6	1,000	12	....	14,500	5,500
2	Essex County	1	88	8,000	7	43	7,445	66	....	10,000	2,239
3	Kent County	3	254	15,100	17	71	14,450	109	....	8,000	2,070
4	Elgin West	2	25	8,000	14	29	7,750	39	....	24,000	2,000
5	Elgin East	12	94	17,450	72	16	3,120	38	....	136,000	12,445
6	Houghton	2	55	10,500	16	....	.....	.....	....	32,000	1,100
7	Walsingham	1	22	2,500	6	17	530	34	....	10,000	700
8	Long Point	....	.....	.....	.....	13	370	33	....	5,000	264
9	Charlotteville	....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,205	70	....	26,000	1,110
10	Inner Bay	....	.....	.....	.....	28	850	72	....	5,000	473
11	Woodhouse	3	41	11,500	18	....	.....	.....	....	32,000	1,800
12	Haldimand	6	99	18,200	31	29	7,998	61	....	85,800	10,119
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne	4	36	6,300	17	13	178	19	....	31,700	6,623
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls	....	.....	.....	.....	28	700	34	....	60,500	450
		36	763	108,050	214	319	45,596	587	....	480,500	46,893

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Erie.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island	....	87,220	4,300	.....	.....	4,760	31,250
2	Essex County	....	206,960	194,530	.....	.....	88,760	144,000
3	Kent County	....	669,740	52,850	.....	.....	205,350	1,097,300
4	Elgin West	....	396,100	48,500	.....	.....	595,400	.....
5	Elgin East	1	854,700	7,760	.....	.....	108,800	1,000
6	Houghton	....	124,060	2,370	.....	.....	12,530	.....
7	Walsingham	....	45,520	19,560	150	.....	99,610	14,650
8	Long Point	....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	150	800
9	Charlotteville	....	3,580	230	.....	.....	52,320	6,550
10	Inner Bay	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490	5,850
11	Woodhouse	....	183,860	53,880	310	.....	371,430	.....
12	Haldimand	....	162,900	157,970	1,000	.....	342,680	2,200
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne	....	83,400	31,540	.....	.....	4,980	185,800
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls	....	1,240	800	300	.....	7,620	30,800
	Totals	1	2,821,120	574,290	1,760	.....	1,895,830	1,520,200
	Values	$10	$141,056	$57,429	$176	.....	$189,583	$121,616

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$				$		$		$	
2	400	33	9	3,000	....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	1
3	900	400	57	20,975	....	.....	.....	.....	13	4,220	.....	.....	2
6	3,150	1,590	110	41,050	....	.....	.....	.....	41	15,350	1	100	3
....	.....	.....	54	20,000	....	.....	.....	.....	22	7,200	.....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6	.....	.....	.....	15	10,275	.....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	200	2	2	1,500	1	50	6
8	3,200	1,125	.....	.....	....	.....	400	4	2	400	.....	.....	7
6	2,000	410	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
13	4,000	1,135	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
13	3,600	1,000	.....	.....	....	.....	3,000	30	.....	.....	1	50	10
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,900	.....	.....	11
....	.....	.....	20	4,400	*57	.....	.....	.....	21	5,025	2	800	12
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8,500	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
51	17,250	5,693	250	89,425	65	.....	12,100	121	122	47,070	5	1,000	

*Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
....	1,360	.....	6,100	.....	725	8,940	97	.....	.....	.....	8,878 00	1
....	6,620	.....	75,420	.....	6,000	231,500	550	.....	.....	.....	67,563 00	2
....	9,240	.....	213,320	.....	.....	194,580	1,182	.....	.....	.....	170,054 00	3
....	3,680	.....	43,800	.....	1,700	41,500	325	.....	.....	.....	89,473 00	4
....	.....	.....	25,600	.....	.....	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,330 00	5
....	.....	.....	6,400	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,022 00	6
....	.....	.....	24,620	.....	6,075	35,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,875 00	7
....	4,800	.....	740	.....	100	58,520	854	.....	.....	.....	4,719 00	8
....	.....	.....	17,760	.....	3,150	57,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,955 00	9
....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	9,750	133,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,182 00	10
....	.....	.....	5,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,027 00	11
....	9,820	.....	26,040	.....	3,050	19,640	468	20	....	300	65,962 00	12
....	4,300	.....	12,640	.....	50	9,120	513	.....	.....	.....	24,936 00	13
....	12 100	.....	11,940	.....	.....	11,020	1,145	245	.....	.....	7,653 00	14
....	51,920	.....	472,520	.....	30,600	812,080	5,134	265	.....	300	592.629 00	
....	$7,788	.....	$23,626	.....	$2,448	$40,604	$5,134	$159	.....	$3,000	$592,629 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.			$			$				$
1	Lincoln	1	52	5,000	3	83	3,466	98	*47	96,128	4,822
2	Wentworth	....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,715	34	....	52,200	2,088
3	Halton	....	.....	.....	.....	18	4,060	37	...	122,000	4,345
4	Peel	....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	2	....	5,000	375
5	York	3	.....	1,900	25	17	1,250	.....	....	44,600	2,567
6	Ontario	....	.....	.....	.....	7	104	12	....	7,900	214
7	Durham	....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	2	....	3,000	150
8	Northumberland	....	.....	.....	.....	16	935	19	....	54,000	1,150
9	Prince Edward	....	.....	.....	.....	59	1,390	90	....	37,200	874
10	Bay of Quinte	....	.....	.....	.....	99	4,581	182	....	38,900	503
11	Amherst Island	....	.....	.....	.....	39	1,300	48	....	19,000	1,450
12	Wolfe Island and vicinity	....	.....	.....	.....	31	458	40	....	5,280	79
	Totals	4	52	6,900	28	389	21,809	561	*47	485,208	18.617

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
	Lake Ontario.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lincoln	399	470,540	23,600	.....	.....	14,730	3,200	.....
2	Wentworth	.....	79,380	13,050	8,000	.....	930	40,000	.....
3	Halton	.....	209,000	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Peel	.....	10,000	3,000	5,000	.....	.....	450	.....
5	York	.....	40,000	4,350	11,320	.....	.....	550	.....
6	Ontario	.....	6,140	990	40	.....	.....	50	.....
7	Durham	.....	16,000	800	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Northumberland	.....	12,520	8,310	29,680	.....	60	33,000	.....
9	Prince Edward	38	15,280	57,940	32,260	.....	2,450	13,500	.....
10	Bay of Quinte	39	47,920	99,890	.....	.....	40,520	155,050	.....
11	Amherst Island	.....	6,680	131,660	16,190	.....	13,410	22,800	.....
12	Wolfe Island and vicinity	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	290	27,600	.....
	Total	476	913,460	343,690	105,790	.....	72,390	296 200	.....
	Value	$4,760	$45,673	$34,369	$10,579	.....	$7,239	$23,296	.....

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			†Spears		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	200	4	2	200	...	.....	1
....	.....	.....	90	.....	....	.....	100	2	3	675	...	.....	2
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	18	885	...	.....	3
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	300	6	1	100	..	.....	4
....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	600	...	.....	5
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	6
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	7
....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	200	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8
....	.....	.....	....	.....	14	415	.....	.....	18	558	..	.....	9
....	.....	.....	....	.....	138	2,065	600	12	4	110	...	.....	10
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	11
6	60	62	....	.....	35	745	100	2	1	50	...	.....	12
6	60	62	90	.....	195	3,425	1,300	26	49	3,178	...	.....	..

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ cts.	
4,800	1,050	5,440	.....	3,500	10,580	....	.....	.....	.....	33,470 00	1
.....	600	1,460	.....	700	21,700	.....	.....	.....	....	10,617 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,630 00	3
.....	300	500	.....	225	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,414 00	4
.....	....	160	.....	.....	6,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,928 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	415 00	6
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.	.....	1,132 00	7
.....	100	23,940	.....	24,150	35,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,002 00	8
380	1,950	10,600	.....	17,600	28,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,019 00	9
.....	5,400	98,300	2,600	221,625	150,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,900 00	10
1,900	.....	11,460	.....	600	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1	19,260 00	11
.....	11,000	17,020	550	28,900	25,960	.....	.....	7	.....	7,471 00	12
7,080	20,400	168,920	3,150	297,300	283,140	.....	.....	7	1	175,258 00	
$1,062	$1,224	$8,446	$189	$23,784	$14,157	.....	.....	$70	$10	$175,258 00	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	4	300	6,000	12	26	4,850	57		44,000	5,800
2	Lake Superior	29	393	74,020	132	49	3,905	50		450,700	26,000
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	22	394	80,500	122	75	11,880	150		776,200	69,580
4	Georgian Bay	24	494	60,800	111	111	10,772	204		1,013,300	66,030
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	13	344	43,000	72	128	15,941	238	*4	783,850	40,436
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	12	10	3,950	20	154	15,015	302	*43		
7	Lake Erie	36	763	108,050	214	319	45,596	587	*65	480,500	46,893
8	Lake Ontario	4	52	6,900	28	389	21,809	564	*47	485,208	18,617
9	Inland Waters, including Lake Nipissing	5	30	4,400	14	197	4,857	303	*8	14,860	663
	Totals	149	2,780	387,620	725	1,448	134,625	2,455	*167	4,048,618	274,019

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	.....	.....	612,000	42,310	....	159,010	122,150	...
2	Lake Superior	.....	799,200	300,640	1,575,040	....	63,240	2,850	...
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	19	31,700	787,780	1,665,080	....	345,950	54,000	..
4	Georgian Bay	99½	74,900	293,240	1,302,183	....	18,375	59,995	...
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	462	108,500	81,820	1,062,260	....	398,400	2,200	...
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	.....	5,617	143,810	.....	....	78,767	43,595	...
7	Lake Erie	1	2,821,120	574,290	1,760	....	1,895,830	1,520,200	...
8	Lake Ontario	476	913,460	343,690	105,790	....	72,390	296,200	...
9	Inland Waters, including Lake Nipissing	7½	66,890	29,620	2,205	....	160,290	82,850	...
	Totals	1,065	4,881,387	3,166,890	5,756,628	....	3,192,252	2,184,040	...
	Values	$ 10,650	$ 244,069.35	$ 316,689	$ c. 575,662.80	....	$ c. 319,225.20	$ c. 174,723.20	...

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	14	2,000	2	250	.....	.....	9	10,825	1	200	1
....	.....	.....	31	3,700	....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,600	2	2,100	2
....	.....	.....	90	23,025	....	.....	.....	.....	13	5,600	2	2,500	3
....	.....	.....	1	400	....	.....	.....	.....	20	17,750	8	7,425	4
25	939	293	76	16,080	3	10	.....	.....	22	10,100	....	.....	5
73	10,266	3,287	10	2,625	138	7,110	3,200	178	5	775	14	6,595	6
51	17,250	5,693	250	89,425	65	.....	12,100	121	122	47,070	5	1,000	7
6	60	62	*90	90	195	3,425	1,300	26	49	3,178	....	.....	8
11	255	330	20	7,900	80	1,530	4,300	46	22	5,815	....	.....	9
166	28,770	9,665	582	145,245	483	12,325	20,900	371	275	115,713	32	19,820	

* Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
92,520	.....	300	15,700	.....	100,000	4,900	200	.....	.....	115,959.00	1
2,540	29,600	.....	55,950	.....	22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,704.00	2
24,540	.....	300	.....	1,700	64,300	408	.....	140	25	295,081.00	3
6,840	.....	1,100	.....	100	24,500	1,012	.....	151	46	176,215.40	4
6,200	.....	321,680	.....	1,650	96,520	1,127	4,825	823	1	201,703.00	5
40,875	.....	53,062	.....	41,975	615,860	1,261	.....	.....	.....	70,222.50	6
51,920	.....	472,520	.....	30,600	812,080	5,134	265	.....	300	592,629.00	7
7,080	20,400	168,920	3,150	297,300	283,140	.....	.....	7	1	175,258.00	8
84,030	.....	15,800	.....	65,000	198,890	9,455	.....	.....	.....	67,253.00	9
316,545	50,000	1,033,682	74,800	438,325	2,217,490	23,297	5,290	1,121	373	1935,024.90	
$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$	$ c.	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
47,481.75	3,000	51,684.10	4,488	35,066	110,874.50	23,297	3,174	11,210	3,730	1935,024.90	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels:				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value	Men.	No.	Yards	Value
	Inland Waters.			$			$				$
1	Frontenac, County	....	.....	.....	.....	77	1,133	138	....	2,720	310
2	Leeds, Lennox & Addington	....	.....	.....	.....	55	725	78	....	1,080	99
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew Counties	....	.....	.....	.....	41	284	45	*8	6,560	104
4	Nipissing District	5	30	4,400	14	18	2,615	36	....	4,500	150
5	Simcoe	....	.....	.....	.....	6	100	6	....	....	.....
	Totals	5	30	4,400	14	197	4,857	303	*8	14,860	663

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Inland Waters.	brl.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac, County	7½	4,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,150
2	Leeds, Lennox & Addington		5,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	6,950
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew Counties	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	590	1,850
4	Nipissing District	.....	56,990	27,800	1,000	.....	159,700	48,900
5	Simcoe	.....	20	1,250	205	.....	....	.....
	Totals	7½	66,890	29,620	2,205	.....	160,290	82,850
	Values	$75	$3,344 50	$2,962	$220 50	.....	$16,029	$6,628

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907. —*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	....	.....	28	572	.....	.....	2	90	....	.....	1
11	255	330	....	.....	52	958	.....	.....	3	75	....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2,400	46	.....	.....	....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	20	7,900	....	.....	.....	.....	17	5,650	....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5
11	255	330	20	7,900	80	1,530	4,300	46	22	5,815	....	.....	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907. —*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
....	.....	....	6,720	....	27,200	61,530	.....	....	.....	.....	7,919 50	1
....	.....	....	8,980	....	37,300	33,320	.....	....	.....	.....	6,005 00	2
....	50	....	100	....	500	53,000	.....	....	.....	.....	2,966 50	3
....	83,980	....	.....	....	.....	50,390	9,455	....	.....	....	50,183 00	4
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	650	.....	....	.....	.....	179 00	5
....	84,030	....	15,800	....	65,000	198,890	9,455	....	.....	.....	$67,253 00	
....	$12,604 50	....	$790	....	$5,200	$9,944 50	$9,455	....	.....	.....	$67,253 00	

Comparative Statement of yield 1906-7, according to Districts.

——	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District :				
Whitefish.....lbs....	388,200	612,000	223,800	.....
Trout..... "	100,100	42,310	.....	57,790
Pickerel..... "	244,600	159,010	.....	85,590
Pike..... "	113,800	122,150	8,350	.....
Maskinonge..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon..... "	54,000	92,520	38,520	.....
Tullibee..... "	4,900	15,700	10,800	.....
Catfish..... "	82,900	.....	.....	82,900
Coarse fish..... "	.....	100,300	100,300	.....
Caviare..... "	3,050	4,900	1,850	.....
Bladders..... "	100	200	100	.....
Lake Superior :				
Herring..... "	196,500	799,200	602,700	.....
Whitefish..... "	420,700	300,640	.....	120,060
Trout..... "	1,173,150	1,575,040	401,890	.....
Pickerel..... "	19,250	63,240	43,990	.....
Pike..... "	2,300	2,850	550	.....
Sturgeon..... "	300	2,540	2,240	.....
Tullibee..... "	6,100	55,950	49,850	.....
Coarse fish..... "	9,000	22,200	13,200	.....
Caviare..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout.....bbls....	1,138	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish..... "	1,580	.....	.....	1,580
Eels..... " ...	.....	29,600	29,600	.....
Lake Huron, N. C.				
Herring.....bbls....	380	19	.....	361
Herring.....lbs....	36,600	31,700	.....	4,900
Whitefish..... "	879,500	787,780	.....	91,720
Trout..... "	1,997,200	1,665,080	.....	332,120
Pickerel..... "	479,300	345,950	.....	133,350
Pike..... "	46,300	54,000	7,700	.....
Sturgeon Bladders..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon..... "	22,100	24,540	2,440	.....
Perch..... "	200	300	100	.....
Catfish..... "	6,100	1,700	.....	4,400
Coarse fish..... "	63,600	64,300	700	.....
Caviare..... "	725	408	.....	317
Trout.....bbls....	108	140	32	.....
Whitefish..... "	41	25	.....	16
Georgian Bay :				
Herring.....bbls....	76	99½	23½	.....
Herring.....lbs....	35,400	74,900	39,500	.....
Whitefish..... "	379,950	293,240	.....	86,710
Trout..... "	1,538,410	1,302,183	.....	236,227
Pickerel..... "	43,650	18,375	.....	25,275
Pike..... "	40,100	59,995	19,895	.....
Sturgeon..... "	17,050	6,840	.....	10,210
Perch..... "	800	1,100	300	.....
Catfish..... "	3,400	100	.....	3,300
Coarse fish..... " ...	12,600	24,500	11,900	.....
Whitefish.....bbls....	31	46	15	.....
Trout..... "	278	151	.....	127
Caviare.....	.....	1,012	1,012	.....
Sturgeon Bladders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Huron (proper) :				
Herring.....bbls....	760	462	.....	298
Herring.....lbs....	250,900	168,500	.....	82,400
Whitefish..... "	43,300	81,820	38,520	.....
Trout..... " ...	967,700	1,062,260	94,560	.....

Comparative Statement of yield 1906-7, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

—	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper):—*Continued.*				
Pickerel ..... lbs.	425,800	398,400	.....	27,400
Pike ..... "	4,300	2,200	.....	2,100
Sturgeon ..... "	15,300	6,200	.....	9,100
Perch ..... "	158,800	321,680	162,880	.....
Catfish ..... "	700	1,650	950	.....
Coarse fish ..... "	101,600	96,520	.....	5,020
Caviare ..... "	3,750	1,127	.....	2,623
Whitefish ..... bbls.	10	1	.....	9
Trout ..... "	847	823	.....	24
Sturgeon Bladders ..... lbs.	.....	4,825	4,825	.....
Lake & River St. Clair and Thames River:				
Whitefish ..... lbs.	46,200	143,810	97,610	.....
Herring ..... bbls.	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Herring ..... lbs.	.....	5,617	5,617	.....
Eels ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel ..... "	124,900	78,767	.....	46,133
Pike ..... "	59,200	43,595	.....	15,605
Sturgeon ..... "	38,350	40,875	2,525	.....
Perch ..... "	56,900	53,062	.....	3,838
Catfish ..... "	41,200	41,975	775	.....
Coarse fish ..... "	665,400	615,860	.....	49,540
Caviare ..... "	1,225	1,261	36	.....
Tullibee ..... "	4,200	.....	.....	4,200
Lake Erie:				
Herring ..... bbls.	3	1	.....	2
Herring ..... lbs.	2,823,200	2,821,120	.....	2,080
Whitefish ..... "	359,100	574,290	215,190	.....
Trout ..... "	2,400	1,760	.....	640
Pickerel ..... "	1,557,000	1,895,830	338,830	.....
Pike ..... "	1,386,900	1,520,200	133,300	.....
Sturgeon ..... "	65,600	51,920	.....	13,680
Perch ..... "	334,000	472,520	138,520	.....
Tullibee ..... "	20,800	.....	.....	20,800
Catfish ..... "	33,880	30,600	.....	3,280
Coarse fish ..... "	932,800	812,080	.....	120,720
Caviare ..... "	2,770	5,134	2,364	.....
Sturgeon bladders ..... "	.....	265	265	.....
Whitefish ..... bbls.	.....	300	300	.....
Lake Ontario:				
Herring ..... bbls.	78	476	398	.....
Herring ..... lbs.	924,200	913,460	.....	10,740
Whitefish ..... "	354,000	343,690	.....	10,310
Trout ..... "	107,300	105,790	.....	1,510
Pickerel ..... "	54,100	72,390	18,290	.....
Pike ..... "	251,400	296,200	44,800	.....
Sturgeon ..... "	13,100	7,080	.....	6,020
Eels ..... "	18,400	20,400	2,000	.....
Perch ..... "	194,200	168,920	.....	25,280
Catfish ..... "	275,000	297,300	22,300	.....
Coarse fish ..... "	220,500	283,140	62,640	.....
Caviare ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bladders ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tullibee ..... "	2,000	3,150	1,150	.....
Trout ..... bbls.	4	7	3	.....
Whitefish ..... "	13	1	.....	12
Nipissing District:				
Herring ..... bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herring ..... lbs.	25,000	56,990	31,990	.....
Whitefish ..... "	4,000	27,800	23,800	.....
Trout ..... "	.....	1,000	1,000	.....

Comparative Statement of yield 1906-1907, according to Districts.—*Concluded.*

		1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nipissing District:—*Continued.*					
Pickerel	lbs	3,200	159,700	156,500	
Pike	"	500	48,900	48,400	
Catfish	"				
Sturgeon	"	103,100	83,980		19,120
Perch	"				
Coarse Fish	"		50,390	50,390	
Caviare	"	9,950	9,455		495
Bladders	"				
Eels	"				
Inland Waters:					
Herring	bbls	19	7½		11½
"	lbs	9,200	9,900	700	
Whitefish	"	500	1,820	1,320	
Trout	"		1,205	1,205	
Pickerel	"	4,400	590		3,810
Pike	"	45,400	33,950		11,450
Sturgeon	"	100	50		50
Eels	"				
Perch	"	9,800	15,800	6,000	
Catfish	"	87,700	65,000		22,700
Coarse Fish	"	132,700	148,500	15,800	
Caviare	"				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.		1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish	lbs	2,875,450	3,166,890	291,440	
" (salted)	"	52,200	74,600	23,400	
Herring	"	4,280,500	4,881,387	600,887	
" (salted)	"	263,200	213,000		50,200
Trout	"	6,456,260	5,756,628		699,632
" (salted)	"	475,000	224,200		250,800
Pickerel	"	2,956,200	3,192,250	236,050	
Pike	"	1,950,200	2,184,040	233,840	
Sturgeon	"	329,000	316,545		12,455
Caviare	"	21,520	23,297	1,777	
Eels	"	20,100	50,000	29,900	
Perch	"	754,700	1,033,682	278,982	
Catfish	"	530,800	438,325		92,475
Coarse Fish	"	2,138,200	2,217,490	79,290	
Tullibee	"	38,000	74,800	36,800	
Bladders	"	500	5,290	4,790	
Total		23,141,830	23,852,424	1,816,156	1,105,562
Total increase 1907				711,594	

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year, 1907.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Whitefish ..... bbls.....	373	10 00	3,730 00
" ..... lbs.....	3,166,890	10	316,689 00
Trout ..... bbls.....	1,121	10 00	11,210 00
" ..... lbs.....	5,756,628	10	575,662 80
Herring ..... bbls.....	1,065	10 00	10,650 00
" ..... lbs.....	4,881,387	5	244,069 35
Pickerel ..... "	3,192,252	10	319,225 20
Pike ..... "	2,184,040	8	174,723 20
Sturgeon ..... "	316,545	15	47,481 75
Caviare ..... "	23,297	1 00	23,297 00
Bladders ..... "	5,290	60	3,174 00
Eels ..... "	50,000	6	3,000 00
Perch ..... "	1,033,682	5	51,684 10
Catfish ..... "	438,325	8	35,066 00
Coarse Fish ..... "	2,217,490	5	110,874 50
Tullibee ..... "	74,800	6	4,488 00
Total	.....	.....	1,935,024 90

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1907 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
			$ c.
		Brought forward	11,760,546 00
1870	$264,982	1888	1,839,869 00
1871	193,524	1889	1,963,123 00
1872	267,633	1890	2,009,637 00
1873	293,091	1891	1,806,389 00
1874	446,267	1892	2,042,198 00
1875	453,194	1893	1,694,930 00
1876	437,229	1894	1,659,968 00
1877	438,223	1895	1,584,473 00
1878	348,122	1896	1,605,674 00
1879	367,133	1897	1,289,822 00
1880	444,491	1898	1,433,631 00
1881	509,903	1899	1,477,815 00
1882	825,457	1900	1,333,293 00
1883	1,027,033	1901	1,428,078 00
1884	1,133,724	1902	1,265,705 00
1885	1,342,692	1903	1,535,144 00
1886	1,435,998	1904	1,793,524 00
1887	1,531,850	1905	1,708,963 00
		1906	1,734,865 00
		1607	1,935,024 90
Carried forward	$11,760,546	Total	44,902,376 90

Recapitulation.

Of the Fishing Tugs, Nets, Boats, etc., employed in the Province.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
149 tugs (2,780 tons), 725 men .	$387,620	20,900 hooks on set lines.....	$371
1448 boats, 2455 men.....	134,625	275 freezers and ice houses.....	115,713
4,048,618 yds. gill net	274,019	32 piers and wharves.....	19,820
166 seines (28,770 yds).....	9,665	90 spears.....	90
582 pound nets.....	145,155		
483 hoop nets.....	12,325	Total.....	$1,099,403
121 dip nets.....			

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000	.....	.....	1,070,000
1874.....	350,000	.....	.....	350,000
1875.....	650,000	.....	.....	650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000	.....	8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000	.....	9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000	.....	22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000	.....	14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000	.....	15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000	.....	19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000	.....	48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000	.....	78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000	.....	45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000	.....	73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000	.....	63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000	.....	61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000	.....	64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000	.....	26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	1,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905.....	3,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
1906.....	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	90,673,000
1907.....	1,807,000	103,000,000	1,152,000	106,359,000
Total.....	145,911,700	1,844,500,000	59,913,000	2,050,724,700

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BY

ALEXANDER FRASER,

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST,

1908.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
1909.

To His Honour, JOHN MORISON GIBSON, ESQ., K.C., LL.D., &c., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario for 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer.

Toronto, 1909.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

The Honourable ARTHUR JAMES MATHESON, ESQ., K.C., M.P.P., &c., *Treasurer of Ontario.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following Report in connection with the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Provincial Archivist.

Toronto, 31st December, 1908.

Ex rebus antiquis eruditio oriatur.

Report of the Ontario Bureau of Archives

PREFATORY.

The area to which the following pages refer is associated with events of outstanding interest in Canadian history. The County of Simcoe is so closely identified with the Huron Indians that the name "Huronia," used by Father Jones, is no misnomer. The measure of comparative civilization to which these Indians had attained, their tribal and national alliances, their evangelization, and their tragic disappearance, appeal to the imagination; and so to a greater degree does the sad fate of the Missionaries who stood by them to the death, and won the Martyr's Crown. The heroic in our history finds here its home.

Other events also point to Huronia. The intrepid Champlain journeyed to it, leaving behind him an historic trail. The early trader skirted its shores; and in later times it furnished the explorer and the soldier important routes of travel.

The identification of the Huron Village Sites dating back to 1615, A.D., has occupied the attention of many writers. The Rev. Father Jones, the result of whose labors has been placed at the disposal of the Ontario Archives, has given many of the best years of his life to the investigation of this subject. He brought to his work qualifications of the highest order, and the remarkable demonstrations in the chapters forming this volume confirm a reputation for learning already world-wide in the domains of History and Archæology. That some of his conclusions will not be accepted by all investigators in this field may be expected. The subject is not free of difficulties; opinions may well differ on some important points. Friendly criticism and earnest research on reasonable lines may yet elucidate problems now obscure, and are to be welcomed. In this connection the work of Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., merits careful consideration.

The Rev. Father Arthur Edward Jones, S.J., F.R.S.C., was born in Brockville in 1838. His father was Henry Jones and his mother, Lucy Catherine Macdonell, of the Scotus family in Inverness-shire. His father's family landed at Boston Bay in 1664, the representatives of which came to Canada as United Empire Loyalists. Father Jones studied as a Novice in Angers, France, in 1857, after preliminary study at St. Mary's College, Montreal. Thereafter he spent four years in the seminaries at Amiens and Vals. Returning to Canada he was engaged as an Instructor in St. Mary's College, Montreal, for one year, when he

was appointed a professor in Fordham University, New York, and remained there four years, from 1864 to 1870. During the next four years he studied theology at Woodstock, Maryland, and was ordained there in 1873. His next appointment was that of professor for one year in St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City. In 1876 he was again appointed to St. Mary's College and ministered there to the Church of the Gesù until 1900, except for one year, (1881-82) when he ministered at Guelph, Ont. In 1882, he was appointed Archivist of St. Mary's College of whose valuable documents he is the devoted custodian. His literary work has been extensive, his bent of mind being to history. He is the author of:

Biens des Jesuites en Canada.

Question du Droit Canon.

Pamphlets on the Jesuits' Estates in Canada, 1888-89.

Sketch of Louis André, S. J., 1889.

Assisted Reuben G. Thwaites in his *Jesuit Relations* and Allied Documents 1896-1901.

He was Editor of the "Canadian Messenger" 1893-1900; and of the "Relation de la Mission du Saguenay" 1720-30 by Pierre Laure, S. J., from a M.S. he discovered; also Editor and Translator of the valuable Aulneau Collection.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

Very sincerely yours

H. C. Jones

"8ENDAKE ĘHEN"

OR

OLD HURONIA

BY

The Archivist of St. Mary's College, Montreal,

ARTHUR EDWARD JONES, S.J.

F.R.S.C.; Corr. Member of the Ontario, Minnesota and Chicago Hist. Societies; Hon. Member of the Missouri Hist. Soc., and Member of the International Congress of Americanists.

INTRODUCTION

This monograph is presented to the public as a mere book of reference. It has no pretension to do duty as a history either of the Huron Nations or of the men who devoted their lives to their evangelization; but it may prove helpful to those who purpose treating in full the many thrilling incidents which preceded the downfall and dispersion of a once powerful and prosperous race. At all events, it will serve to render more intelligible, and as a consequence more interesting, the annual Relations and other old records, by disentangling many a snarl of dates, and by fixing the scene where events, be they critical or commonplace, were enacted.

The first essential to a serious and successful treatment of Huron history is a knowledge of the country inhabited and the situation of the principal centres of population. The reconstructed Map of "The Huronia of the Relations," which accompanies this publication, will, it is hoped, supply this want. Part First of the present volume is a sequence of dry proofs vindicating the correctness of the village sites as set down on the Map. The derivation of all the Indian names of Huron villages is given either in the text or in the Appendix, for oftentimes their meaning helps to fix their position or corroborates the documentary evidence.

Part Second deals with the arrivals and departures of the missionaries, their stations in Huronia from year to year, and incidentally with the opening of new village missions. It records, under their proper dates, the destruction of these Christian centres, while mention is made of the heroic men who fell victims of their zeal on these momentous occasions.

Synoptical Tables of the village sites and of the missionaries and their stations are also given to enable the reader at a glance to determine the field of labour of any missionary at any given time. A copious Index has been added which will afford a ready reference in searching for any required date, fact or event.

The difference between the "Theoretical Map of Huronia, 1898," contributed to Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites' "Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents" (end of Vol. XXXIV.), and the present Map of the "Huronia of the Relations, 1906," is but slight. The former was based on documentary evidence only, before I ever set foot in Simcoe County; the latter on like evidence supplemented by a topographical investigation and a careful personal inspection of all the principal sites. The latter is the more reliable.

It is my pleasing duty here to thank the many friends who, on the occasion of my repeated archæological expeditions into this most interesting part of Ontario, have assisted me in my researches: their names will be found in their proper places in this volume. But I must add that no one has contributed so much to the successful outcome of these researches than Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the Grand Trunk Railway system, whose extreme kindness made it an easy and pleasing task to zigzag through the country under inspection as fancy or necessity required.

In the preparation of the volume now submitted to the critical eye of Canadian archæological experts, I am hopelessly indebted to the zealous co-operation of Mr. Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist of Ontario. His avowed aim, in all the patient labour it has cost him, is to bring before the public contributions of a nature to familiarize students with the earliest historical events which have taken place within the limits of the Province, and to place within their reach reliable information as to the exact spots where such have occurred. In fact, no other region in North America, within historic times, is so rich in early records, and nowhere else has the ground been hallowed by the blood, so profusely shed, of the heroes of the Faith.

I do not know if I am betraying a departmental secret, but this indefatigable and painstaking servant of the public has set himself a most difficult task, that of reproducing in photo-facsimile the three principal works of Fr. Pierre Potier, the great Huron linguist. If this project is brought to a successful issue, American ethnology and linguistics will be favoured beyond measure, as no such exhaustive and methodical works have as yet been published on any other language spoken by any one of the North American aboriginal tribes, and, for that matter, no others so perfect exist.

It was an afterthought of Mr Fraser to add to this monograph an article taken from the Catholic Encyclopædia entitled "Huron Indians," wherein their history is given succinctly, some notion of their religion, form of government, population, etc. The latter part of the article, on the migrations of the Petuns in the West, under the title of "Wyandots," not having yet appeared in the Encyclopædia, is necessarily omitted here.

ARTHUR EDWARD JONES, S.J.

St. Mary's College, Montreal.

CONTENTS

PART FIRST.

Identification of Village Sites.

		PAGE.
I.	A Word on Huronia Proper	5
	Ste. Marie II. on St. Joseph's Island	6
	Ste. Marie I. or St. Joseph III., on the Wye	8
II.	Site of Teanaostaiaë or St. Joseph II.	15, 250
III.	" of St. Michel or Scanonaenrat	25
	" of Ossossanë, La Conception or La Rochelle	25
	" of Ihonatiria or St. Joseph I.	28
	" of Khinonascarant or Quieunonascaran	31
IV.	Sagard's Equilateral Triangle	35
	Its First Apex, St. Gabriel, Ossossanë or La Rochelle	37
	Second Apex between Khinonascarant and Carhagouha	37
	First Side of the Triangle, Ossossanë to Khinonascarant	40
	Khinonascarant, a mile and a half from Carhagouha, the latter "a good half league from Thunder Bay"	42
	Third Apex of the Triangle, Toanaché I., or St. Nicolas	45
	Second Side of the Triangle, Ossossanë to Toanché I.	46
	Third Side, Khinonascarant to Toanché I.	47
V.	Site of Arontaen or Carhagouha—Same name	51
	Taruentutunum, Latin form for Arontaen	53
	Site of Tondakra or Tondakea	54
	Pagus Etondatrateus or "Land's End"	55
	Site of Teandeouïata or Toanché II.	56
	Carmaron and Karenhassa	58, 61
	Site of Otoüacha or Toanché I.	59
VI.	Couchiching, Champlain's "Little Lake"	65
	Site of Cahiagué, landing place of St. Jean Baptiste	66
	Site of Ste. Elizabeth	70
	Site of Contarea	73
VII.	Site of St. Ignace I. or Taenhatentaron	87
	Site of St. Jean of the Hurons—Not to be confounded with St. Jean Baptiste	88
VIII.	Villages of the Mission of Ste. Marie I.	97
	Site of St. François Xavier	97
	Site of Ste. Anne or Kaontia	98
	Site of St. Denys	100
	Site of St. Louis	101
	Site of St. Ignace II.	104
IX.	Discovery and Identification of the Site of St. Ignace II.	119
X.	Villages with no Two Co-ordinates—Sites of Seven Such of the Bear Clan...	131
	Angoutenc	104
	Arenta, Arenté or Arentet, Ste. Madeleine	134
	Onnentisati	135
	Oënrio or Oüenrio	140
	Anonatea	142
	Arendaonatia or Anendaonactia	144
	Iahenhouton	146

PAGE.
St. Charles and Eleven other villages with Christian Names 146
Two villages, Ekhiondastsaan and Andiataë, lying between St. Joseph II. and Ossossanë 147
Two villages, Arethsi and St. Joachim, lying between St. Jean and St. Ignace I. 151
Caldaria, a place without a Huron or a Patron's Name 154
Endarahy and Tangouaen, two places with Huron Names in Algonquin territory 163

DERIVATION OF HURON NAMES NOT ALREADY GIVEN IN PRECEDING PAGES.

Introductory Remarks 169
A. Huron Alphabet (Facsimile) 155
B. On Compound Words (Facsimile) 191
C. Derivation of Ahouêndoë 172
D. " " Teanaostaiaë 173
E. " " Scanonaenrat 178
F. " " Ossossanë 182
G. " " Ihonatiria 185
H. " " Khinonascarant 187
I. " " Carhagouha 190
J. " " Teandeouiata 192
K. " " Cahiagué 194
L. " " Taenhatentaron 195
M. " " Kaontia 196
N. " " L. Isiargui 197
O. " " Ekaentouton 198
P. " " Pagus Ethaouatius 200
Q. " " Lacus Ouentaronius 202
R. " " Lacus Anaouites 203
S. " " Anatari 204
T. " " Schiondekiaria Insula and Chionkiara 205

THE PETUN COUNTRY.

Derivation of their Huron Name 214
Its meaning determines the region occupied 219
Eastern Boundary of the Petun Country 221
Partial List of Petun Villages 223
Petun Village Sites—St. Mathieu 225
Site of St. Thomas vaguely indicated 226
Two Petun Villages on Ducreux's Map 227
Derivation of Eh8ae, or St. Pierre et St. Paul 227
Ducreux's Outline of the Bruce Peninsula and the Modern Tracing 228
Site of St. Pierre et St. Paul 229
" " St. Simon et St. Jude 229
Ekarenniondi the village of St. Mathias and Ecaregniondi the Rock, two forms of the same word—The Rock an important landmark 229
Meaning of the name 232
Relative position of Ekarenniondi, or St. Mathias, and Etharita or St. Jean—Derivation of the latter name 233
Route followed by Fr. Chabanel on his way to Ste. Marie II.—Inferences drawn from Ragueneau's account 236
Direction whence all Iroquois raids proceeded 238

PAGE.
Account of the discovery of Ekarenniondi 241
The Devil's Glen and the "Standing Rock" 245
Site of Etharita or St. Jean of the Petuns as yet undiscovered—Search made in 1903 249
Ragueneau's affidavit relative to Chabanel's death 253
Pointers for future explorers 260
Tabulated List of Huron Sites 262
Petun Village Sites 265
Some Huron Equivalents of Modern names or places 265

PART SECOND.

Huron Missionaries and Mission Centres Year by Year.

(First Period: The Recollets.)

1615 Origin of the Mission 269
First Arrival 271
Departure 273
1617-1622 Mission Interrupted 275
1623 Mission Resumed 275
Arrival in Huronia 277
1624 Departures 280
1625 Departure 282

(Second Period: Recollet and Jesuits.)

1626 The Jesuits called upon for Assistance 287
Arrivals in Huronia 290
1627 The missionaries at Toanché I. 292
Departure (Fr. de Nouë) 293
1628 Departure (Fr. de la Roche de Daillon) 294
1629 Departure (Fr. de Brébeuf) 295
Quebec capitulates to the English 297
1630-1633 Canada in possession of the English 297

(Third Period: The Jesuits.)

1634 Mission Resumed—First Arrivals 298
Mission Centre of Ihonatiria established 299
1635 Arrivals 299
1636 Departures 300
Arrivals 300
1637 Ossossanë. a New Mission Centre 302, 306
Departure 303
Arrivals 304
1368 Ihonatiria Abandoned 305, 308
Departure 307
Arrival 308
New Residence at Teanaostaiaë, St. Joseph II. 308
More Arrivals 308
1639 The *Donnés* 311
Ste. Marie I., New Permanent Central Residence 313
Arrivals 314
Residence Withdrawn from Ossossanë 315

		PAGE.
	The Five Missions in Huronia in 1639	315
	The Fifth, that of the Apostles in the Petun Country	317
1640	Departures	319
	Arrivals	319
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	320
	The Fifth Mission, in 1640, "The Angels," in the Neutral Country—Its Villages	322
	The Sixth, St. Esprit; Nipissirinians	325
1641	Departures and Arrivals	325
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	326
	Missions to the Petuns and Neutrals interrupted	328
	The Five remaining Missions in 1641	328
	Jogues and Raymbault visit Sault Ste. Marie	330
1642	Destruction of Contarea—Its Site—Meaning of Name	331
	Arrival?	331
	Departures	332
	Father Jogues captured on his return trip	332
	Scanonaenrat, or St. Michel, made a Mission Centre	333
	Ste. Marie I. grows in importance	333
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	333
	The Eight Missions in 1642	335
1643	No Arrivals or Departures	337
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	338
	The Seven Missions in 1643	339
1644	(Begins at paragraph: "Fr. Jérôme Lalemant")	340
	Arrivals	340
	Departures	341
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	341
	The Seven Missions in 1644	342
1645	Residences re-established in Four Missions	345
	Departures and Arrivals	346
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	347
	The Seven Missions in 1645	348
	Some Necessary Explanations regarding the Algonquin Missions and Missionaries	351
1646	Mission to the Petuns Resumed	355
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	357
	The Eight Missions in 1646	358
1647	No Expeditions to or from Quebec	362
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	364
	The Ten Missions in 1647	365
	St. Jean Baptiste, or Cahiagué, abandoned by the Hurons—Mission Closed	367
	Ste. Madeleine, at Arenta, a new Mission Centre	369
	Aronhiatiri Chaumonot's first Huron name, a help to completing the status	371
	Removal of St. Ignace I. to St. Ignace II. 367,	374
1648	Departure	374
	St. Joseph II., or Teanaostaiaë, Taken and Destroyed by the Iroquois—Fr. Daniel's Death	374
	Ekhiondastsaan also Destroyed	375
	Arrivals	375
	Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum	377
	The Eleven Missions in 1648	379
1649	St. Ignace II. and St. Louis Destroyed by the Iroquois—Death of FF. de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant	380

PAGE.

Beginning of the Exodus 381
Ossossanë, or La Conception Evacuated 382
Ste. Marie I. Abandoned and Destroyed 383
Founding of Ste. Marie II., on Ahouendoë Island—Departure 383
Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum 384
Status of the Various Missions After the Destruction of St. Ignace II. and St. Louis and Previous to the Fall of Etharita or the St. Jean of the Petuns—Ste. Marie I. and II. 385
The Petun Mission: Etharita and Ekarenniondi 386
Algonquin Missions: St. Charles, St. Esprit, St. Pierre 387
Personnel of the Missions, Summer and Autumn of 1649 392
Destruction of St. Jean, or Etharita, in the Petun Country—Massacre of FF. Charles Garnier and Noël Chabanel 394
Personnel of the Missions after December 7, 1649, date of the Disaster... 396
1650 The Final Exodus 401

SYNOPTICAL TABLES.

Explanation of Tables I., II. and III. 403
Table I. Names of Missionaries in Alphabetical Order, with their respective numbers—Dates of their Arrival and Departure 404
Table II. Stations of the Missionaries in Huronia and Outlying Missions, from 1615 to 1629 405
Table III. Their Stations from 1634 to 1650 406

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE.

Giving the Volumes, Chapters and Pages of the Quebec Edition of the Relations and the Corresponding Volumes and Pages of the Cleveland Edition 408
Relation 1611 to Relation 1636 408
" 1636 " " 1640 409
" 1640 " " 1646 410
" 1646 " " 1653 411
" 1653 " " 1665 412
" 1665 " " 1672 413

ADDENDA

THE HURON INDIANS.
(P. 415.)

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PART FIRST.
THE HURONS BEFORE THEIR DISPERSION.

		PAGE.
I.	Their Place in the Huron-Iroquois Family	418
II.	Their Name	419
III.	The Huron Country	421
	Tabulated List of Huron Village Sites	*423
IV.	Population	424
V.	Government	426
VI.	Their Religion	428
VII.	Their History	431
VIII.	Missionary Priests who laboured in Huronia	442

PART SECOND.

MIGRATIONS OF THE HURONS AFTER THEIR DISPERSION.

Location of the Three Groups Still Extant		447
I.	Extinction of the Neutrals during the Great Dispersion	448
II.	Migration of Hurons Proper to Quebec and their several Removals	450
	List of Jesuit Missionaries of the Hurons at Quebec, 1650-1790	456
	List of Secular Priests with the Hurons at Quebec, 1794-1909	457
	Principal Chiefs of the Hurons of Quebec	458
III.	Migrations in the West of the Petun or Tobacco Nation. (*N. B.—As this last Section is to come under the heading of "Wyandots" in a volume of the Encyclopedia not yet issued, permission to reproduce it is withheld until it appears in that work.*)	
IV.	Bibliography	459

ILLUSTRATIONS

Ducreux's Inset Map of Huronia (enlarged)	6
Position of Huron and Iroquois Counties (Parkman)	6
Plan of Fort Ste. Marie II., Christian Id. (Félix Martin, S.J.)	7
Plan of Fort Ste. Marie I., on the Wye	10
Christian Ids. (coloured sketch, F. Martin)	12a
Ruins of Fort Ste. Marie II., in 1855 (by same)	12b
Mouth of River Wye 1855 (by same)	12c
Excavations at Fort Ste. Marie I., 1855 (by same)	12d
Diagram I. Sites of St. Joseph II. and Ossossanë	14
Fr. Martin's unfinished Map of Huronia, No. 1	18
Fr. Martin's unfinished Map of Huronia, No. 2	19
Map of Medonte Township	20

*Should have been inserted on p. 423, before paragraph beginning: "In the Neutral Country, etc." See, however, same table on pp. 262-264 in Part First of Sendake Ehen, and for Petun Sites, p. 265.

PAGE.
Fused Base of Brass Crucifix, etc., from St. Joseph II. 21
Dault's Bay, Pt. Varwood and Site of Ossossanë or La Rochelle (coloured sketch by F. Martin, 1855) 22a
Penetanguishene Bay, and Otouacha Cove, 1855 (by F. Martin) 22b
Parkman's Map of Huronia 28
Diagram II. Site of Ihonatiria and First Co-ordinate of Khinonascarant 30
Ihonatiria Bluff, overlooking Todd's Point 31
Diagram III. Sagard's Equilateral Triangle—Second Co-ordinate of Khinonascarant 36
Diagram IV. Sites of Arontaen, Tondakea, Toanché II. Karenhassa and Otouacha 50
Diagram V. Sites of St. Jean Baptiste, Cahiagué, "The Narrows" and Contarea 64
Map of Oro Township 66
Parkman's Map of Champlain's Expedition of 1615 68
Ducreux's incorrect shore line (L. Simcoe) and correct placing of St. Jean Baptiste 69
Diagram VI. Sites of St. Ignace I., or Taenhatentaron, and St. Jean 86
Bone Pit in Medonte (col. sketch by F. Martin, 1855) 94
Plateau of St. Ignace II., looking from the north-east 104
Plateau of St. Ignace II., looking from the south-east 106
View from the Plateau towards the Sturgeon Riv. Valley 108
View from the Plateau towards Matchedash Bay 110
Crossing a Stream near Ossossanë (col. sketch by Fr. Martin), 1855 ..... 150a
Sand Bluff at Entrance of Penetanguishene Bay, 1855 (col. sketch by same) 150b
The Huron Letters—Their Pronunciation—A facsimile page from Potier's Grammar 155
On Compound Words—Facsimile page from Potier 191
Ducreux's Outline of the Bruce Peninsula and Modern Tracing Compared 228
Map of the Petun Country and Chabanel's Route 235
View from a point near Standing Rock, looking north-west 241
View towards the south-west—The Pretty River in the foreground—Blue Hills in the Distance 242
View towards the limestone cliffs near Standing Rock 244a
View towards Grey Co. from the site of a Petun Village 244b
View towards the north-east, town of Collingwood to the extreme right on the horizon—County line Road on the left 244c
Ekarenniondi, or Standing Rock from the ledge, Grey and Simcoe County line Road to left, Collingwood on horizon to the extreme right—Lake Huron beyond 247, 248
Facsimile of Ragueneau's affidavit relative to Chabanel's Death, a page from the authenticated MS. of 1652 253
Eugenia Falls, in the Petun Country 256
Bone pit in Medonte (col. sketch by Fr. Martin) 266a
Father Paul Le Jeune 300a
Father Paul Ragueneau 300b
Ossossanë fortified, according to Fr. Charles Garnier 306
Father Isaac Jogues 332a
His Statue at Dunwoodie Seminary 332b
Father Jean de Brébeuf 380a
Father Gabriel Lalemant 380b
General Index 461
Ducreux's Map.
Errata ..... xxiv.
Map of Tay Township. Map of Huronia Reconstructed, 1906.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

Ad domestica =Employed in household work.

Adm. =*Admonitor;* the personal adviser of the superior of a community.

Ad om. =*Ad omnia;* one given promiscuous work within and without the house.

Ædit. =*Ædituus;* a sacristan.

Alegambe =Mortes Illustres et Gesta eorum de Societate Jesu qui in odium Fidei . . . . necati ærumnisve confecti sunt. Auctore Philippo Alegambe. Bruxellensi, ex eadem Societe Jesu. Romæ, anno MDCLVII., ex typographia Varesii.

Autob. =Autobiographie du Père Chaumonot de la Compagnie de Jésus, et son complément par la R. P. Félix Martin, de la même Compagnie. Paris: H. Oudin, 1885.

Bressani Trs. =Relation Abrégée de Quelques Missions des Perès de la Compagnie de Jésus dans la Nouvelle-France, par le R. P. F.-J. Bressani de la même compagnie. Traduit de l'Italien et augmenté d'un avant-propos, de la biographie de l'auteur et d'un grand nombre de notes et de gravures, par le R. P. Félix Martin de la même compagnie. Montréal, John Lovell, 1852.

Bressani, Orig. =Breve Relatione d'alcune Missioni de'PP. della Compagnia di Giesù nella Nuova Francia. Del P. Francesco Gioseppe Bressa-ni della medesima Compagnia, etc. In Macerata, per gli Heredi d'Agostino Grisei—1653.

Cf. =*Confer,* compare.

C. G.-LL., Contemp. Cop. =A MS. copy of the foregoing, made in recent years. In it the letters Garnier's Letters to his relatives and friends in France. This copy was made about the year 1652 by his brother, Henri de St. Joseph, a religious of the Carmelite Order, and covers 112 pages. The letters are not in order of date.

C. G.-LL., Rec. cop. =A MS. copy of the foregoing, made in recent years. In it the letters are placed in chronological order.

Conf. =*Confessarius;* a priest duly appointed with jurisdiction to administer the Sacrament of Penance.

Conf. domest. =*Confessarius domesticorum;* a confessor of the servants or hired men.

Conf. donat. =*Confessarius donatorum;* a confessor of the "donnés."

Conf. NN. =*Confessarius Nostrorum;* a confessor of the members of the Society.

Conjunctim =Means, when added to a reference, that both passages quoted are to be taken together as mutually explanatory.

Cons. =*Consultor;* one of the officially appointed advisers of the superior. These consulters were convened at regular intervals and in cases of emergency.

Coq. =*Coquus;* a cook.

Cur. val. =*Curat valetudinem;* removed from active work that care may be taken of his health. A valetudinarian.

Desperat. valet. =*Desperatæ valetudinis;* completely broken down in health, with little hope of recovery.

Ducreux hist. =Historiæ Canadensis, seu Novæ-Francaiæ Libri Decem ad annum usque Christi MDCLVI. Auctore P. Francisco Creuxio e Societate Jesu. Parisiis, apud Sebastianum Cramoisy, etc. MDCLXIV.

Extr.-Lar. =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Copies of portions of and extracts from old catalogues of the Prov. of Paris, S.J., together with a summary of a certain number of documents preserved in the Society of Jesus, in the handwriting of Father Adolphe Larcher, S.J.

Extr.-Mart. =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Copy of portions of and extracts from old Catalogues of the Province of Paris, S.J., in the handwriting of Father Felix Martin, S.J.

Fab. ferr. =*Faber ferrarius;* a blacksmith.

Fab. lign. =*Faber lignarius;* a carpenter.

Faillon =Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. 3 Vols.; Villemarie, Bibliothèque Paroissiele, 1865. This history is the work of l'Abbé Etienne-Michel Faillon, P.S.S.

Ferland =Cours d'Histoire du Canada par J. B. A. Ferland, Prêtre, Professeur d'Histoire à l'Université-Laval. 2 vols. Deuxième édition-Quebec, N. S. Hardy, 1882.

Gr.H. or Gram. =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Elementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ. In Father Pierre Potier's handwriting. 1745.

Hortulan. =*Hortulanus;* a gardener.

Jour. des Jés. =Le Journal des Jésuites, publié d'après le manuscrit original conservé aux archives du Séminaire de Québec, par MM. les Abbés Laverdierè et Casgrain. A Québec. Léger Brousseau, 1871.

Le Clercq =Premier Etablishment de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France, etc., par le Père Chrestien Le Clercq, missionnaire Recollect, etc. 2 vols. A Paris, chez Amable Auroy, M.DC.XCI.

Le Tac =Histoire Chronologique de la Nouvelle France ou Canada depuis sa découverte (mil cinq cents quatre) jusques en l'an six cents trente deux, par le Pere Sixte Le Tac, Recollect. Paris, Versailles; Eugène Réveillaud, 1888.

Lex. Iroq. =Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise avec notes et appendices, par J. A. Cuoq, Prêtre de Saint-Sulpice. Montréal: J. Chapleau et Fils, 1882.

LL. ad Gen. =*Litteræ ad Generalem.* MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Copies and summaries of some letters written by the missionaries to the General at Rome.

Loc. cit. =*Loco citato;* in the place quoted.

Lot. pann. =*Lotor pannorum;* a washer of soiled linen, underwear, towels, etc.

Lot. vest. =*Lotor vestium;* a washer of clothes; manager of the laundry.

Mar. de l'Inc. =Lettres de la Révérende Mère, Marie de l'Incarnation. 2 vols. Nouvelle édition augmentée et annotée par l'Abbé Richardeau. Casterman, Tournai, 1876.

Min. =*Minister;* the one next in authority to the superior in a residence or house of the Society of Jesus who looks after the material wants of the community and the observance of the rules.

MS. Authen. 1652 =A bound MS. of 302 pages in the Archives of St. Mary's College; transcribed in Paris by a court scribe from originals sent from Canada by Father Paul Ragueneau in 1650. It contains many depositions under oath of Fathers Ragueneau and Poncet certifying to the correctness of the narratives. These affidavits are signed in 1652, but the different dates range from August to December. Title: "Mémoires touchant la mort et les vertus des Perès Isaac Jogues, Anne de Nouë, Anthoine Daniel, Jean de Brébeuf, Gabriel Lallement, Charles Garnier, Noël Chabanel, et un séculier René Goupil.

Negot. =*Negotiator;* a business agent, a factor.

Obit. LL. =Obituary Letters; a MS. in St. Mary's College Archives, containing copies of a certain number of circular letters announcing the death of missionaries and giving brief sketches of their careers, sent by the superior at the time of their demise.

Oper. =*Operarius;* a regularly appointed priest engaged in the active ministry, in preaching and the administration of the sacraments.

Parkman =The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century, by Francis Parkman. Third edition. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1868.

Pet. Registre =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives entitled: Petit Registre in 4to, de la Cure de Montréal, 1642-1680, par Jacques Viger, Ecr. This is an analysis, with historical notes, of the earliest parish register of the city of Montreal by its first mayor, 1836.

P.M. =Première Mission des Jésuites au Canada, par le P. Auguste Carayon. Paris: L'Ecureux, 1864.

Præf. ædif. =*Præfectus Ædificum;* head-builder, foreman.

Præf. eccl. =*Præfectus ecclesiæ;* the one who appoints, from day to day, the celebrants in religious services, and has the superintendence of whatever relates to the church furnishings and offices.

Præf. san. =*Præfectus sanitatis;* the Father who has the care of the health of the members of the community and attends to the needs of those who are threatened with sickness or are actually in ill-health.

Præf. spirit. =*Præfectus spiritualis;* the spiritual director who delivers before the assembled community, at regular intervals, exhortations or lectures on what concerns progress in perfection.

Proc. =*Procurator*, a bursar or treasurer; the one who defrays the expenses authorized by the minister, and keeps an account of outlay and receipts.

Rel. =Relations des Jésuites, Quebec edition in 3 vols., compiled under the auspices of the Canadian Government by Father Felix Martin S.J. Quebec: Augustin Coté, 1858. In the references to this work the year, page and column are given. The Relation of each year has its separate pagination.

Rel. Clev. edit. =Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents in 73 vols., edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D., secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, O., publishers, 1891-1901. See at page 408 of this volume a table of volumes, chapters and pages corresponding to those of the Quebec edition.

R.H., 1743 =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Radices Linguæ Huronicæ, Transcriptæ a P. [Petro] Potier ex P. [Etienne de] Car[h]eil. 1a, 3a,, 4a, et 5a Conjugatio Tom. I., 1743.

R.H., 1744 =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Radices Linguæ Huronicæ, transcriptæ a P. Potier, S.J. 2a Conjugatio, Tom. II. 1744.

R.H., 1751 =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Radices Huronicæ. Complete in 1 vol. In Father Pierre Potier's handwriting, 1751.

Sagard, Hist. =Histoire du Canada et Voyages que les Frères Mineurs Recollects y ont faicts, etc., depius l'an 1615, par Gabriel Sagard Théodat, etc 4 vols., Nouvelle édition publiée par M. Edwin Tross. Paris, 1866.

Sagard, Voy. =Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons, etc., par F. Gabriel Sagard Théodat, Recollet de S. François, de la province de S. Denys en France. Nouvelle édition publiée par M. Emile Chevalier. Paris: Tross, 1865.

Sart. =*Sartor* (from *Sarcio*); a patcher a mender, the community tailor.

Sen. =Senex; Superannuated.

SS. or et ss. =*Et paginæ sequentes*, subject matter continued on the following pages.

Sup. =*Superior*, head of a particular residence or mission. The *Superior Generalis* was the head superior of all the Canada missions. The superior of the whole Order, residing at Rome, is mentioned simply as the General.

Sut. =*Sutor*, a shoemaker, a cobbler.

Vie de Bréb. =Le P. Jean de Brébeuf, sa vie, ses travaux et son Martyre, par le R. P. Martin de la Compagnie de Jésus. Paris: G. Téqui, 1877.

Vie de Jog. =MS. in St. Mary's College Archives. Vie du R P. Isaac Jogues, d'Orléans, de la Compagnie de Jésus, missionnaire chez les Hurons et martyr chez les Iroquois, par J. B. Pierre Forest, d'Orleans, 1792. 79 pages.

ERRATA

[Owing to some inconceivable misunderstanding, this volume was run off the press, and the type distributed, without the author's having had an opportunity of collating the printed proofs with his own manuscript. Hence this formidable, though incomplete, array of errata.]

(T., Top; F., Foot.)

Page.	Line.	Instead of:	Read:
10	Footnote.	See map, page 18	See map, Tay Tp., at end of volume
12d.	Title.	At Bastion D	At Bastion C.
14	Diagram.	Strike out all the title save :	"Diagram I." Cfr. p. 10 pl.
27	14 T	I "Là dessus	I. "Là dessus
36	Diagram.	Lagard's	Sagard's
41	6 T	(p. 721n., 794o.)	(Hist., p. 721n. 794o)
"	21 T	(See page 24)	(See Diagram III., p. 36 pl.)
45	15 F	Roche Daillon, 1637, in Sagard's Hist, p. 809, etc	Roche de Daillon, 1627, in Sagard's Hist. du Canada, III., p. 809, etc.
"	13 F	1691, p. 362	1691, I., p. 362
45	12 F	Hist. du Canada, p. 413	Hist. du Canada, II., p. 413
50	Title.	Harenhassa	Karenhassa
52	7 F	Sahouan ! (hold ! attend !)	Sahouan ! (hold ! wait !)
"	2 F	warm, with an	warm (*R. H. p. 117*)), with an
53	7 T	et Descouvertes (Quebec ed., etc...	et Descouvertes, IV. (Queb. ed., etc...
"	14 T	In the same Vol. IV.,	In Vol. V.,
56	3 F	La Roche Daillon	La Roche de Daillon
"	2 F	de Noué	de Nouë
58	11 F	crenha	arenha
59	9 T	Oron	Aron
"	13 T	Karonnion	aronnon
60	14 T	aaroSan	aaroȣan
"	15 T	Cfr. R. H.	Cfr. ahonh8i R. H.
61	23 F	IX.	IV.
64	Title.	Cahiague, The Narrows and Cahiague	Cahiagué, The Narrows and Contarea
65	7 T	Page 514. We arrived, etc	Page 514 (Tom. IV.). We arrived, etc.
66	Plate.	strike out last line of title.	
70	9 T	Ouentaronius	Ouentaronius (see map 6, pl.)
70	16 T	deéfense	défense
82	2 F	IV.	V.
83	1 F	Decreux	Ducreux
94	Plate.	[266a]	[94a]
"	"	*See page* 249	See pages 45, 249
98	3 T	In 1642 (p. 61, 1 col.)	In 1641 (*Rel. 1642, p. 61, 1 col.*)
"	12 F	in 1640 (Ib. 70, 1 col.)	in 1639 (*Rel. 1640, 70, 1 col.*)
99	15 T	In 1640,	In 1639,
"	17 T	In 1642 (p. 61, 1 col.)	In 1641 (*Rel. 1642, p. 61, 1 col.*)
101	7 F	St Ignace I.	St. Ignace II.
105	13 F	a Nature	as Nature
107	29 T	pr wess	prowess
109	13 F	from St. Louis ;	from St. Louis (cf. Parkman in Jes. in N. A., p. 380) ;
116	16 F	hired men	*donnés*
121	2 T	add under the title :	(See map of Tay Tp. at the end of volume)
132	13 F	dehors. V. g. :	dehors, v. g. :

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.	Instead of:	Read:
135	7 T	this o e	this one
142	13 T	Toanché I	Toanché II.
150	Plate.	[160a]	[150a]
"	Title.	See page 151	See page 150,
"	Plate.	[160b]	[150b]
151	Footnote.	160a	150a
152	28 T	s e	site
153	6 T	ainct	sainct
155	14 F	hasenχ8a."	hasenχ8a " (id. ibid)
156	7 T	b ttre	battre
159	17 F	sw at-box	sweat-box
160	5 T	sebastianum	Sebastianum
"	8 T	elibano	clibano
"	10 T	con calefacto	concalefacto
164	8 F	catskin	cat's skin
190	8 T	one's shoulder	one shoulder
193	23 T	sæpins	sæpius
194	1 F	page 160b	page 150b
199	4 F	ab iota (i)	ab iota (,)
203	16 F	répendu	répandu
205	14 T	Reausoleil	Beausoleil
213	7 F	moutonnêes	moutonnées
214	8 T	Khionontaterronons	Khionontaterrhonons
216	5 F	Etionntates	Etionnontates
229	12 F	Dyer Bay	Dyer's Bay
232	22 T	Charlesbourg	Charlebourg
236	8 T	Raguenea's	Ragueneau's
241	6 F	senior	senior,
249	1 F	page 266a	page 94a.
256	Plate	Eugenie Falls	Eugenia Falls
269	2 F	Potrincourt	Poutrincourt
"	1 F	end of this volume	end of this volume, 403-407.
270	2 T	France, Quebec	France, 1611, Quebec
"	6 T	Potrincourt	Poutrincourt
273	17 T	Having arrived	" Having arrived
274	10 F	huietiesme	huictiesme
280	5 F	Nascent	nascent
281	17 F	his work	his (Sagard's) work
282	5 F	Ahaustic	Ahautsic
283	19 T	garcon	garçon
284	9 T	St. Francis to the young	St. Francis, to the young
286	1 T	Fathers Daillon and	Fathers de Daillon and
287	6 T	1625, 1629	1625-1629
"	8 F	Lalemant, superior,	Lalement superior,
288	10 T	d'Aillon	de Daillon
"	19 T	" "	" "
289	1 T	" "	" "
"	21 T	Caufestre	Gaufestre
"	18 F	devors	devons
"	10 F	fr. de Nouë	Fr. de Nouë
290	13 T	d'Aillon	de Daillon
"	19 T	" "	" "
"	12 F	further,	further on,
"	5 F	d'Aillon	de Daillon
291	6 T	d'Aillon's	de Daillon's
"	8 F	Sainct Louys d'où	Sainct Louys, d'où
292	9 T	letter; he mentions	letter, he mentions
293	3 T	conversation	conversion
"	6 F	Noæs	Noæo
294	9 T	d'Aillon	de Daillon
"	14 T	" "	" "

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.		Instead of :	Read :
294	24	T	20. Canots	20 canots
296	1	T	Sagard Dist.	Sagard, Hist.
"	1	F	1217	1218
298	4	F	Le Jeune G. J.	Le Jeune S.J.
301	5	F	Nous n'auions	"Nous n'auions . . . .
"	4	F	pot hunting	pot-hunting
303	12	T	[Ossossanë	[Ossossanë]
305	14	F	p. 33	p. 38
307	5	T	of La Rochelle "April 28, 1638 we are put . . .	of La Rochelle, April 28, 1638," we are put . . . .
"	6	T	we had concerning	we need concerning
309	18	T	the eye of	the eve of
"	22	T	Indians, with one of the hired men	Indians with one of the hired men,
310	2	T	Brebeuf	Brébeuf
"	18	T	took place at	took place on
"	7	F	Teanaostaiaë	[Teanaostaiaë]
"	1	F	conjunction	conjunctim
312	2	T	filched....parcel-consigned	filched....parcel consigned
313	18	F	Iroqois	Iroquois
"	20	F	1650. This	1650 (Jour. des Jés. 142, 143). This...
314	1	T	Atoronchrons	Ataronchronons
"	3, 4	T	Attinquenongnahae	Attinguenongnahac
"	12	T	Khinontaterons	Khinontateronons
"	3	F	ronnon. V.G.:	ronnon, v.g.:
315	12	F	every seven years"	"every seven years"
"	11	F	*bourgader*	*bourgades*
316	21	F	[arenta]	[Arenta]
317	6	F	6. St. Jacques, 7. St. Philippe, 8. St.	6. St. Jacques et St. Philippe, 7.
"	"	"	Barthélemy, etc.	St. Barthélemy, etc.
318	12	F	dederuat	dederunt
"	10	F	gents	gentes
320	17	T	names	name
321	3	T	adomnia	ad omnia
"	7	T	pharmac	pharmac.
"	8	T	negot	negot.
"	11, 12	T	p. 7) MS.	p. 7; MS.
"	17	T	Gulielmus Loisier (Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 7)	same reference for the four names.
322	1	T	Ste. Agnes	Ste. Agnès
"	12	F	6. St. Jacques, 7. St. Philippe, 8. St. Barthélemy, etc.	6. St. Jacques et St. Philippe, 7. St. Barthélemy, etc.
323	2	T	Saint's	Saints
"	9	T	St. Guillaumee	St. Guillaume
"	15	T	Ste.	Sti.
"	23	T	name. Pagus	name, Pagus
"	24	T	1 col.	2 col.
"	30	T	d'Aillon	de Daillon
324	6	T	" "	" "
"	8	F	then at	the rest at
325			(pagination) 225	325
"	9	T	(Id. p. 82, 2 col., etc	(Id. p. 82, 2 col ; p. 58, 2 col. ; see also C.G.-LL. contemp. cop. p. 57 ; rec. cop. p. 46, where the distance given is 100 paces).
"	16	T	Tonuh-	Tontth-
326	4	F	faber lign	faber lign.
327	1	T	pannor,	pannor.
"	20	T	Missions	(strike out)
"	13	F	the wretched	this wretched
"	3	F	ignomineously	ignominiously
328	7	T	.	(Between 7 and 8 insert sub-title : Missions :

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.		Instead of:	Read:
328	13	T	peoples, until	peoples until
329	11	F	A	AT
330	19	F	b fore	before
332	14	T	forty-five	twenty-five
"	17, 18	T	MS. Authen,..B essani.	MS. Authen. . . . Bressani.
"	31	T	" "	" "
"	28	T	Conture	Couture
333	11	F	30,000	30,000⅛
"	8	F	Des noyers	Des Noyers
334	8	T	Sartor	sartor
"	15	T	Sutor	sutor
"	18	T	"	"
335	12	T	(Id. ibid.)	(Id. ibid.):
336	3	F	the 23rd). Father	the 23rd), Father
337	22	T	sent on	absent on
339	7	T	1 col.)	1 col.):
340			Insert 1644 under line 7, T.	
"	12	F	for welfare	for the welfare
341	2	T	Glaiser	Glaises
"	1	F	De Brébeuf	de Brébeuf
342	15	F	Claude	Claudius
"	10	F	Petrinus ("Pierrot"),	Petrinus ("Pierrot") Cauchon (or Cochon)
"	9	F	Cauchon (or Cochon),	strike out.
345	3	T	A. 11, 1649,	A. 1649
"	13	F	consolaton	consolation
346	11	F	1645	1646
"	6	F	in 40th,	in 4 to
347	17	T	De Brébeuf	de Brébeuf
349	15	F	F. François Du Peron	F. René Ménard.
350	1	T	(1 col.),	(1 col. Rel. 1646),
"	9	T	F.....(no data available)	F. François Du Peron (probably)
351	12	T	ore	more
352	14	T	lend a hand to the paddle	lend a hand at the paddle
"	4	F	since	after
353	23	T	page 84,	page 84 (Rel. 1646),
"	3	F	Church	church
354	10	F	tour estre	tous estre
355	16	T	Du Peron François.	strike out
"	18	T	Ménard René	Joseph Antoine Poncet
"	15	F	Jean Boursier	Joseph Boursier
356	18	T	Ekarennindi	Ekarenniondi
"	8	F	Gillis Bacon	Gilles Bacon
358	9	T	(æt 14, Obit.; Archio. A Portf.	(æt. 14; vid. Obit.; Archiv. ▲
"	10	T	21, 13)	ann. 1696).
"	13	F	sou	son
360	9	T	harge	charge
"	17	T	of advantages	of the advantage
362	16	F	Flotilla	flotilla
363	2	T	fortnight six	fortnight to six
"	21	T	Arentel	Arentet
364	1	F	Sutor	sutor
365	9	T	Molére	Molère
366	1	T	cons	cons.
367	6	T	OR CAHIAGUE ABANDONED.	OR CAHIAGUE, ABANDONED
370	1	F	Nikikouec	Nikikouek
371	5	T	and were	and even
"	7	T	Lambeth	Lambton
"	13	T	Outaanak	Ontaanak
372	12	T	Cuog	Cuoq
"	20	T	achingot	ochingot

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.		Instead of:	Read:
372	4	F	première Mission	Première Mission
373	2	F	FF. Bressani, Poncet, Chaumonot. . . .	FF. Bressani, Chaumonot. . . .
374	3, 4	T	exclusion of FF. Ménard and Bressani	exclusion of F. Ménard
"	5	T	FF. Poncet and Chaumonot	FF. Bressani and Chaumonot
"	18	F	There were	These were
375	19	F	Viedu	Vie du
"	13	F	Ekhiondatsaan	Ekhiondastsaan
377	19	F	sanitis	sanitatis
380	3	T	MS	MS.
383	10	T	about the first	in the beginning
"	18	T	to soon	too soon
"	8	F	us of	us to
"	1	F	Smithy	smithy
384	13	T	Léonardus	Leonardus
385	18	F	Adrien Bonin	Jacques Bonin
385	6, 7	F	sacrificed and later of Ste. Marie II.	sacrificed, and later of that of Ste. Marie II.
387	4	F	entirely	strike out
388	22	T	seen	said
391	21	F	Sept. mois	sept mois
392	12	F	(Ducreux, Hist. Canad. pp. 544-545)	strike out
393	4	T	them	these
"	20	T	Insert:	ST. MATHIAS AT EKARENNIONDI (see p. 399)
394	4	T	Ménard spoke	Ménard who spoke
"	14	T	1 col. farther away	1 col.; farther away
"	8	F	otherwi e	otherwise
395	15	F	Honareennhak	Honare'ennhak
396	8	T	of this volume	of this volume, p. 253.
"	11	F	Blacksmith	blacksmith
"	9	F	sacriston	sacristan
397	24	T	Winter	winter
400	21	F	[*Ekarennion di in the* spring.,	[*Ekarenniondi*] in the spring
"	16, 17	F	impenetrating	impenetrable
401	4	F	lay brothers	lay brother
403	2	T	. II. III.	I. II. III.
404	5	T	D'Aillon	de Daillon
407	Table III.		(At St. Joseph II. in 1645-1656) 16, 15	16, 24
"			(At St. Michel in 1645-1656) ?	15
446	"	"	same two corrections	
408	4	T	VOLUMES, CHAPTERS AND PAGES	VOLUMES AND PAGES
409	1	T	SHEWING	SHOWING
410—413	"	"	same correction.	
412	17	T	1 | ..... | ..... |	1 | " | 211
"	18	T	4 | ..... | ..... |	4 | " | 223
413	16	F	51	"
419	5	T	1,745,	1745
420	20	T	perfect	imperfect
"	10	F	"Quelle hure!"	"Quelle hure!" *
"	9	F	*Thereupon	Thereupon
421	postil		indigénes	indigènes
423	12	F	clev. ed. . . . Khioctoa	Clev. ed. . . . Khioetoa
425	24	F	Hurons	Hurons,
427	4	T	or being	or of being
428	15	F	light:" It is so	light: "It is so
429	19	F	a power, regulated	a power that regulated

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.	Instead of:	Read:
429	3 F	as it ends	as its end
430	postil	S. Th. 22, Q. 84	S. Th. 2.2, Q. 84
"	1 F	but was,	but were
434	27 F	Attinquengnahac	Attinguenongnahac
"	2 F	Clev. ed. XIX., 129,	Clev. ed. XIX. 125,
435	1 T	Clev. Ed., 123	Clev. ed. XXXIV. 123
"	postil	"8endake Ehen" MS. cop. p. 226.	"Sendake Ehen" p. 181.
436	postil 6,	Cley. ed.	Clev. ed
438	4 F	seventeen	fourteen
439	11 T	cut	eat
"	22 T	June 10th the pilgrim	June 10th, 1650, the pilgrim
440	19 T	See Ducreux's Maps	See Ducreux's general map
441	17 F	Kanducho	Kandoucho
446	Table III.	(at St. Joseph II., in 1645-46) 16, 15	16, 24
"		(at St. Michel, " " ") ?	15
448	8 T	examination	explanation
"	3 F	Ondastes	Andastes
449	16 T	1653	1654
"	17 T	boy	girl
		Lines 16, 17, 18, 19, should precede the foot of the page.	immediately 1657, i.e., the 10th from
"	19 T	But the Journal this year	1653.—The Journal this year
"	19 F	leagues *Rel. 1641:*	leagues (*Rel. 1641:*
450	7 F	Carayon-Prem. Miss.	Carayon, Prem. Miss.
452	1 F	as the sacrifice	at the sacrifice
453	18 T	greaty	greatly
"	29 T	Autobiographie), 174	Autobiographie, 174).
"	37 T	French Settlement	French settlement
"	2 F	then the Liege	then in the Liege
454	14 T	old	Old
"	26 T	*Rels. In*	(*Rels. In.*
455	22 T	Michael Bergeoin	Michel Bergevin
"	32 T	Charlesbourg	Charlebourg
456	20 T	Tailhau	Tailhan
457	17 T	Oct. 16, 1634	Oct. 16, 1643

ERRATA IN SIGNS OR ACCENTS IN HURON WORDS.

45	1	F	ahonoȣan	ahonoȣan
46	1	T	Achen, dic. achien	Achen, dic. achien
52	4	T	Aron	Aron
54	13	F	Aton	Aton
58	8	F	Arenha	Arenha
61	2	T	andiata	andiata
140	18	F	aatïo	aatïo
"	17	F	aȣendïo.....andatsïo	aȣendïo.....andatsïo
"	16	F	entiokȣio	entiokȣio
"	15	F	arihȣïo	arihȣïo
144	13	T	Arenda	Arenda

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.	Instead of:	Read:
144	17 T	Arenda	Arenda
"	18 T	Arenda	Arenda
"	19 T	Arenda	Arenda
146	20 T	Arih8ton	arih8ton
150	14 T	andiata	andiata
151	21 T	ārao	ărao
164	7 F	Ar	Ar
"	1 F	annonchi	annonchi
172	11 F	Ahouênda	Ahouênda
"	6 F	Aronto	Aronto
176	1 T	andatae	andatae
"	8 T	Andata	Andata
179	1 T	Aenrat	Aenrat
"	23 T	At	At
"	2 F	Aenrat	Aenrat
180	1 T	enk8ara	enk8ara
"	2 T	enh8ara	enh8ara
"	10 T	annŏnchia	annŏnchia
182	14 T	2. an "A," 3. an "e" 4. an "e"	2. an "A," 3. an "e," 4 an "e"
"	4 F	annonchia8sti	annonchia8asti
185	12 T	Ahona	Ahona
"	13 T	ia	ia
"	25 T	annenh8en	annenh8en
"	26 T	annenhoin	annenhoin
"	27 T	annonchiae	annonchiae
186	19 F	andatsa	andatsa
"	5 F	arih8a [arih8a	arih8a [arih8a
188	3 T	χa aotae	χ'aotae
"	19 T	annenrinnon	annenrinnon
"	29 T	achia	achia
"	5 F	ahontaarent	ahontaarent
190	10 T	enθona	enθona
"	5 F	a8i	a8i
193	17 T	Ata	Ata

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.	Instead of:	Read:
193	28 T	Etiotétata	Etiotetata
"	2 F	oannon	oannon
194	1 T	ȣandaen, te sandaen	ȣandaen, te sandaen
"	2 T	skȣandaen	skȣandaen
195	7 F	Aron	Aron
"	5 F	aentaron	aentaron
"	2 F	t'etiond(g)iaron	t'etiond(g)iaron
197	10 F	ahonohȣi	ahonohȣi
"	9 F	and(g)iohȣi	and(g)iohȣi
200	1 T	Aent	Aent
"	12 T	Aentonnion	Aentonnion
201	14 T	aiehȣas	aiehȣas
"	23 T	ahïȣat	ahiȣat
"	10 F	eθaukakȣacha	eθaakakȣacha
"	6 F	éti	eti
202	13 F	Aroni vel aharoni, aharen	Aroni vel aharoni, aharen
"	6 F	aennionraharoni (dic ennionron-n(g)iak	aennionraharoni (dic ennionron-n(g)iak
"	4 F	andechiaroni	andechiaroni
205	3 T	Ari	Ari
209	15 T	achionȣendi'ti	achionȣendi'ti
"	6 F	Achondi, Achrondi	Achondi, Achrondi
211	19 T	Enkȣara	Enkȣara
"	25 T	ara	Ara
"	31 T	ara	ara
"	9 F	0o	θo
212	12 T	Atȣiara	Atȣiara
213	7 T	ândich(r)a	andich(r)a
"	16 T	Aïȣskara	Aïȣskara
"	18 T	And(g)iȣskara	And(g)iȣskara
214	9 F	Ate....Ate	Ate....ate
215	1 T	Ate...aata	Ate...aata
"	2 T	andionra	andionra
"	15 T	Eti	Éti
"	13 F	etiseti	etiseti

ERRATA.—*Continued.*

Page.	Line.		Instead of :	Read :
215	3	F	etionse	etionse
"	2	F	andasa	andasa
231	13	F	andia	andia
"	12	F	can-	ean-
232	17	F	âˈrenda	âˈrenda
"	7	F	âˈreda	âˈrenda
233	12	F	Ariti	Ariti
266	5	T	Onnontaeeronnon	Onnontaeeronnen
"	11	T	Teˈiatontarie	Teˈiatontarie
"	12	T	Teokiai	Te oˈkiai
372	9	F	iatonk....ierhe	iatonk....ierhe
"	8	F	ionniak	ionniak
	2	F	Ierhe	Ierhe
373	2	T	ierhe	ierhe
419	12	T	ahsenda	ahsenda
"	14	T	asenda	asenda
"	20	T	at	at
"	8	F	ahsenda	ahsenda
430	7	T	Aronhia	Aronhia
"	15	T	aonstaisas	aonstanisas

Identification of the Huron Village Sites of 1615-1650

PART FIRST.

I.

A WORD ON HURONIA PROPER.

Ste. Marie II. on Ahouendoë Island.
Ste. Marie I. or St. Joseph III.

I.

A WORD ON HURONIA PROPER.

The home of the Hurons during the first half of the XVII. Century was of very limited extent. From north-west to south-east it comprised a tract of country at most forty miles in length, with a width from south-west to north-east of less than twenty. Its western shore was washed by the waters of Nottawasaga Bay, a name given to the southernmost part of Georgian Bay, itself but a landlocked extension of Lake Huron towards the east. To the north, Huronia was separated from what is now the Muskoka District by Matchedash Bay, another inlet of Georgian Bay, into which flows the River Severn. This river in a circuitous course west, north-west and south-west, receives the outflow of Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, the latter of which bounded Huronia to the south-east. Two lines, the one drawn across the map from the mouth of the Coldwater to a point on Couchiching Lake, a couple of miles north of the present town of Orillia, the other from the mouth of the Nottawasaga to a point on Simcoe Lake a mile or so east of Barrie, would, with the shore lines of Nottawasaga and Matchedash Bays, compass about the whole region in which lie scattered the towns and villages of Old Huronia.

A characteristic feature on the map of the Huron country which claims our particular attention, are the five streams emptying into Matchedash Bay, draining in their course the watersheds of the region. These are distinctly marked on Ducreux's inset map, though he has left them nameless. They will be of great assistance in the work before us. Their names on modern maps, beginning from the west, are Wye River, Hogg River, Sturgeon River, the Coldwater and the Severn.

The three principal defects of Ducreux's inset map may be noted at the outset. In the northernmost peninsula of Huronia he has set down one bay too many, or at least greatly exaggerated an indentation of the coast between what are now termed Thunder Bay and that of Penetanguishene. The bay at Arenta he has also increased in size beyond measure. The second defect is that he has forgotten to mark the "Narrows" which link together Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. But the most glaring defect is that the north-western shore-line of Lake Simcoe has been traced with a concave curve towards the lake instead of one

distinctly convex. This very regrettable malformation of outline has had the effect of cramping on the map the main portion of Huronia, and crowding together topographical features which should have been set down widely apart. To mention but one, the upper reaches of the Coldwater, near which "S. Iosephi" is placed, almost skirt the shore of Lake Simcoe.

With all its imperfections, however, the inset map of Ducreux is of incalculable worth as a guidance in identifying the Indian village sites. Without it a knowledge of their respective distances from Ste. Marie I., or from other well ascertained points, would be of little avail, seeing that we should still remain ignorant of the direction in which they lay.

As to the relative position of the Hurons and their mortal enemies, the Five Nations or Iroquois, Huronia lay 150 miles about from the Senecas, who were the nearest, and 250 from the Mohawks, who were the most remote. The great barrier between them was the broad expanse of Lake Ontario, but an overland journey, no matter how lengthy or arduous it might be, was thought little of by the relentless Iroquois when there was a prospect of sating their thirst for the blood of the Huron.

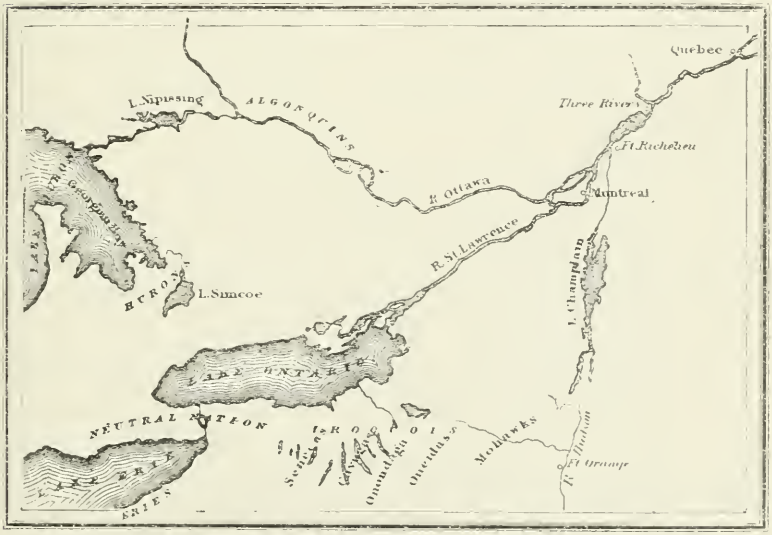
Fort Ste. Marie II. on Gahoendoë, or St. Joseph's Island.

In a study such as the present, whose aim is to ascertain the relative positions of old Huron villages, and where one must needs proceed from the known to the unknown, it is not feasible to follow the chronological order. Two sites in Huronia are certain beyond all manner of dispute, Forts Ste. Marie I. on the mainland and Ste. Marie II. on St. Joseph's or Christian Island. The latter was the last refuge for the remnants of a defeated nation before they dispersed, and before the missionaries, with a number of Hurons not exceeding three hundred (Rel. 1650, p. 26, 1 col.; Ragueneau's Letter, Oct. 8, 1650; LL. to Gen., p. 35) set out, on June 10, 1650, on their long and sorrowful journey to Quebec (Rel. 1650, p. 1, 2 col.). Ste. Marie II. had sheltered the Fathers and their neophytes for one year against the Iroquois, but the thickness and height of its walls were of no avail against the inroads of famine.

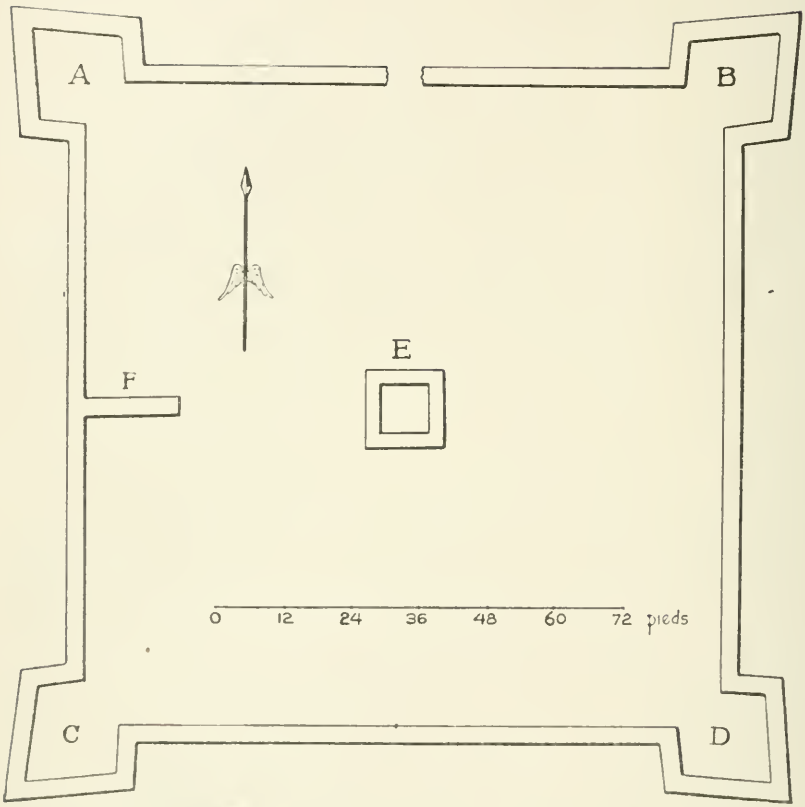
The knowledge of the position of Fort Ste. Marie II. will be of no assistance in the prosecution of the work in hand, so it will be better to dispose of it for once and for all.

The remains of this Fort are visible even at this late date. The site is on the northern side of the great bay which indents the

Ducreux's Inset Map.



Relative positions of the Huron and Iroquois countries. (Parkman.)



Plan of Fort Ste. Marie II. on Christian Island. (By Fr. Martin, 1855.)

south-eastern coast line of Christian Island. The ruins lie about 120 feet from the lake shore.

There are two passages in the Relations referring to Fort Ste. Marie II., the first in Rel. 1649, p. 31, 1 col.: "Depuis deux mois ou enuiron que nous sommes entrez dans cette Isle, Dieu nous a si puissamment secourus, que nous croyons estre en estat d'vne iuste deffense, en sorte que l'ennemy auec tous ses efforts, nous est peu redoutable dans nostre Reduit; mais il regne dans toute la Campagne du continent voisin de nostre Isle, et en suitte il nous iette dans vne famine plus rude que la guerre. Les Hurons, que nous auons suiuis ont quitté leurs terres aussi bien que nous, et en mesme temps il faut qu'ils se fortifient, et qu'eux et nous bastissions des maisons, etc."

The second is to be found on p. 3, 2 col., of the Rel. 1650: "Ces grands bois, qui depuis la Creation du monde n'auoient point esté abattus de la main d'aucun homme, nous receurrent pour hostes; et la terre nous fournit, sans la creuser, la pierre et le ciment qu'il nous falloit pour nous fortifier contre nos ennemis. En sorte que Dieu mercy nous nous vismes en estat de tres-bonne deffense, ayant basty vn petit fort si regulierement, qu'il se deffendoit facilement soy-mesme, et qui ne craignoit point ny le feu, ny la sappe, ny l'escalade des Iroquois."

Fr. Chazelle, S.J., in 1844, was probably the first who visited the sites of Ste. Marie I. and II. But Rev. G. Hallen, after a careful inspection of the ruins, in June, 1845, made a tracing of the forts. Fr. Felix Martin, S.J., gives the following description of what remained of Fort Ste. Marie II. in 1855: "This Fort is a square flanked by four bastions, and solidly built of stone and mortar. It is much more regular than that of Ste. Marie I. I had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the rules of the art of defence had been strictly followed in the construction of the flanking walls and of the faces of its bastions. The walls in their present state stand in some places nearly seven feet above ground. According to Father Ragueneau they were originally fourteen feet high. It is not easy to determine where the entrance was. There appear to be some traces of one in the middle of the northern curtain, where part of the wall had fallen, so as to be scarcely perceptible above ground.

"In the centre of the Fort there is a cistern, nine feet square, in solid masonry. Within, it is about four feet deep, and there are signs of its having once had a flooring in planks.

"A wall which extends some sixteen feet within the enclosure abuts at right angles on the western curtain. What its purpose

NOTE.—See colored sketch at page 12*a*.

was it would be difficult to say. Perhaps it was the end wall of some building adjoining the curtain and carried as far as the neighbouring curtain by means of a wooden structure.

"The sketch I give of the ruined Fort* is taken from a point on the prolongation of the line drawn through the salient point of bastion B [N.E.] (sur le prolongement de la capitale du bastion B). I had, however, to make a clearing in the thicket, which at present covers this deserted shore, so as to show in the distance a portion of the great bay which opens out before the Fort, and to mark on the horizon the southern point of the Island where the lighthouse is being built.

"There are traces of a moat around the Fort, but the trees which cover the site and the marshy nature of the ground in the immediate vicinity make it a difficult task to get at the dimensions.

"Our visit was too hurried, and we had not time to extend our researches beyond the Fort itself and follow the contour of the outworks thrown up for the protection of the Huron Village. We were assured that at a distance of five or six hundred feet north of the Fort there are ruins of other constructions apparently of ancient date, and which in all likelihood are to be referred to the same period. Later on, no doubt, the cemetery where the numerous victims of those disastrous days were buried will be discovered.

"The time at my disposal was taken up in rectifying measurements and in examining the foundations of bastion C [S.W..]. They are bedded deep in the soil. The bond of the masonry affords evidence of careful workmanship and of skilled labour. What lent particular zest to our researches was the knowledge that Mr. Boucher of Penetanguishene had in 1848 found within bastion A [N.W.] interesting and very significant relics, etc." (MS. p. 88.)

Fort Ste. Marie I. or St. Joseph III.

Township of Tay, III. Concession, Lot 16; on the line subdividing the lot. It is the "S. Maria" of Ducreux's Map.

No doubt whatever can be entertained as to the site of the Old Fort of Ste. Marie I., for its ruins may yet be seen. The following quotations from the old records are given, not with the idea of making what is certain doubly sure, but rather to draw attention to the fact that its position is so accurately described in the Relations that even if there were not a vestige of it left it could be located without the least difficulty.

Rel. 1640, p. 63, 2 col.: "Ce lieu est situé au milieu du pays, sur la coste d'vne belle riuiere, qui n'ayant pas de longueur plus

*See p. 12*b*.

d'vn quart de lieuë, ioinct ensemble deux lacs, l'vn qui s'estend à l'Occident, tirant vn peu vers le Septentrion, qui pourroit passer pour vne mer douce, l'autre qui est vers le Midi, dont le contour n'a guere moins de deux lieuës.

"Nous commençasmes dés l'Esté passé à nous y establir, et sur le milieu de l'Automne [1639] nous y transportâmes la residence que nous auions à Ossossarie, ayant differé d'y reünir pareillement celle de sainct Ioseph; mais dés le commencement du Printemps [1640] l'insolence des Sauuages nous a obligés de le faire bien plus tost que d'ailleurs nous n'auions resolu. Et ainsi nous n'auons maintenant dans tout le pays qu'vne seule maison, qui sera ferme et stable, le voisinage des eaux nous estans tres-aduantageux pour suppleer au manquement qui est en ces contrées de toute autre voiture, et les terres estans assez bonnes pour le bled du pays, que nous pretendons auec le temps y recueillir nous mesmes."

Rel. 1641, p. 71, 2 col.: ". . . . . selon la derniere et plus exacte obseruation qu'on a pû faire, nostre nouuelle maison de Saincte Marie, qui est au milieu du pays des Hurons, est à quarante-quatre degrez et enuiron vingt et cinq minutes d'esleuation . . . . .", *i.e.*, 44° 25′; but this would throw it too far south by, I should say, about 15′ 18″.

With our eye on Ducreux's Map, however, and with the description given in the Rel. 1640, we could not possibly miss the spot.

Chaumonot, in his Autobiography, (Cramoisy-Shea) p. 50, makes this allusion to the site of Ste. Marie I.: "Le canot sur lequel je m'embarquai étant conduit par six sauuages aborda le 10 Septembre [1639] au haut d'un petit lac nommé Isiaragui [or Tsirargi, al. Tsiaragui]. Il est au pays des Hurons. Depuis peu nos Pères avoient fait bâtir tout proche une cabane pour s'y loger."

With the exception of the error of latitude, each of these indications is correct as far as it goes. This is certainly encouraging at the outset; and I have no doubt but that whatever is to be found in the Relations concerning the sites of other places may be looked upon as equally reliable. What we have most to fear is the handling such indications received by the copyists and printers.

In 1855, Father Felix Martin, S. J., went over the ground occupied by Ste. Marie I.,* and I find the following in his manuscript notes relating to that expedition:

"After having doubled the eastern point of the Bay (Penetanguishene), we entered the inlet which on some modern maps bears the name of Christendom Bay. Directly in front of us, at the

*See page 12*c*.

head of the bay, lay the mouth of the River Wye. This stream, which might more correctly be termed a narrow strait than a river, leads to a small sheet of water called Mud Lake on account of its oozy bottom, which bears a great quantity of wild rice (folle-avoine). The sluggish current is barely perceptible. At a mile from its mouth, the river changes its course from N.N.W. to N.N.E.

"Fort Ste. Marie I. is situate on Lot 16 of the III. Concession of the Township of Tay.* At the present writing the ground is so thickly covered with trees that it is impossible to catch a glimpse of the Fort from the landing place, though it is only one hundred and fifty feet from the shore.

"Our first care was to map out the ground so as to locate the Fort correctly. Once we had cleared away the rubbish which obliterated the lines of the foundations it was an easy matter to trace the outlines and ascertain their dimensions.

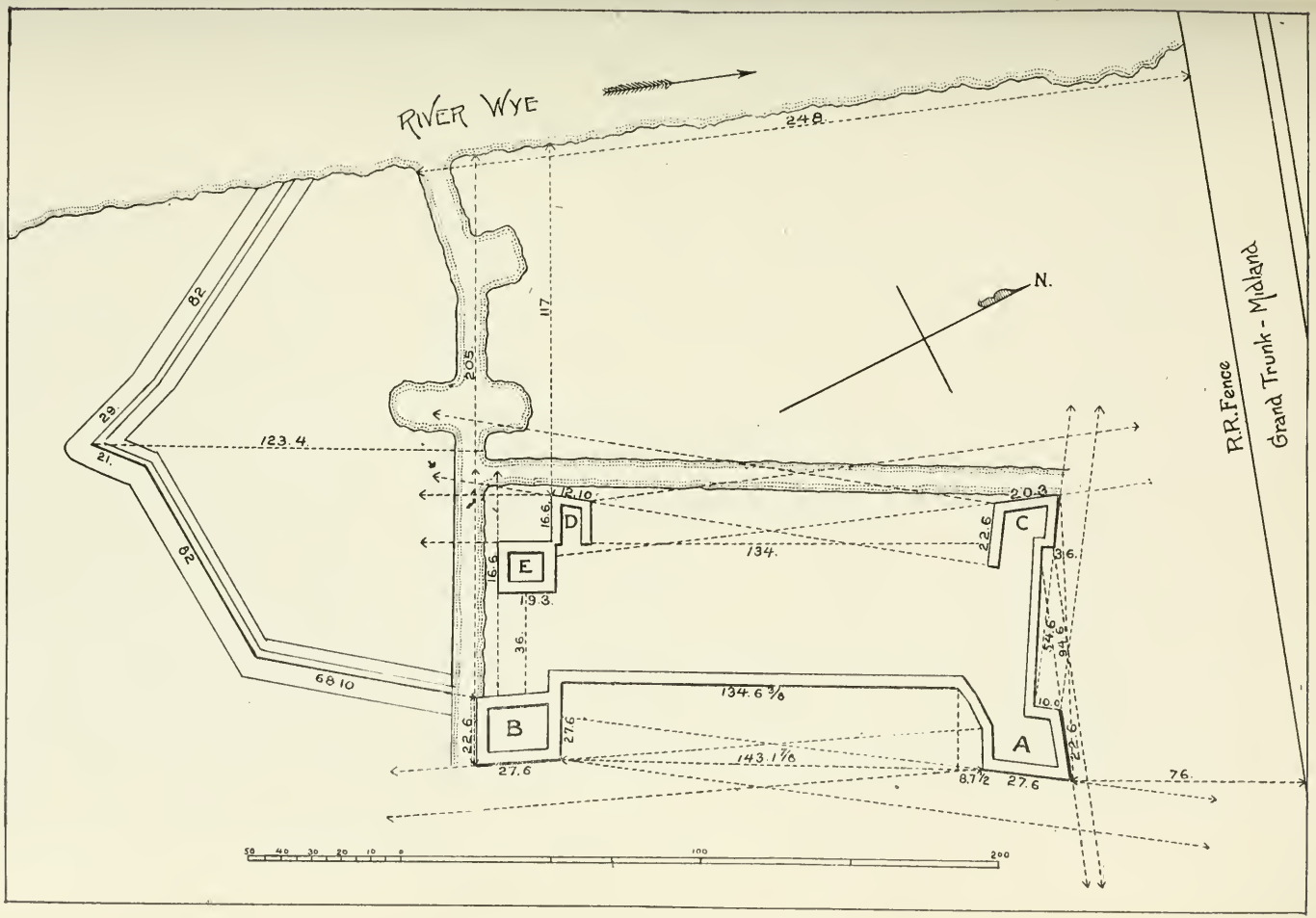
"The Fort is a creditable structure of stone and mortar, and the walls still show from two to four feet above ground. The masonry, executed in a workmanlike manner, gives evidence of having been done by skilled masons. As no stone is to be found in the neighborhood, the transportation of materials from a distance with the primitive means of conveyance available at the time must have greatly increased the difficulty of the undertaking.

"The shape of the Fort is an oblong rectangle with flanking bastions at the angles. Despite certain peculiarities of detail in its construction, the reasons of which are not easy to guess to-day, it is not hard to discern, in the carrying out of the plan, a careful application of the rules of military art.

"Two sides only show a continuous line of enclosure and a finished curtain. In the middle of the eastern curtain, which faces the open campaign, there seems to be a break, but as the break is regular it would lead one to suppose that it marks the spot where the postern was situated.

"The bastion B [South Eastern], closed on all sides, shows no traces of an opening on the ground level. But as this part of the wall must have been covered by the water in the moat, it is probable that the entrance to this bastion was on a level higher than what now remains of its ruins. The two curtains of the western and southern sides are no longer standing. Nor is there any trace of masonry. We ascertained by excavating at several points that there was no solid foundation along their lines. It may be presumed that these curtains consisted in a strong stockade. In fact, such an enclosure would have been quite sufficient for defence

*See map, page 18.



Plan of Fort Ste. Marie I. on the Wye.

against any approach from these two sides whence attack was less to be feared. In front of the two bastions C [N.W.] and D [S.W.] and along their very foundations, there stretches a trench of sufficient depth to protect the curtains, and which is plainly visible even now.

"The bastion C [N.W.], which is smaller than either A [N.E.] or B [S.E.], presents this peculiar feature, its southern face (*i.e.*, its flank), is thicker than the other sides and is prolonged into the interior space of the Fort and ends in a squarely built jamb. An excavation we had made at this point disclosed, at the depth of about two feet, a foundation bed with traces of a charred wooden floor. Several spikes were found, beaver bones and a piece of copper which might have belonged to some kitchen utensil.

"The bastion D [S.W.] is even smaller than the bastion C [N.W.] and is connected at one of its angles with a square shaped construction E [S.], which may have been the base of a tower, from which a good lookout could be had and the approaches watched. The anomalous conformation shown at this point was, no doubt, owing to some requirement entirely local, unknown to us now.

"In front of the bastions D [S.W.] and B [S.E.], and following the direction of the curtain which should have united them, there is a very wide moat. This must have been deep enough to allow of its being flooded with water from the river. In fact it extends to the river after making a bend towards the west. It not only served to cut off all access to the Fort, but must have been made use of also as a landing place and a shelter for the canoes of travelling parties of Indians. In three places it widens out into regularly shaped basins, doubtless to facilitate landing operations.

"Beyond this canal-shaped trench lies a wide area of ground which in turn is protected by a ditch and a low parapet in earth. Its outline may be easily followed by the eye. It shot out from the face of bastion B [S.E.] and, assuming somewhat the shape of a vast half-moon, died away at the riverside. I am inclined to believe that this enclosure was not simply an outwork intended to protect the approaches to the Fort, but that it was intended to afford the Indians, who repaired to this post in great crowds, a convenient and safe spot whereon to pitch their cabins." (MS. p. 63 *et.* ss.)

Note.—See colored sketch at page 12*d*.

CHRISTIAN ISLANDS.
Sketch by Father Martin in 1855. *See page 7.*

Ruins of Fort Ste. Marie II.
Sketch by Father Martin in 1855. *See page 8.*

Mouth of the River Wye.
Sketch by Father Martin in 1855. *See page 9.*

Excavations made at Bastion D.
Sketch by Father Martin, 1855. *See page 11.*

II.

TEANAOSTAIAË, OR ST. JOSEPH II.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Joseph II. or Teanaostaiaë.
Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel or Scanonaenrat.
St. Michel to St. Joseph II.
Direction from Ste. Marie I.
A Chorographical Feature.
A Unique Bench-Mark.

Teanaostaiae or St. Joseph II., and Ossossane. Diagram I. By Rev. Father A. E. Jones, S. J., Montreal

II.

THE OTHER POINT REQUIRED TO FORM A BASE LINE.

Teanaostaiaë, or St. Joseph II.

But besides Ste. Marie I. another point is required so that by joining the two we may have a base line to work from.

Teanaostaiaé, the chief town of the Nation of the Cord, or St. Joseph II., thus named as it replaced in the minds of the missionaries the abandoned *Thonatiria* or St. Joseph I., is the point I have selected and is the first site I shall attempt to determine. With no co-ordinates at our command, since but one other point is thus far known, we shall have to rely on the distance and direction from Ste. Marie I., together with certain indications and peculiarities of site, whose cumulative evidence is not only strong, but may really bring home to us a moral certainty as to the spot where the village stood.

St. Joseph II. is especially remarkable for having been the scene of the fearful massacre of July 4, 1648, and of the heroic death of Father Antoine Daniel.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Joseph II. (Teanaostaiaë).

Six leagues from Ste. Marie I.:

Christine Tsorihia, a fervent Christian, dies at her village, presumably St. Joseph II., as the chapter treats of that mission, and according to her wishes previously expressed, is buried at Ste. Marie I. "Elle fut la seconde enterrée en nostre Cimitiere de Saincte Marie, y ayant esté transporté de son bourg où elle mourut, esloigné de six lieuës, ainsi que de son viuant elle l'auoit desiré." (Rel. 1644, p. 92, 2 col.)

Five leagues from Ste. Marie I.:

"Les Chrestiens qui sont morts tant au bourg de la Conception qu'au bourg de Sainct Ioseph, à cinq lieuës de nostre Maison, ont desiré estre enterrez chez nous." (Rel. 1644, p. 76, 2 col.)

The Fathers' Mission house was then at Ste. Marie, and the chapter is entitled: "De la Maison et Mission de Saincte Marie."

So in this one Relation of 1644 we have two estimates of the distance, one giving six and the other five leagues.

In the Relation 1646 (p. 79, 1 col.) we read: "The Father wishing to put his faith to a more severe test, and postpone for a while longer his baptism, told him to go to our house at Ste. Marie [I.] if he desired to be baptized. This was to impose a condition which the Father deemed impossible," [we are told that the postulant was old and infirm] "obliging him thus to undertake a journey of five or six leagues, in the most rigorous season of the year, and when the snow was three or four feet deep." In the beginning of the paragraph we are told that this octogenarian was from St. Joseph II.

This is a goodly array of authorities in favour of a distance of five, or of five or six leagues from Ste. Marie I., and were they the only ones in the Relations, and were I forced to accept them, I should be obliged, for my part, to abandon all hope of ever determining the site of St. Joseph II.

Providentially a way is left us of checking these figures. I find in contemporary records first a measure of distance given from Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel or *Scanonaenrat*, and secondly one from St. Michel to St. Joseph II. or *Teanaostaiaé*. Now, taking the direct line or measure, as given above, from Ste. Marie I. to *Teanaostaiaé* (St. Joseph II.), and the last two measures just mentioned, we should be able to construct a triangle with the three places mentioned at the angles. Not at all, the construction is impossible, for the sum of the two latter measurements is at the least three quarters of a league too short, that is, the two latter lines would not meet. Here are the authorities.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel or Scanonaenrat.

St. Michel was the name given to *Scanonaenrat* (R. 1639, p. 72, 1 and 2 cols.).

A palsy-stricken Indian, name Exouaendaen, but who had received the name of Michael at his baptism (Rel. 1646, p. 77, 2 col.) because he lived at St. Michel, made his way to Ste. Marie I., but it took him, we are told, fifteen hours to accomplish that journey, which was one of three leagues only. (Id. p. 78, 2 col.) Consequently, it was nine miles from Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel.

St. Michel to St. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaé.

"The town we lethought ourselves of first was *Scanonacntat* [*i.e. Scanonaenrat*], as much because it was one of the most consid-

erable of the country, forming by itself alone one of the four clans which go to make up the Huron nation, which we explained in Chapter I., as because it was but five quarters of a league (cinq quarts de lieuës) from our Residence of St. Joseph [II.]." It must be remembered that the first location of St. Joseph's Residence was *Ihonatiria* until the preceding year 1638, when it was transferred to *Teanaostaiaë*. (R. 1639, p. 72, 1 col.)

Father François Du Peron, in his letter dated La Conception, April 27, 1639, (Carayon—Première Mission, p. 180) makes the distance even shorter: "Our Fathers having reached the place called St. Michael's Mission, and having baptized two little children who were sick, set out with the intention of consulting with our Fathers at St. Joseph, one league distant."

Here we have a choice between two sets of conflicting statements. Which of the two is the more likely to be correct?

Of course I admit that I am biased, but not to the extent of rejecting very good authorities without very good reasons.

The first is that the compilers of the two Relations from which the passages quoted are drawn, and which give us the larger figures, either did not know the real distance or did not pretend to be very accurate.

This is patent of the Relation 1646, of which Father Paul Ragueneau was the compiler, that is of the part concerning the Huron Missions: and what I have said applies to him in this instance: for no man would use such loose terms as "un chemin de cinq ou six lieuës" unless he were uncertain, or were he certain, unless he did not aïm at accuracy.

As for the two quotations from the Relation 1644, the one stating that the distance was six miles, the other that it was five, they are utterances of one and the same man, for Father Jérôme Lalemant was the compiler of that part relating to Huronia. So that the case is identically the same as the preceding, and we may set him down, too, as saying "five or six leagues."

Secondly, there is no hesitation in the statements of those who give the distances between the different points in the second set of quotations. Father Ragueneau, this time, says squarely that the journey from Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel was one of three leagues only. Father Jérôme Lalemant says rather quaintly that from St. Michel to St. Joseph II. there were "cinq quarts de lieuës;" while Father François Du Peron as unhesitatingly affirms that St. Joseph II. was one league distant from St. Michel. Here they all certainly intend to be precise.

Thirdly, for those who appreciate distances for having gone over them on foot, there is less room for miscalculation when the distances are short than when long. So that, even were there no quaver of uncertainty in their estimate, those guessing at the full distance from Ste. Marie I. to St. Joseph II. were less likely to be correct than the same persons, or others, pronouncing separately upon the distances from Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel and from St. Michel to St. Joseph II.

As a result of the foregoing deliberation I take twelve miles and a half as a radius from Ste. Marie I.

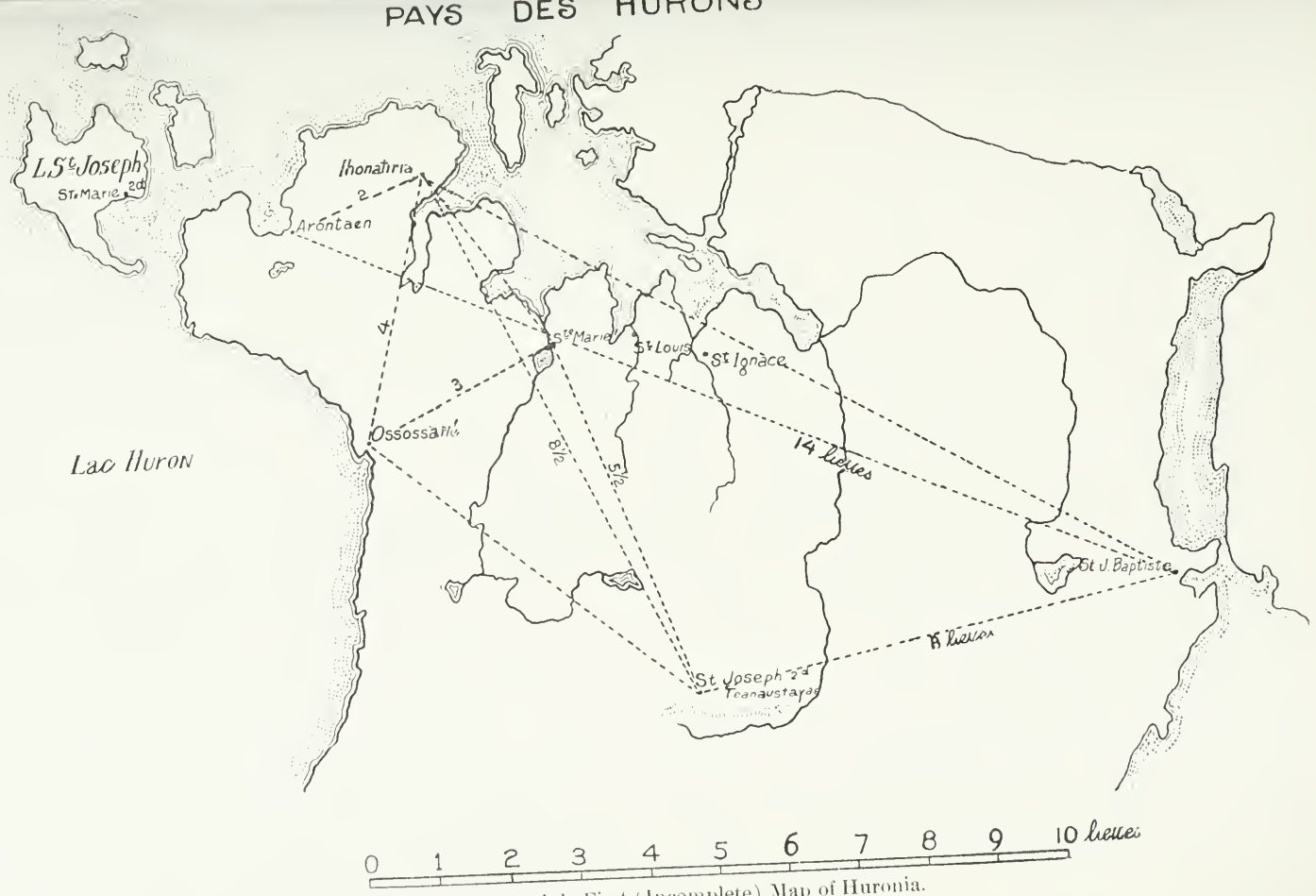
Direction from Ste. Marie I.

Having ascertained at what distance St. Joseph II. lay from Ste. Marie I., and not having any other co-ordinate to work by, the next best thing is to know in what direction it lay. This we must determine at least approximately, and then see if the spot indicated by distance and direction lies on or near the well known site of some remains of a Huron village, and if there be some chorographical feature peculiar to it alone.

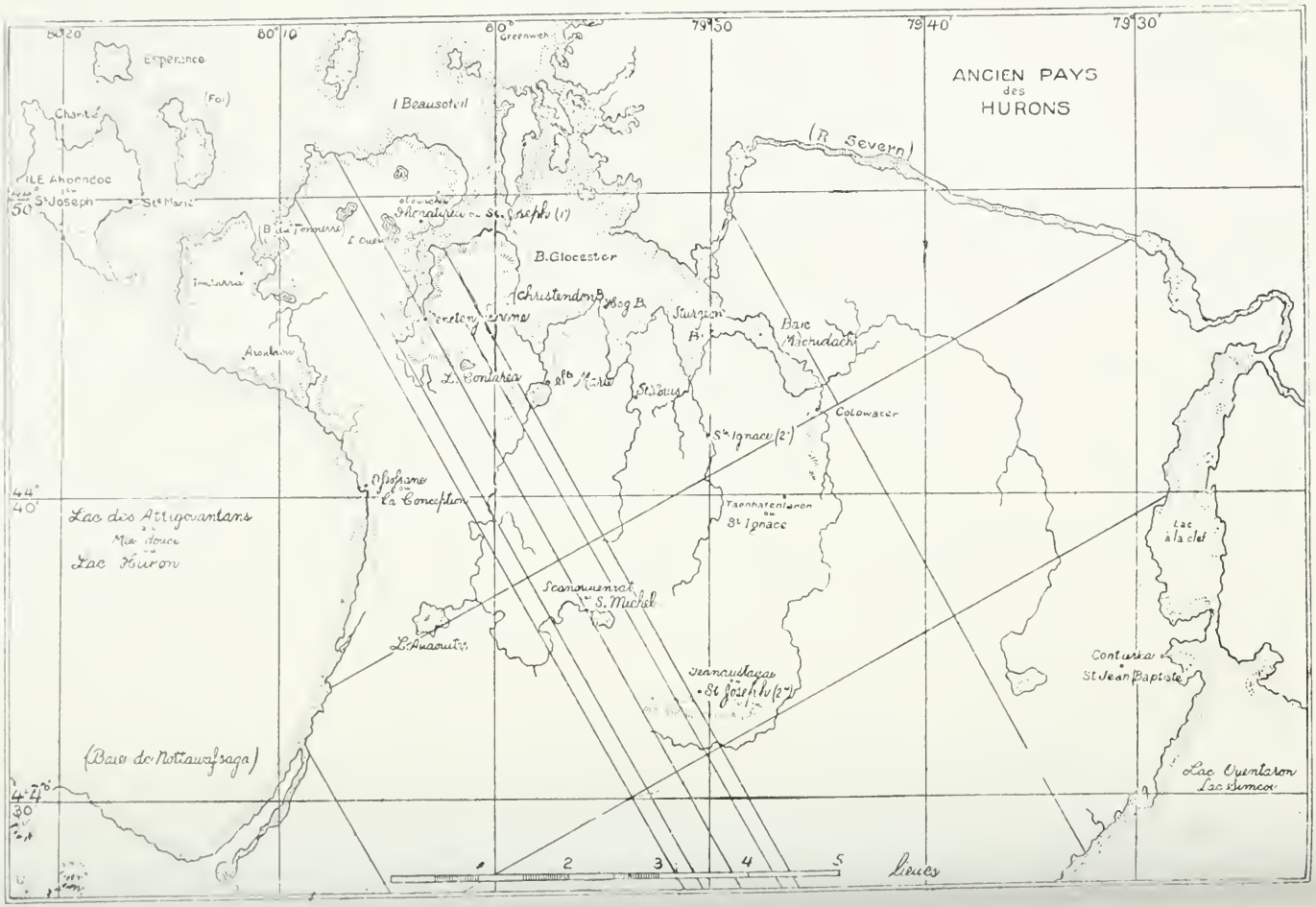
On Ducreux's Map the direction of Ste. Marie I. to St. Joseph II. is south-east by south, making with the meridian which passes through Ste. Marie I. an angle of 36°, about, but near enough for all practical purposes. Twelve miles and a half measured off on this line reaches to lot 8, concession V., Medonte, and the full four leagues and a quarter would reach to lot 7, same concession.

Nothing to my knowledge has been found on either of these lots to indicate Huron occupancy, but on the adjoining lot 7, concession IV., the most unmistakable signs of a populous Indian village having stood there had been observed more than fifty years ago. The direction to this spot is 32°.

The Rev. Father Felix Martin visited it in 1855, and what follows I have taken from his manuscript: "D'après ces données [he refers to the Relations] ce village [*Tcanaostaiaë*] devait être dans le district de Medonté, à peu près au milieu de ce qu'on nomme aujourd'hui 'Irish Settlement,' à cause de la population irlandaise agglomérée sur ce point. J'ai visité cette position avec soin; il est hors de doute qu'il y a eu dans ce lieu un établissement sauvage considérable. On en voit encore des traces non équivoques.



Father Martin's First (Incomplete) Map of Huronia.


ANCIEN PAYS
des
HURONS
Greenwich
80° 20'
80° 10'
80°
79° 50'
79° 40'
79° 30'
Esperance
Charité
(Fol)
I Beausoleil
ILE Ahondoe
Ste Marie
St Joseph
50°
B. de Tonnerre
B. Glocester
Christendon
Hog B.
Sturgeon B.
Baie Machudachi
(R Severn)
Arabaska
L. Bondaria
St Louis
Colowater
St Ignace (2)
44° 40'
Lac des Attigouantans
Mer douce
Lac Huron
Tsenhatentaron
St Ignace
Scanonenrat
S. Michel
L. Ouasouté
Jeanoudayan
St Joseph (2)
Conturia
St Jean Baptiste
Lac à la clef
(Baie de Notiawasaga)
Lac Ouentaron
Lac Simcoe
44° 20'
30'
0
2
3
4
5
lieues

"Le sol est encore couvert de débris de poterie, travail des sauvages. . . . Les fragments de vase et le calumet que nous avons receuillis nous-mêmes, en remuant la terre avec un bâton, portent tous le même genre d'ornements.

"L'objet le plus curieux a été découvert à une petite distance de là, distance qui semble convenir à la cabane que les Missionnaires s'étaient faite près du village. C'est le reste du pied d'un chandelier ou d'une croix en cuivre. La charrue en retournant le sol, le fit sortir de terre. Il a du se trouver au milieu d'un violent incendie, car une partie du métal a été mise en fusion.

"Le site dont nous parlons, est d'ailleurs très favorable pour la défense. Il couronne la crête d'un coteau, du haut du quel la vue s'etend très loin sur une large vallée où coule la rivière qui se décharge à Coldwater.

"La carte de Ducreux favorise cette conjecture, et place en ce lieu le village de St. Joseph II." (Voyage et Recherches, MS. du P. Félix Martin, S.J., 1855, p. 92.)

Father Martin does not give the number of the lot, nor of the concession. To make sure there was no mistake, in 1903, in company with Father Nicholas Quirk, S.J., and J. C. Brokovski, Esq., Barrister, of Coldwater, I visited the spot. The farm, west half lot 7, concession IV., Medonte, is still in possession of the Flanagan family. Not only Mr. Flanagan (æt. 75), but also Mr. John P. Hussey (æt. 97) were present when I went over the ground. Both assured me that it was there that the half-fused stand of a brass candlestick or crucifix was found. Mr. Hussey had accompanied Father Martin in his explorations in 1855 through this part of Simcoe County, and in spite of his advanced age is still hale and hearty. I am in a position, therefore, to corroborate Father Martin's statements as given above.

Here, now, is what Mr. Andrew F. Hunter has to say of the locality: "On the west half of lot 7, concession 4,—Patrick Flanagan. This site is at the top of a very steep hill, 250 feet or more in height, at a distance of several rods south-east from the dwelling house, from which it is separated by a small ravine. Mr. Flanagan, senior, who cleared the land, informed me that it covered about two acres. When they first cleared the ground there were surface springs along the raised beach about 230 feet above the 'Algonquin,' but the water has lowered since the land was put under cultivation, and can now be found only by digging to a depth of twelve feet below the surface. There were thick deposits of ashes, in and near which he found many pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, a copper or brass kettle (with a capacity of about six quarts), iron tomahawks, bone needles, etc. A pipe bowl found

here appears to have been used for holding hematite paint after it had lost its stem." (Medonte, Simcoe C., 1902, pp. 77, 78.)

A Chorographical Feature.

If we cast a glance at Ducreux's inset map* we see something very striking about the site of St. Joseph II. It lies very close to the upper reaches of the fourth stream, counting from the west, in the Huron country. In fact, it is the only one marked on the west bank of this river. It is needless to say that this fourth stream is the Coldwater.

The Flanagan farm is similarly situated, and near where the stream changes its course from north to east. It, moreover, tallies admirably with what Bressani in his Breve Relatione (Macerata, 1653) says of its site: "Comme il [l'ennemi] ne pouvait en approcher que par un côté, et par conséquent en se démasquant, à cause du site élevé de la place, les habitans, qui le voulurent, eurent le temps de s'échapper par l'autre côté" (per l'eminenza del borgo). (Orig. p. 106; French Translation p. 247.)

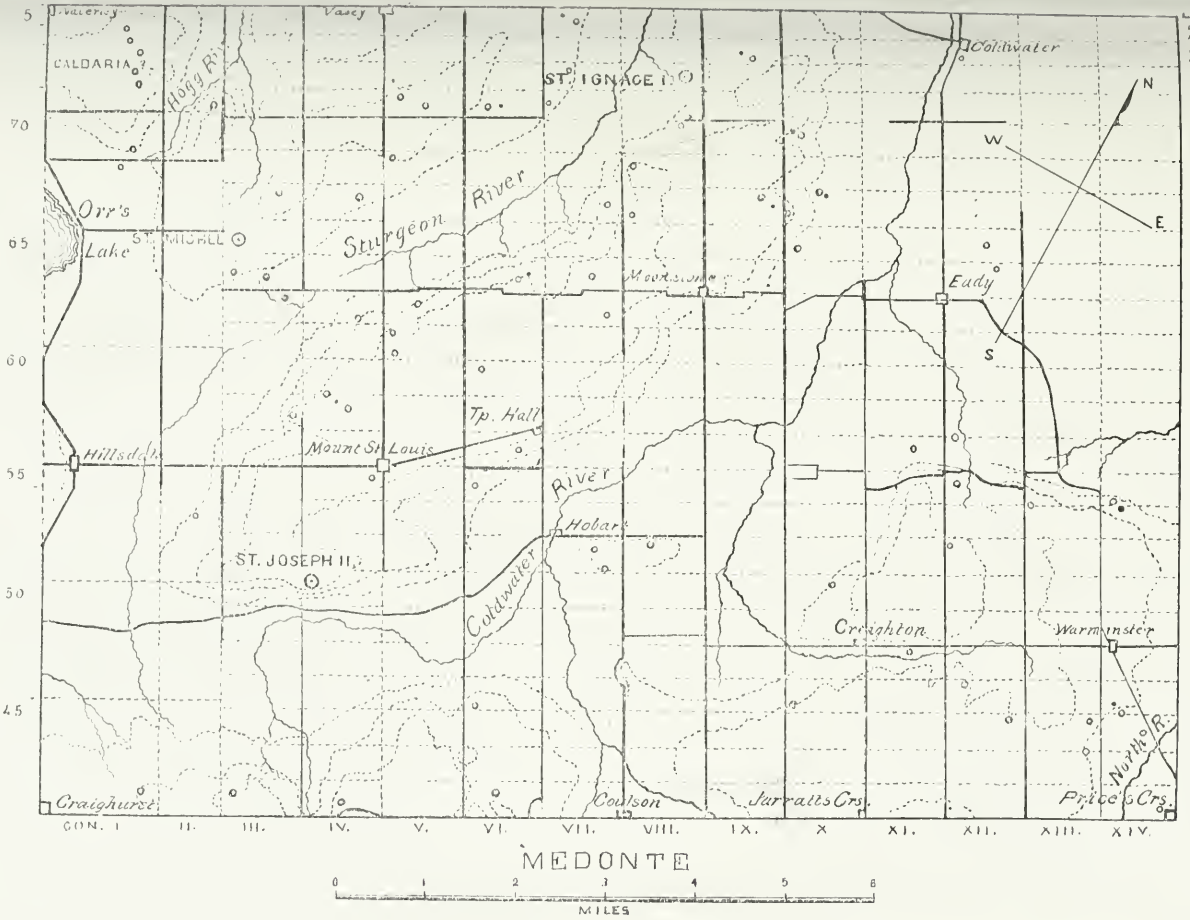
Another characteristic and geographical feature of St. Joseph II. is mentioned in Rel. 1641 (p. 74, 2 col.). Fathers de Brébeuf and Chaumonot had set out for the Neutral Nation: "Arriuez qu'ils furent à S. Ioseph ou Teanaustajae, dernier bourg des Hurons, etc." It was the last Huron town towards the south on the way to the Neutral Nation. Now, though many other sites of Indian villages have been found south of the Flanagan farm, and one (Con. I. Vespra and Oro, lot 35), directly on the way to the Neutral Nation, there is none, to my knowledge, occupying as commanding a position as Lot 7, Con. IV., Medonte, and which at the same time gives evidence that it existed while the French had dealings with the Hurons. That is to say, no metal relics have been found on their sites. Hence they are supposed to have antedated that period.

A Unique Bench-Mark.

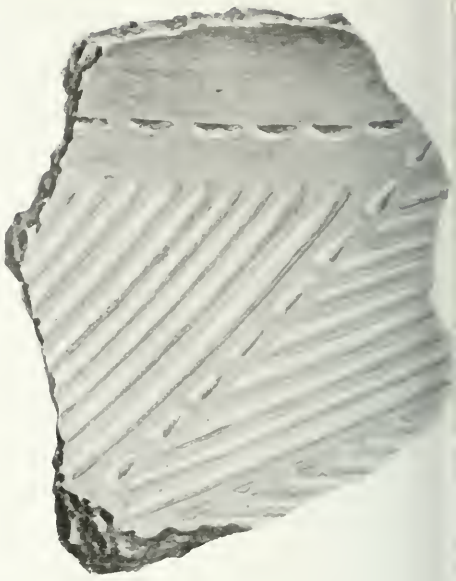
But all, I think, will agree that what must be looked upon as almost as indicative as the name hung out at a wayside station, especially when we recall certain incidents occurring when St. Joseph II. was sacked and ruined, is the half fused metallic stand previously mentioned.

Let me quote from Parkman, and I regret I cannot give the passage in full. The Iroquois had carried the outworks, and Parkman continues:

*See page 6.


Valeria
Vasey
CALDARIA
Hogg R.
ST. IGNACE II
Coldwater
N
W
E
S
Orr's Lake
ST. MICHEL
Sturgeon River
Moonstone
Eady
Tp. Hall
Hillsdale
Mount St. Louis
River
Hobart
ST. JOSEPH II
Coldwater
Creighton
Warminster
North R.
Craighurst
Coulson
Jarratts Crs.
Price's Crs.
CON. I II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X XI. XII. XIII. XIV.
MEDONTE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
MILES

1



3

2

4

1. Fused base of brass Crucifix. 2 and 4. Pipe bowls. By Father Martin, 1855. (From a coloured sketch. 3. Fragment of Vase.

"The fierce yell of the war-whoop now rose close at hand. The palisade was forced, and the enemy was in the town. The air quivered with the infernal din. 'Fly,' screamed the priest, driving his flock before him. 'I will stay here. We shall meet again in Heaven.' Many of them escaped through an opening in the palisade opposite to that by which the Iroquois had entered; but Daniel would not follow, for there still might be souls to rescue from perdition. The hour had come for which he had long prepared himself. In a moment he saw the Iroquois, and came forth from the church to meet them. When they saw him in turn, radiant in the vestments of his office, confronting them with a look kindled with the inspiration of martyrdom, they stopped and stared in amazement; then recovering themselves, bent their bows and showered him with a volley of arrows, that tore through his robes and his flesh. A gunshot followed; the ball pierced his heart, and he fell dead, gasping the name of Jesus. They rushed upon him with yells of triumph, stripped him naked, gashed and hacked his lifeless body, and scooping his blood in their hands, bathed their faces in it to make them brave. The town was in a blaze; when the flames reached the church, they flung the priest into it, and both were consumed together." (The Jesuits in North America, 1868, p. 376.)

What I wish to draw your attention to here is that the lifeless body of Antoine Daniel was thrown into the burning church. From Relation 1649 (p. 5, 1 col.) we learn something of the intensity of the heat of that conflagration. The Fathers regretted that "Le corps de son seruiteur [the servant of God, Father Daniel] fust traitté si indignement après sa mort, et tellement reduit en poudre, que mesme nous n'eussions pas eu le bonheur d'en pouuoir receuillir les cendres."

How seldom it happens that even in the conflagration of our modern edifices a human body is reduced to impalpable dust. But nothing short of this intense heat could have reduced the brass relic to the state in which it was found, leaving, however, enough of one angle intact to show that the base was rectangular.

Prescinding from our knowledge of the historical events connected with the locality, an inspection of the sketch of the relic would suffice to convince us that it is a half-melted rectangular stand, resembling, perhaps, more that of a crucifix than ought else. Such a base precludes the idea of a portable crucifix; while if it belonged to a candlestick, it would be far too elaborate for anything of that kind in use in a missionary's wretched cabin. In either supposition it could only find place on an altar.

Finding it among the refuse of an Indian village site, dating back a couple of centuries, as proven by the forest growth which

covered the spot, we would naturally be led to ask ourselves how it became fused. The idea of such an attempt, as a metallurgical experiment, on the part of savages must be set aside. They would have prized the original too much as a rare curiosity to try to destroy it: while had they intended to do so they would hardly have known how to proceed so as to effect their purpose.

Everything therefore points to its accidental destruction, and that in a conflagration. In the supposition, which I hold as correct, that it passed through the fires of the burning church of St. Joseph II., or *Teanaostaiaé*, all is easily explained. In the confusion and hurry, when other church ornaments were being seized upon by a scuffling rabble of Iroquois, thrown down and concealed by the altar drapery or other objects, it lay unnoticed until the advancing flames drove the profaners from the sanctuary.

As final conclusion: if the Flanagan farm, lot 7, concession IV., Medonte, is not the site of St. Joseph II., or *Teanaostaiaé*, let those who would contend for some other site explain away the proofs alleged above. I shall now without further delay proceed on my work of triangulation; and if such triangulation solves the puzzling problems of Huron chorography, not only as no other hypothesis has yet done, but satisfactorily, it will be the best proof that the base line from which I start is correct in its length and bearings, namely, a line of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles at an angle of 32° S.E. from the meridian of Ste. Marie I.

III.

ST. MICHEL OR SCANONAENRAT.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel.

St. Joseph II. to St. Michel.

OSSOSSANË.

Ste. Marie I. to Ossossanë.

St. Joseph II. to Ossossanë.

IHONATIRIA OR ST. JOSEPH I.

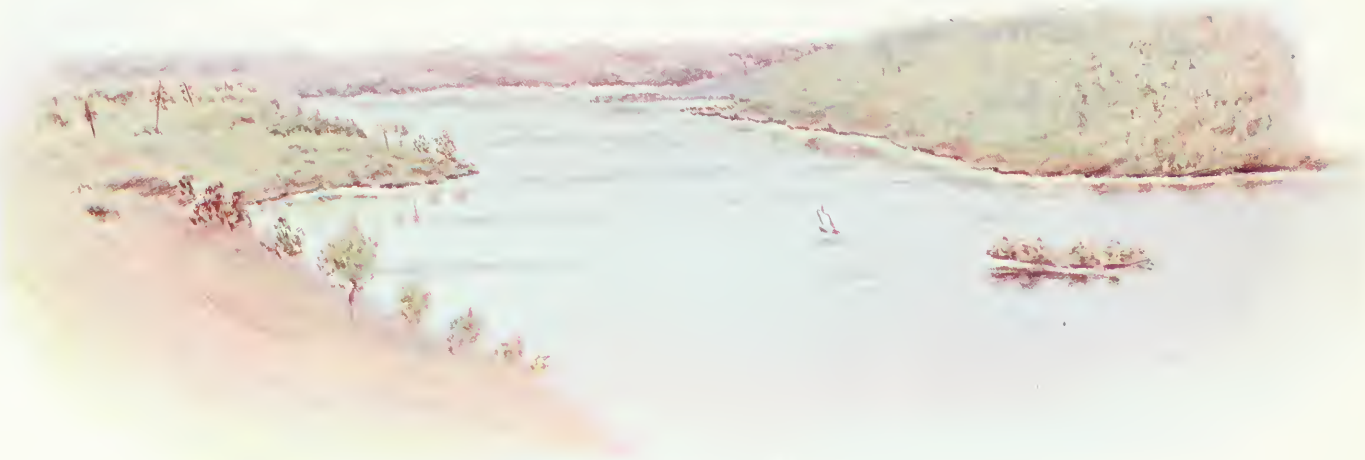
St. Joseph II. (Teanaostaiaë) to Ihonatiria.

Ossossanë (La Conception) to Ihonatiria.

KHINONASKARANT OR QUIEUNONASCARAN.

Ihonatiria to Khinonaskarant.

Dault's Bay and Point Varwood, Site of La Rochelle or Ossossane.
Sketch by Father Martin, 1855. *See page 26.*



Penetanguishene Bay. Otouacha Cove to the Right.
Sketch by Father Martin, 1855. *See page 59.*

III.

ST. MICHEL OR SCANONAENRAT.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel or Scanonaenrat.

Rel. 1646, pp. 77, 78, 2 col. The passages have already been quoted and give a distance of three leagues only. Nine miles from Ste. Marie I., measured off on the line joining it and St. Joseph II., terminates at the east end of lot 17, concession III., Medonte, and on the west half of the same lot and concession stood a Huron village, thus noted in Mr. Andrew F. Hunter's Medonte (p. 74): . . . . "site on west half of lot 17, concession 3, Franklin Bell. Villars Cripps was one of the first occupants of this farm, and found pottery fragments, pipes, iron tomahawks, etc., in abundance, especially when he cleared that part of the land on which the village was situated."

St. Joseph II. to St. Michel.

Rel. 1639, p. 72, 1 col. "Cinq quarts de lieuë." One league and a quarter.

Letter, 1639, Apr. 27, by François Du Peron. One league.

Both passages have already been quoted. The exact distance, however, between the two sites is three miles and three quarters; the remains of St. Michel lying less than half a mile to the west of the straight line passing through Ste. Marie I. and St. Joseph II. It is to be remarked that there are several other sites in the immediate neighbourhood, not so extraordinary a fact seeing that *Scanonaenrat* constituted one whole clan by itself.

This is about the only instance where I have been forced to deviate from Ducreux's inset map,* on which St. Michel is placed between what are now Cranberry and Orr's Lakes; but this position is indefensible no matter which data we choose from contemporaneous records.

Ossossanë or La Conception or La Rochelle.

That *Ossossané* went by these names at the time the Jesuit missionaries laboured in Huronia is evinced by several passages in the Relations (R. 1633, p. 38, 1 col.: R. 1635, p. 30, 2 col.:

*See page 6.

R. 1636, p. 92, 1 col., etc.), but nowhere more clearly than in Brébeuf's letter to the General, dated *Ihonatiria*, May 20, 1637 (See Carayon, "Première Mission," p. 160): "Dans ce moment nous formons une nouvelle résidence dans le village que nous [Français] nommons La Rochelle et les Sauvages *Ossossané* . . . nous l'appellerons la Résidence de l'Immaculée Conception."

The sites of all Huron villages were changed about every ten or twelve years (Rel. p. 131, 1 col.), and *Ossossané* was no exception to the rule. The change was prompted by scarcity of fuel, and at times, in stress of war, to secure a better defensive position. We know that *Ossossané* changed sites at least three times, but was never moved far from where it originally stood. Brébeuf (Rel. 1635, p. 30, 2 col.) alludes to this moving to and fro, and gives it as a reason for not immediately settling there in preference to *Ihonatiria*: "Besides this village" [*Ihonatiria*], he says, "there was no other save La Rochelle in which we felt any inclination to settle. And this had been our idea all along for a year past. . . . . But taking into consideration that they [of La Rochelle] were to change place the coming spring, as they had done in the past, we did not care to build a cabin to last but the winter." Here were three changes, and another is mentioned as having taken place at the time of Joseph Chihouatenhoua's death. (Rel. 1641, p. 65, 2 col.)

Father Charles Garnier, in a letter to his brother Henri (Imm. Conception, April 28, 1638, LL.G., p. 38), referring to what was probably its original site, says: "This town has been named by the French La Rochelle, as it was formerly situated on a height with a circling moat around it, the handiwork of nature." Now as La Rochelle is a fortified seaport town in France, from which many of the early French colonists sailed, there would have been an entire lack of appropriateness in the appellation had not *Ossossané* been a fortified village on the lake shore, reminding them somewhat of the fortress of Old La Rochelle in its general aspect. There is a most interesting description of the fortifications of *Ossossané*, as they were then being completed, in the same missionary's letter to his father in 1638, but which can scarcely find room here.

Ste. Marie I. to Ossossané.

There has never been any serious divergence of opinion as to the probable site of *Ossossané*. All place it in the vicinity of Varwood Point, owing no doubt to its well defined position on

Note.—See colored sketch, page 22*a*.

Ducreux's inset map on the shore of Nottawasaga Bay. The small bay immediately to the west of it is Dault's Bay. The convex almost semi-circular projection of land, as delineated on the inset map, is Varwood Point, while the bold headland to the south-west is marked Spratt on the older maps, and Six-Mile Point on the more modern. The outlines are exaggerated and the intervening projection in the shore line between it and Spratt's Point has no real existence. But *Ossossané*, in spite of these slight chorographical distortions, is unmistakably set down to the south-east of Ste. Marie I., and it is in that direction it must be sought for. Father Martin, I believe, was the first, while on the spot in 1855, to recognize Point Varwood as the site of the Huron La Rochelle.

Rel. 1644 (p. 75, 2 col.) places it at nine miles from Ste. Marie I "Là dessus elle monte en canot, arriue le mesme iour au bourg de La Conception [*Ossossané*] et sans s'arrester en sa propre maison fait à pied trois lieuës qui luy restent, et vient se rendre icy." The chapter treats of the "maison et mission" of Ste. Marie I.

Rel. 1640, (p. 103, 1 col.). "Dimanche dernier il [that is, Joseph Chihouatenhoua] estoit venu en nostre maison [Ste. Marie, founded about mid-summer, 1639; see R. 1640, p. 63, 2 col.], esloignée maintenant de la sienne d'enuiron trois lieuës." Joseph's dwelling was at La Conception or *Ossossané*: R. 1641, p. 63, 1 col., "C'est de ce bourg de la Conception . . . . qu'estoit . . . . Ioseph ChihSatenhSa." See also R. 1639, p. 70, 2 col.

I shall take this second estimate of "enuiron trois lieuës," or about nine miles, and a radius of eight and two-thirds is about nine miles. With a centre at Ste. Marie its arc strikes land at Point Varwood.

St. Joseph II. to Ossossané.

Rel. 1639 (p. 66, 1 col.). The heading of chapter V. makes it certain that in 1639 the residence of St. Joseph was at the town of *Teanaostaiaé*: "De la Résidence de S. Ioseph au bourg de *Teanaustayaé*, etc."

Letter of François Du Peron to his brother, dated from La Conception *(Ossossané)*, April 27, 1639. It contains the following statement: "We are here to the number of ten missionary Fathers, in two residences, one named the Conception of Our Lady, the other St. Joseph; these are five or six leagues distant one from the other." (Carayon, "Première Mission," p. 172.)

The Father does not pretend here to be very accurate, but roughly speaking the distance was, according to him, fifteen or eighteen miles from St. Joseph II. to *Ossossané* or La Conception.

An arc with a radius from St. Joseph of eighteen miles would meet the arc with a radius of eight and two-thirds in the waters of Lake Huron, but very near the coast line, three miles north-west of Point Varwood. The bearing of this intersection from Ste. Marie I. would be almost due west, not at all in the direction it lies on Ducreux's inset map.

An arc of fifteen miles and a half radius from St. Joseph II. would intersect the arc from Ste. Marie just on the shore of Point Varwood, and this would fulfil the conditions of the length given as something between fifteen and eighteen miles.

Round Point Varwood, the original site of La Rochelle, are closely grouped all the successive sites of *Ossossané*.

Ihonatiria or St. Joseph I.

I regret exceedingly to have to differ from my betters, but I cannot see my way in placing *Ihonatiria* on the west shore near the entrance to the inner bay of Penetanguishene. It is there that Father Martin has placed it on his map on the division line between lots 1 and A of concession XVII. in Tiny Township, with *Otoüacha* to the north-east opposite the southern extremity of Beausoleil Island. Parkman's *Ihonatiria* is located very much in the same place.

One of the reasons for not admitting the correctness of this localization is that it does not seem to take into account the indication so clearly given in Rel. 1637 (p. 149, 2 col.). The Relation is written by Father François Joseph Le Mercier, and is dated from *Ihonatiria* June 21, 1637. One of the evil spirits of the country is supposed to be speaking to a sorcerer: "Mais il faut que tu sçaches, luy dit-il, que le plus meschant de tous [all the other demons] est celuy d'*Ondichaouan* (qui est vne grande Isle que nous auons icy [at *Ihonatiria*] a nostre veuë.)"

According to Ducreux's inset map the only large island of which the Fathers might possibly catch a glimpse from Father Martin's *Ihonatiria* is the one marked *Schiondekiaria*, whose modern name is Prince William Henry or Beausoleil Island; while in sight of the northern mainland Ducreux places a large island, to-day Giant's Tomb, with the indication *Insula Ondiatana*, an Indian name in a Latin garb, but to what extent modified it is difficult for us now to guess.

Parkman's Map of Huronia.

Decomposing the two names, we have:

1. *Ondia—echi—ęaŏan*	The Island (Insula)	"Beyond our Point"
2. *Ondia—ęate—ęaŏan*		"Present at our Point" (i.e. seen, in sight)

1.

Ondia, a point of land (Radices Huronicæ, 1751, p. 295, 2 col.).

Echi, adverbium loci, beyond (Elementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ, 68).

Ęaouan, belonging to one, one's own (R. H. 1751, p. 157.)

Ondia, in the compound word goes first, (Observanda in Compositione—"1° Substantivum semper præit." Elem. Gram. Hur. p. 66).

The final "a" is elided as well as the initial "e" in *Echi* (Id. 2°, p. 66), and we have *Ondichi*, whose final "i," by the same rule, is also elided before *ęouan* and we have *Ondichaowan* Ins., *i.e.* The island "Beyond our Point."

2.

Ondia, same as above.

Ęate, être présent ut sic, to be present. (R. H. 1751, p. 200, N° 89, Cfr. p. 201, 1°). Hence to be in view of.

Aouan, same as above.

Ondia compounded with *Ęate* gives *Ondiate*, and this in turn with *Ęouan*, *Ondiataouan*, whose syncopated form is *Ondiatan* (Elm. Gram. Hur., p. 66, 7° and 8°), Latinized as *Ondiatanus*, and agreeing with Insula, *Ondiatana*. The only difference between this name and what appears on Ducreux's map is the "a" in *Ondia*, which is changed to "o" in deference to some rule with which as a mere tyro I am not conversant; or may it not be a misprint in the inscription on the map? *Insula Ondiatana* would be equivalent to "The Island present, or in view of our Point."

The first and last roots in the two names are the same, and the middle ones, though different, give about the same meaning to the compound word. I take it, therefore, that the island went by either name. As *Ondichaouan*, in the Relations, it is said to be "a big island which we have here [at *Thonatiria*] in sight": and

as *Ondiatana* it is set down on Ducreux's inset map so as to be in view only from the north shore, and not from any point on the western shore of Penetanguishene Bay.

I infer that *Ihonatiria* lay somewhere along the north coast of the peninsula or of what the Fathers called "La Pointe." I shall now proceed to show that by triangulation this conclusion is confirmed, and that the approximate site of *Ihonatiria* is ascertained. Nothing, however, can as yet be discovered of its remains, as all that part of the peninsula is thickly wooded.

St. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaé, to Ihonatiria, St. Joseph I.

The base line is from *Ossossané* to St. Joseph II.

Rel. 1635 (p. 39, 1 col.). "On January 19 I set out for the dwelling of Louis de Sainete Foy, distant seven or eight leagues from our village."

"Our village" at that date was *Ihonatiria*. The account, in which the above quotation is found, is dated from there, May 27, 1635, see page 42.

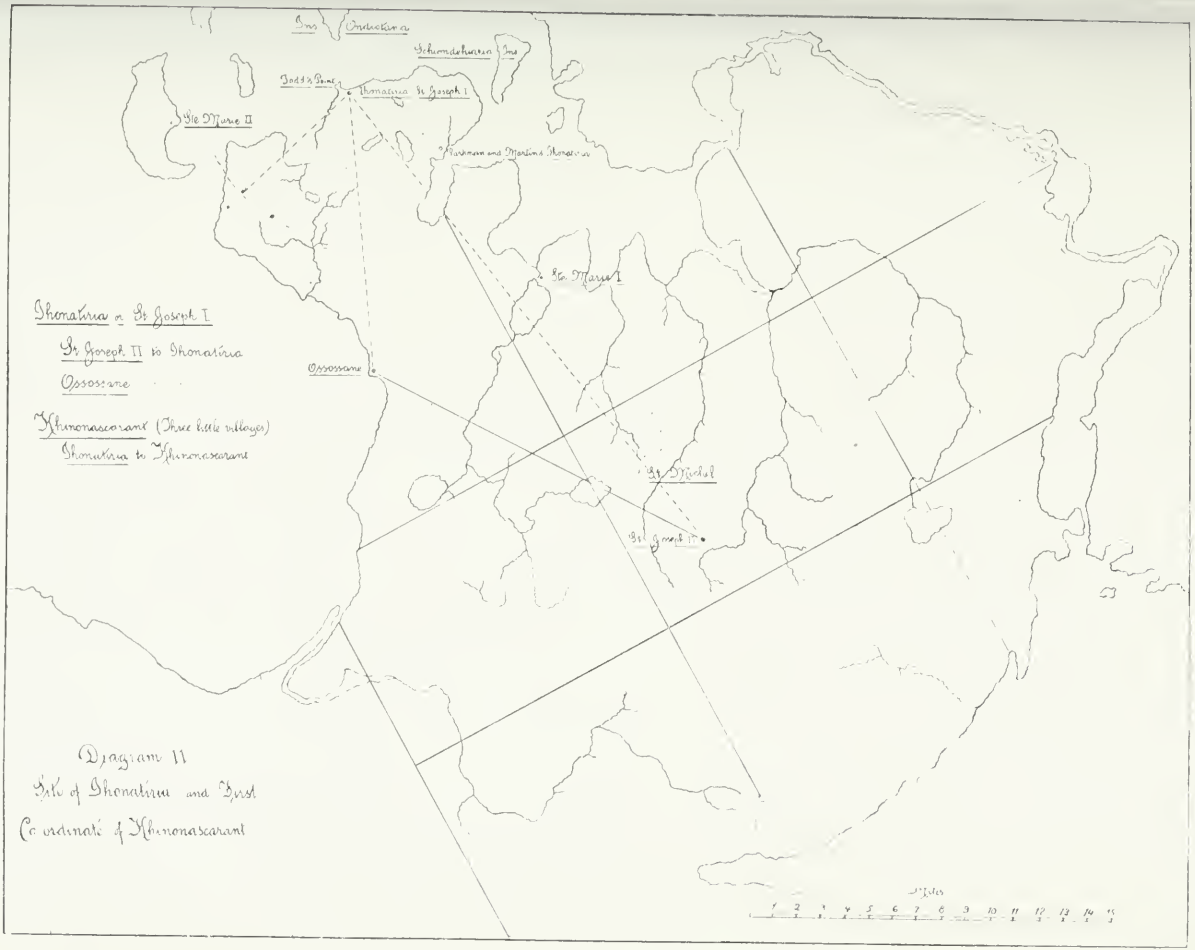
The dwelling of Louis de Ste. Foy was at St. Joseph II., or *Teanaostaiaé*. That his father lived there is evident from a passage in Relation 1637, p. 107, 2 col.: but the fact is made clear for himself from Father Charles Garnier's letter to his own father, dated *Ossossané*, 1638: "We are on the point of moving our residence of St. Joseph [I.] from the little village called *Ihonatiria*, where it now is, to the largest town of the country, called *Teanaustayaé* [*i.e.*, St. Joseph II.]. This is the native place of Louis de Ste. Foy, whom you may have seen in France eight or nine years ago."

The radius I take from St. Joseph II. is the full measure of eight leagues, or twenty-four miles.

Ossossané to Ihonatiria.

Rel. 1636, (p. 134, 1 col.): "They proceeded by short journeys: the inhabitants of our village [in 1636, *Ihonatiria*] took three days to make four leagues and to reach *Ossossané*, which we call La Rochelle, where the ceremonies were to take place."

Rel. 1637, p. 156, 1 col. Father François Le Mercier, writing from *Ihonatiria* (Cfr. R. 1637, p. 179, 2 col.), says: "Ce nous fut vne belle leçon, de voir vn vieillard âgé de plus de 60 ans entreprendre 4 grandes lieuës en la saison la plus fascheuse de l'année, en esperance de manger vn morceau de viande." The starting point was *Ossossané* (Id. *ib.*, p. 154, 1 col.).



Site of Ihonatiria and First Co-ordinate of Khinonascarant.
Diagram II. By Rev. Father A. E. Jones, S.J.

Ihonatiria.
On the Bluff near Todd's Point.

Rel. 1637 (p. 139, 2 col.): "The 9th [Dec.] Father Superior returned to *Ossossané* with F. Pierre Chastelain and Simon Baron. I shall say nothing here to your Reverence of the difficulty of the journey, as you know well in what state the roads must be at this season. I merely add that there was question of four leagues only and yet the day was not much too long to cover that distance." The residence of the Fathers of St. Joseph I., whence the Superior set out, was still at *Ihonatiria* in the beginning of June, 1638, but they were on the point of moving it to *Teanaostaiaé*, known as St. Joseph II. (Rel. 1638, p. 59, 1 col.)

On this authority I take a radius of four leagues only from *Ossossané* and its arc intersects the arc of the twenty-four mile radius from St. Joseph II. exactly at Todd's Point, in the immediate neighbourhood of which *Ihonatiria* must be placed.

KHINONASCARANT (Relations) OR QUIEUNONASCARAN (Sagard).

How important so ever *Khinonascarant* may have been at the time of Brother Sagard and Father Joseph Le Caron, the Recollet missionaries, it seems to have dwindled greatly and to have been split up into three small villages during the years that elapsed between their sojourn, 1623, and 1637, when it is mentioned in the Relations.

Ihonatiria to Khinonascarant.

Rel. 1637 (p. 128, 1 col.): "Le douziesme, Le Pere Pijart fit vne course à *Khinonascarant*, ce sont trois petites bourgades à deux lieuës de nous," that is, from *Ihonatiria*, for the Fathers had not yet abandoned that village. (Id. p. 167, 2 col.)

Consequently, whatever other distance we may find in the old records from any other place, *Ossossané* for instance, the arc of the circle, with that distance for radius, must intersect the arc having for radius a length of two leagues, and it goes without saying, this intersection should take place on *terra firma*.

IV.

SAGARD'S EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE.

Ossossanë and St. Gabriel same as La Rochelle.

First Village—La Rochelle or Ossossanë.

Second Village—Khinonaskarant.

F. Jos. Le Caron's dwelling at Carhagouha.

Ossossanë to Khinonaskarant. I. Side.

CARHAGOUHA.

Khinonaskarant to Carhagouha.

Thunder Bay to Carhagouha.

TOANCHË I.—THIRD VILLAGE.

Ossossane to Toanchë I. II. Side.

Khinonaskarant to Toanchë I. III. Side.

IV.

SAGARD'S EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE.

Ossossanë and St. Gabriel Same as La Rochelle.

In the various attempts to reconstruct the map of Huronia it is strange that so little has been made of Sagard's Triangle. Without it the task would be impossible. With it, though the length of its sides is exaggerated, we are able to solve the problem or at least bridge over its most difficult gap. This is owing to the fact of the approximate equality of its sides, upon which he insists.

What is more, we can, with little difficulty, establish the identity of the three villages, which marked its angles in Sagard's time with three villages mentioned in the Relations.

In 1623, Brother Gabriel Sagard-Théodat, a Recollet, was sent with Father Nicholas Viel to New France. They reached Quebec on June 28, and after resting a few days there, at the convent of their Order, they set out together with Father Joseph Le Caron for the Huron country. The particulars of the journey and an account of subsequent events are recorded in Sagard's "Histoire du Canada et Voyages" (Paris, Sonnius, 1636), which was reprinted by Tross (Paris, 1866).

The missionaries had embarked in different canoes and did not reach their destination at the same time. Sagard's party of Indians, which was from *Ossossanë* (La Rochelle), landed at noon on August 20, and, to all appearances, at some point either on Penetanguishene or Midland Bay, whence they all struck across the country for the shores of Lake Huron, or rather that portion of it now known as Nottawasaga Bay. But as the Indians counted upon outstripping him on the march he was sent on ahead, and, as might have been expected, he lost himself in the unfamiliar wilderness. He wandered aimlessly from midday until near sunset, at which time he must have been sadly out of his reckoning, and south of *Ossossané*, though then heading due north; for, on reaching a point where two trails crossed each other, he tells us that he providentially chose the one to the left "du costé de la Mer Douce" (198, new edition, 206 old edit.). Pressing hurriedly onwards, he shortly found his companions quietly waiting for him under a tree.

"Nous poursuivismes nostre chemin iusques à un petit hameau (p. 199 n., 207 o.—) . . . . Le Soleil eommençoit desia à quitter

nostre orison et nous priuer de sa lumière, lorsque nous partismes de ce petit hameau, une partie de nos hommes se séparèrent après leur auoir fait la courtoisie de quelques fers à fleſches, puis mon Sauuage et moy auec un autre tinsmes le chemin de *Tequeunoi-kuaye*, autrement nommé *Quieuindohian*, par quelques François La Rochelle, et par nous la ville de sainct Gabriel, pour estre la première ville du pays dans laquelle ie sois entré [for it will be remembered Sagard's name was Gabriel], elle est aussi la principale, et comme la gardienne et le rempart de toutes celles de la Nation des Ours, et où se décident ordinairement les affaires de plus grande importance. Ce lieu est assez bien fortifié à leur mode, et peut contenir enuiron deux ou trois cens mesnages, en trente ou quarante cabanes qu'il y a." (Hist. du Can., p. 200 n., 208 o.).

From the foregoing passage we learn that Sagard's *Te-queun-oi-ku-aye*, otherwise *Qui-euin-do-hian*, named by him St. Gabriel, was called by the French La Rochelle.

The Jesuits' *Ossossanë*, named by them La Conception, was still called by the French down to their day La Rochelle. (Brébeuf's Letter to the General, dated *Ihonatiria*, May 20, 1637; see Carayon, Première Mission, p. 160): "Dans ce moment nous formons une nouvelle résidence dans le village que nous nommons La Rochelle, et les sauvages *Ossossanë* . . . . nous l'appellerons la Résidence de l'Immaculée Conception."

Several passages in the Relations attest also to the fact that *Ossossanë* was called La Rochelle by the French. Rel. 1633, p. 38, 1 col.; Rel. 1635, p. 30, 2 col.; Rel. 1636, p. 92, 1 col., etc.

Consequently *Te-queun-oi-ku-aye* or St. Gabriel was the same village as *Ossossanë*, or La Conception, whose bearings and distance from Ste. Marie I. and St. Joseph II. have already been determined. But to return to Sagard's narrative.

"Il se passa un assez long-temps apres mon arriuée auant que i'eusse aucune cognoissance, ny nouuelle du lieu où estoient arriuez mes confrères, iusques à un certain iour que le Père Nicolas accompagné d'un Sauuage, me vint trouuer de son village, qui n'estoit qu'à cinq lieuës de nous (p. 206 n., 215 o.). . . . . Le lendemain matin nous primes resolution le Père Nicolas et moy auec quelques François d'aller trouuer le Père Ioseph à son village esloigné du nostre 4 ou cinq lieuës, car Dieu nous auoit fait la grace que sans l'auoir prémédité nous nous mismes à la conduicte de trois personnes, qui demeuroient chacun en un village d'égale distance les uns des autres, faisans comme un triangle, etc." (p. 207 n., 216 o.).

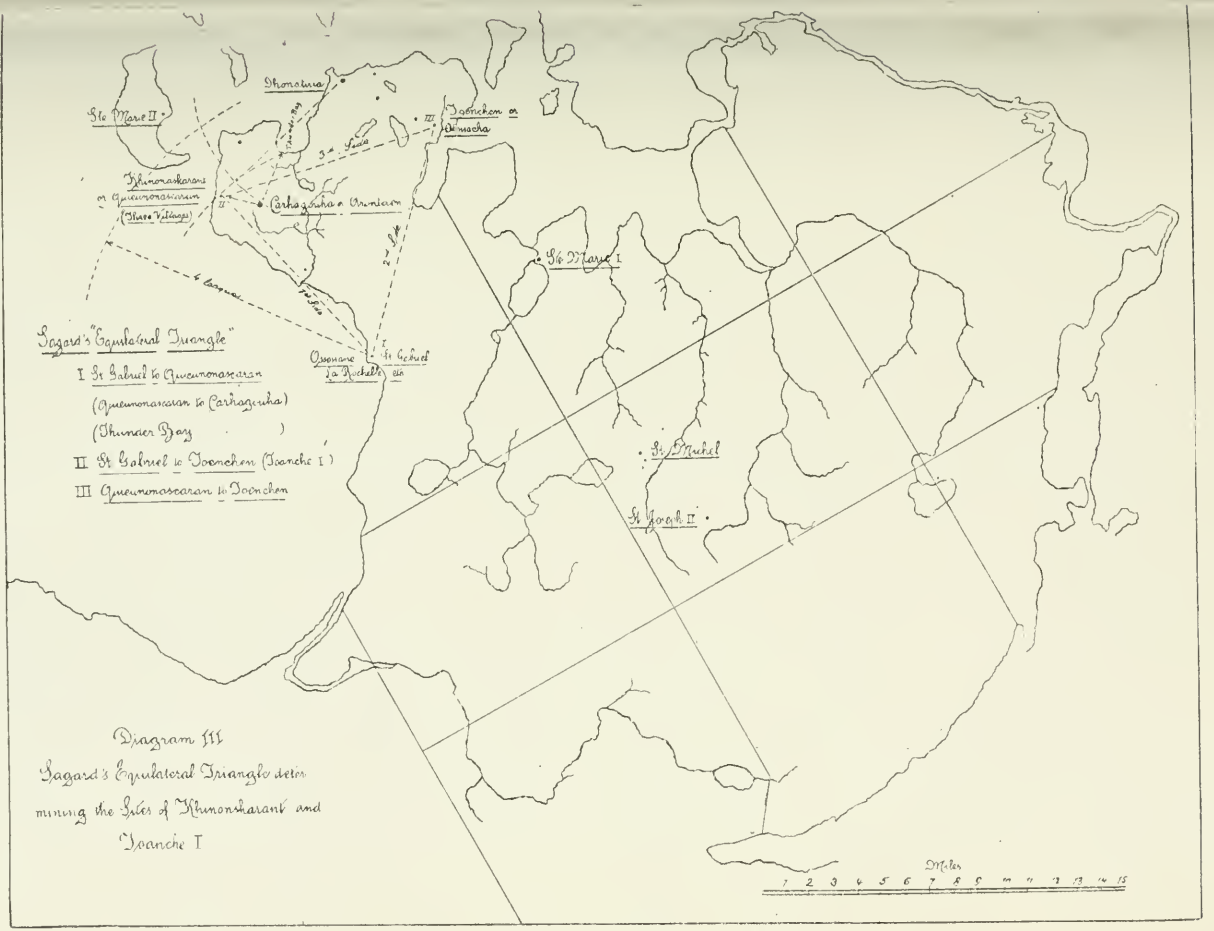


Diagram III

Lagard's Equilateral Triangle determining the Sites of Thinonharant and Doanche I

Lagard's Equilateral Triangle. *See page 37.*
Diagram III. By Rev. Father Jones, S.J., Montreal.

In the closing phrase, where Sagard mentions the three persons living in three distinct villages, he evidently did not intend that the words "at equal distances one from the other" should be taken rigorously, for he has just told us that Father Nicholas' village was but five leagues from his (*Ossossanë*), and that Father Joseph's was four or five. What the distance was between the two villages where Fathers Joseph and Nicholas were respectively quartered he does not give us in figures; but states that it was about the same as the other two distances given.

The First Village of the Equilateral Triangle.

There can be no dispute as to the name of the first village, that of Brother Sagard; it was called after him St. Gabriel, and, as he has told us, it bore also the names of *Qui-euin-do-hian*, La Rochelle and *Te-queun-oi-ku-aye*, which latter appellation was used also by Champlain, though spelt a little differently, *Te-quen-on-qui-aye* (Tome IV., p. 28, n.; p. 516 o.).

Identical with the *Ossossané* or La Rochelle of the Relations, its position has already been determined from Ste. Marie I. and *Teanaostaiaé* or St. Joseph II. We know from the Relations that *Ossossané* had changed its site three or four times (R. 1635, 30, 2 col.; R. 1641, 65, 2 col.), but these different sites were never far removed from the vicinity of Dault's Bay or Point Varwood.

The Second Village of Triangle—Nearest which Village was Father Joseph Le Caron's Dwelling?

To prevent confusion, this point must be settled beyond doubt before proceeding further.

Roughly speaking, he had taken up his abode at *Khinonascarant*. For, Sagard in his Grand Voyage (p. 64 n., p. 93 o.) says: "Ie pris congé d'eux [the inhabitants of St. Gabriel, La Rochelle or *Ossossané*], leur donnant espérance de revenir en bref, ainsi ie partis avec le bon Pere Nicolas, et fusmes trouver le Pere Ioseph qui demeuroit à *Quieunonascaran*." From this I infer that it was this village Sagard had in mind when he stated the distance between St. Gabriel's and Father Joseph Le Caron's Village. But if we wish to be absolutely correct the answer must be somewhat modified by what follows.

Brother Sagard, in company with Father Nicholas Viel, undertakes a journey to Fr. Joseph's village. "Not having found Fr. Joseph," he says, "in his little hamlet, we went and found him half a league from there at the town of *Quieunonascaran*" (*Khinonascarant*) (Hist. p. 209 n., 218 o.). The spot where they finally built their cabin was a pistol-shot from the town. (Ib. p. 213

n., 222 o.). Chrétien le Clercq, Récollet, in the following passage enables us to identify the locality with that occupied by Fr. Joseph, in Champlain's time: "Quoique les Sauvages ne fussent animez d'aucun principe de religion: on ne peut exprimer la joye qu'ils reçûrent de reuoir le Père Ioseph qui les venoit visiter avec deux de ses Frères conformément à la parole qu'il leur avoit donné en les quittant. Il trouva encore son ancienne cabanne ou habitation, dont les François s'estoient servi en son absence sur un petit coteau au bas duquel couloit un agréable ruisseau, etc." (Premier Établissement de la Foy; Paris, Amable Auroy, M. DC. XCI., Tome 1, p. 248.)

Referring now to Champlain's account, we find that Fr. Joseph lived at *Carhagouha*: "De là ie me fis conduire à *Carhagouha*. . . . auquel village estoit le Pere Ioseph demeurant [this was in August, 1615], et que nous y trouuasmes, estant fort aise de le voir en santé, ne l'estant pas moins de sa part, qui n'esperoit rien moins que de me veoir en ce païs. Et le 12 iour d'Aoust, le R. P. célébra la saincte Messe, et y fut planté vne Croix proche d'vne petite maisonnette, séparée du village que les sauuages y bastirent pendant que i'y seiournay, etc." (Œuvres de Champl. IV., p. 28 n., 516 o.)

Therefore Fr. Joseph's "village" or "hameau" was really *Carhagouha*, and his "maisonnette" was "séparée" or built outside the village proper.

It might possibly be suggested adversely in spite of what precedes that the Missionaries' cabin or "maisonnette" in 1623 was not the same as that one Champlain had seen built in 1615.

Chrétien le Clercq (Établissement de la Foy; Paris, Amable Auroy, Tome 1, p. 249), relating Father Joseph's return to Huronia, in 1623,* proceeds thus: "He found yet standing his

*Mr. Eug. Réveillaud, the editor of Le Tac's posthumous papers, in a foot-note to page 118, is certainly wrong in substituting the year 1624 for 1623, as the one in which Sagard set out for Canada. He bases his correction on a date given in "Le Grand Voyage." The date 1623 is as positively given in "Historie du Canada." If Sagard contradicts himself we must have recourse to some other test to determine which of his assertions is correct. On page 197 n., 205 o., of his "Histoire," he very deliberately says: "Deux iours auant nostre arrivée aux Hurons, nous trouuasmes la mer douce, sur laquelle ayans trauersé d'Isle en Isle, et pris terre au pays tant désiré par un iour de dimanche feste sainct Bernard, enuiron midy, que le soleil donnoit à plomb: Ie me prosterné deuant Dieu, etc."

The Church in Sagard's time kept the festival of St. Bernard on August 20, as she does to this day. Sagard says, in the above quotation, that the festival of St. Bernard fell on a Sunday in the August of the year of his arrival among the Hurons. The 20th August 1623, fell on a Sunday, while in 1624 it fell on a Tuesday. The inference is that 1623 is the correct date of Sagard's arrival in Canada.

former habitation or cabin which the French had occupied during his absence; it was on a hill-side, and in the hollow before it flowed a delightful little stream. This dwelling, which was once more put into good shape, was twenty-five feet long by twelve or fifteen wide, and shaped like a garden arbour; without, it was sheathed in bark, and within, lined with boards; the latter material serving also in the construction of three partitions, etc."

Sagard (Histoire, p. 213 n., 222 o.) speaks as if the construction were entirely new: "Our cabin was built a pistol-shot from the village, on a spot which we ourselves selected as being most commodious. It was on the rising slope of a hollow through which ran a charming and limpid brook. From this we drew water to quench our thirst and to boil our sagamity, save during the heavy snows of winter when, on account of the bad state of the roads, we used snow from the vicinity of our cabin to prepare our food, and thank God, we were none the worse for it, etc." And further on: "Our poor cabin might have been about twenty feet long by ten or twelve wide, and resembled in shape a garden arbour. It was covered all over with bark except at the ridge, where a slit extended the whole length to let out the smoke (p. 214 n., 223 o.) . . . . "Around our dwelling, though the soil was poor and sandy, we laid out a little garden, and closed it in with a paling to prevent the free ingress of children" (p. 215 n., 224 o.).

The description given in "Le Grand Voyage" (p. 67, n.) does not differ materially from the above; but instead of a pistol-shot, he says the distance between the village and the cabin was two flights of an arrow; while in qualifying the soil his expressions are a little stronger: "though the land," he says, "was wretchedly poor and one of the worst spots and least valued in the whole country."

From the above quotations we glean the following facts. First on his return to the Hurons in 1623, Father Joseph restored and reoccupied the same cabin he had dwelt in during his previous sojourn in the country (*i.e.*, in Champlain's time, in 1815). Second, the little hamlet of Father Joseph was situate one half league from *Khinonascarant*, and his cabin, the same as just mentioned, was one pistol-shot from "la Bourgade." The word "bourgade" evidently does not refer to *Khinonascarant*, for there would be a discrepancy in the distances given by the same author. It refers, consequently, to the "hamlet." Third, Champlain says the "maisonnette" was "séparée du village," while the only village mentioned in the context to which he possibly could allude was *Carhagouha*. The latter, therefore, during the seven or eight years which elapsed from the time of Champlain's visit, must

have dwindled into a small hamlet, *i.e.*, from 1615 to 1623. Fourth, as Father Joseph's cabin was one half league from *Khinonascarant*, and but a pistol-shot from *Carhagouha*, the two centres of population must have been about half a league from each other. I say centres of population, for the appellation *Khinonascarant* was given to three villages separated by short intervals.

Finally, though Father Joseph Le Caron lived nearer *Carhagouha*, it was really *Khinonascarant* that marked one apex of Sagard's Equilateral Triangle, and consequently it was the Second Village.

Ossossané to Khinonascarant.

First Side of Triangle.

It is not likely that any difficulty will be found in recognizing in *Quieunonascaran* the *Khinonascarant* of the Relations. The two forms must be pronounced as a Frenchman would pronounce them. The final *t* in the latter form is as silent as the *t* in "enfant," which, as far as the sound goes, might still be written as formerly, "enfan." The syllables contained in *onascaran* are common to both. The French "qui" is identical in sound with our English word "key," so that the sole difference would lie in the *eu* in the name as given in Sagard. By pronouncing *khin* as if it were written *keyhun* we make it as near an approach as possible to Sagard's *quicun*. In the introduction to his manual of Huron phrases (p. 6 n.), the author himself formulates this premonitory remark: "Il ne se faudra point estonner si en voyageant dans le pays on trouve . . . . qu'une mesme chose se dise un peu différement, ou tout autrement en un lieu qu'en un autre, dans un mesme village, et encore dans une mesme cabane."

Just as Brother Gabriel Sagard had given the name of his patron St. Gabriel to the town of *Tequeunoikuaye* (*Ossossané*) which he first entered, and where he dwelt for a time, so was the name of St. Joseph's mission given to the place which Father Joseph le Caron had selected for his habitation. But this St. Joseph of the Recollets must not be confounded with *Teanaostaiaï* or the St. Joseph II. of the Jesuit Relations.

It will now be in order to add a word anent this mission house of Le Caron. Though it was situate but a few rods from *Carhagouha*, and about two miles from *Khinonascarant*, yet, in contradistinction to the two other missions (of St. Gabriel and St.

Nicolas) *Khinonascarant*, the principal town under his jurisdiction, was called Father Joseph le Caron's "Bourg," or simply the mission town of St. Joseph.

Thus we see Sagard writing during his return trip to Quebec: "Nous renuoyâmes quérir un canot en nostre bourgade de S. Ioseph" (p. 721 n., 794 o.). This was after Brother Sagard had taken up his abode with Father Joseph, for previous to that date "nostre bourg" meant for him St. Gabriel. And further on: "Auant partir de là, mes Sauuages y affichèrent les armoiries du bourg de S. Ioseph, autrement *Quieunonascaran*" (*Khinonascarant*) (p. 732 n., 805 o.). A third passage where the two names are ascribed to the same place occurs on page 694 n., 763 o.: "Cette pesche du petit poisson se faict en commun, qu'ils partagent entr'eux par grandes escuellées, duquel nous auions nostre part comme bourgeois de leur bourgade sainct Ioseph ou *Quieunonascaron*" (*Khinonascarant*).

Let us now consider the length of the first side of the triangle, that is the distance from *Ossossané* to *Khinonascarant*. Sagard says it was four or five leagues. Now as four or five leagues taken as a radius, the centre of whose arc is *Ossossané*, cannot possibly intersect the arc with a two league radius from *Ihonatiria*, (see page 24), unless it be in the waters of Lake Huron, evidently the distance in a straight line is too great, and must necessarily be shortened until an intersection becomes possible on dry land. This would occur about midway between Clover (otherwise Cedar) and Cockburn Points, and the measure thus rectified would stand as nine and one-fifth miles instead of 12 or 15 or 4 or 5 leagues.

Of course, it must be understood throughout that all measurements are taken as the crow flies, so that it is quite possible the windings of the trail around natural obstacles might have tended very materially to lengthen the distances of the three villages one from the other.

All things, therefore, duly considered, the *Quieunonascaran* of Sagard or *Khinonascarant*, the triple village of the Relations, stood midway between Clover and Cockburn Points, near the strait severing the Island of *Ahouendoë* (Christian or St. Joseph's Island) and Huronia; say on the XVIII. and XIX. concessions of Tiny and west of lot 20.

CARHAGOUHA.

I must interrupt for a brief moment the discussion of Sagard's Triangle to dispose of *Carhagouha* before leaving the neighbourhood.

A pistol-shot or twice the flight of an arrow from it stood Father Joseph Le Caron's maisonnette, and I hope presently to make good the assertion that it stood north of the town. But the probable position of the town itself has been fairly well determined.

Khinonascarant to Carhagouha.

Sagard (Hist. du Can., p. 209 n., 218 o.): "N'ayant pas trouué le Père Ioseph dans son petit hameau," which Champlain, as will be remembered, informed us was *Carhagouha* (Tom. 4, p. 28 n., p. 516 o.), "nous le fûmes trouuer à demye lieuë de là, au bourg de *Quieunonascaran* . . . ." The two villages lay, therefore, a mile and a half apart.

Thunder Bay to Carhagouha.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the distance between these two points confirms what has gone before, namely, that the adjacent town, *Khinonascarant*, could not have stood any farther north than where it has been set down. The rather lengthy passage from Sagard that I am about to quote gives us to understand, if it does not tell us in as many words, that the "maisonnette" or cabin of the Recollet missionaries was "une bonne demie lieuë" from a deep inlet which can be none other than Thunder Bay.

Let me first sum up what we are certain of already: *Khinonascarant* was two leagues from *Ihonatiria*, and one half league from *Carhagouha*. It was nine and one-fifth miles from *Ossossané;* and though it was called "La Mission de St. Ioseph" or "Le Bourg de St. Ioseph," from its being in Sagard's time the principal village of that part of "the Point," the mission house was half a league away and within a pistol-shot of a "little hamlet," that is to say, *Carhagouha*.

From the extract I am about to give this much is added to our knowledge, namely, that *Khinonascarant* had a port or landing place, where there were no habitations, and that the mission house was "one good half league" from the landing, and consequently *Carhagouha* stood at about that distance from the same landing. Where that landing place was it is not said, but the different particulars entered into point to Thunder Bay.

Histoire du Canada, Sagard, p. 582 n., 636 o.: " . . . . ie partis du bourg de S. Ioseph auec le Capitaine Auoindaon au mois d'Octobre, et nous embarquasmes sur la mer douce [Lake Huron], moy cinquiesme dans un canot, où après auoir longtemps

nauigué et aduancé dans la mer par la route de Nord, nous nous arrestames et primes terre dans une Isle commode pour la pesche, où des-ia s'estoient cabanez plusieurs Hurons, qui n'attendoient rien moins que nous." . . . .

"Cette mer douce de laquelle tant de personnes sont désireuses de sçauoir, est un grandissime lac qu'on estime auoir près de trois cens lieuës de longueur de l'Orient à l'Occident, et enuiron cinquante de large, et fort profond, car pour le sçauoir par expérience nous iettames la sonde vers nostre bourgade assez proche du bord en un cul de sac, et trouuasmes quarante-huict brasses d'eau, . ." (p. 589 n., 644 o.).*

"Un mois et plus s'estant escoulé, on commença de penser de nostre retour, comme le grand poisson du sien, ... mais comme il fut question de partir, le Lac s'enfla si fort qu'il fist perdre aux Sauuages l'espérance d'ozer s'embarquer ce iour-la, craignant le danger eminent de quelque naufrage par la tourmente qui s'alloit renforcant . . . . (p. 590 n., 646 o.).

". . . . ie leur dis qu'ils deuoient partir, et que dans peu la mer calmeroit à leur contentement, ... Si tost que la flotte fut en mer, ô merueille du tout puissant, les vents cesserent, et les ondes s'accoisèrent calmes et immobiles comme un plancher, iusques au port de S. Joseph, où ie rendis grâces à Dieu, etc." (p. 592 n., 647 o.).

In Sagard's "Grand Voyage" (p. 183 n., 162 o.), there is a different reading which makes the distinction clearer between the town of *Khinonascarant* and the landing place. But both versions state that as night had fallen, and the Indians had much to carry, they pitched their wigwams there on the shore, intending to proceed next day to the village. This shows that there was no village near the spot, but that it was a mere landing place without a sheltering roof: "A peine les canots furent-ils en mer, que les vents cesserent, et la mer calma comme vn plancher, iusques à nostre desembarquement et arriuée à nostre ville de *Quieunonascaran*. Le soir que nous arriuasmes au port de cette ville, il estoit pres de trois quarts d'heure de nuict et faisoit fort obscur, c'est pourquoy mes Sauuages y cabanerent: "mais pour moy, etc."

*This measure, as most of Sagard's, is greatly exaggerated. There is no bay or "cul de sac" anywhere along the shores of northern Huronia having a depth of 48 fathoms (brasses). By far the deepest bay, however, is Thunder Bay. About its middle point it measures 9 or 10 fathoms in depth, and at its opening about 19 or 20. To find a depth of 40 fathoms, in this part of Georgian Bay, we should have to take our soundings at a point two miles north of Faith or Beckwith Island and one mile five-eighths east of Hope Island.

But to return to the account as given in the "Histoire": "Il estoit nuict fermée auant que nous y pusmes prendre terre, et puis mes gens estoient tellement embarrassés de leurs poissons et filets qu'ils furent contraints de cabaner là iusques au lendemain matin qu'ils se rendirent au bourg, mais pour moy qui n'auois rien qui me pust empescher d'aller que deux petits poissons qu'ils m'auoient donné ie partis de là et m'en allay seul trauers les champs et la forest en nostre cabane, qui en estoit à une bonne demie lieuë esloignés i'eu bien de la peine de la trouuer à cause de la nuict, et m'esgarois souuent, mais la voix de quelques petits Sauuages qui chantoient là és enuirons me radressoit, autrement i'estois pour me voir coucher dehors, et me repentir de m'estre mis en chemin" (p. 592 n., 647 o.).

In what precedes, Sagard gives an account of a fishing excursion of his Indians whom he accompanied, and here is how it may be understood. They start out from *Khinonascarant,* and crossing over land to Thunder Bay, embark for the islands along Parry Sound, where they spend a month. In Sagard's remarks on the depth of Lake Huron, he mentions a sounding of 48 fathoms taken "vers nostre bourgade assez proche du bord en cul de sac," *i.e.*, "pretty near the shore in a landlocked bay lying in the direction of our village." A "cul de sac" is, properly speaking, a blind alley, a road with no thoroughfare or way through; but we have scarcely an equivalent for Sagard's expressions as used here in connection with an estuary or inlet which promises at first a free passage through, but which suddenly comes to an abrupt ending. This "cul de sac" would be no misnomer for Thunder Bay, which, from the island where Sagard was encamped, lay towards, or as you draw near to *Khinonascarant.*

They return by the same route and land at the head of Thunder Bay after dark. The Indians had their provision of fish, their nets, etc., to carry home, and would have no little difficulty in packing them up in the dark. So they camp on the shore for the night. Had there been a village in the neighbourhood they would, according to custom, have quartered themselves without ceremony on the inhabitants. Sagard is less encumbered, he has only two small fishes to carry, and as there was but "one good half league," or about two miles of a tramp before him, sets out in the dark for the mission house near *Carhagouha.*

One can hardly be taxed with drawing conclusions too hastily if it is inferred from what has just been read that the village of *Carhagouha* lay about two miles in a southerly direction from Douglas or Thunder Bay. The intersection of the two arcs, the one with a radius of a half league or a mile and a half from *Khi-*

nonascarant, and the other with a radius of "une bonne demie lieuë" or, say, two miles from Thunder Bay marks the site of *Carhagouha* on lot 20, concession XVII. of Tiny Township.

Mr. Andrew F. Hunter, in his monograph on the Indian remains in Tiny, has this to say:

"On lot 20, concession XVII.—a farm now (1898) occupied by Telesphore Desroches, but formerly by James Drinnan—is the site of another Huron village. The usual ashbeds, with their contents, are to be seen, but no bonepit has been discovered." I would here state that ossuaries were never established in, or in the immediate vicinity of villages yet inhabited. When found on a village site, one may conclude that the village site antedates that of the bonepit.

As for the mission house which stood on the outskirts of *Carhagouha*, it must have lain to the north and perhaps a little to the west, since Sagard when returning from the landing on Thunder Bay, and in quest of it, did not evidently pass through the town to reach it.

Let me now resume our discussion of the good Brother Recollet's Equilateral Triangle.

TOANCHE I.

Third Village of the Triangle.

The name of this village is written in different ways. We have *Toanché*, Rel. 1635, p. 28, 1 col.; *Toenchen*, Sagard, Grand Voyage, p. 78 new, 114 old; *Toanchain*, letter of Fr. Joseph de la Roche Daillon, 1637, in Sagard's Hist., p. 809 n., 892 o.; *Tonachin*, evidently a misprint for *Toanchin*, in the same letter in Le Clercq's Etablissement de la Foy, edit. 1691, p. 362; and *Troenchain*, Sagard, Hist. du Canada, p. 413.

As the meaning of the name *Toanché or Toanchain* will be of some service in the present disquisition, I proceed to give its derivation. *Te-o8an-achien*, and by the rules of compounding words (Huron Grammar, p. g. 66) contracted to *Toanchien*.

1. *Te*. Among the Adverbia Negandi (Id. p. 70), I note the following:

"*Stan* vel *stena*, non (solitarie); *Stante* vel *te*, non [English, no. not.] (junctum alicui voci)."

2. "*O8an*, in compositione et aliquando extra, retirer de l'eau [Radices Huronicæ, 1751, p. 243], v. g. *ąaro8an*, lever un ret qu'on a mis à l'eau; *ahono8an*, retirer un canot de l'eau."

3. "*Achen*, dic. *achien*, extr. vel int., quelque chose être mauvaise, méchante, ne valoir guère ou rien du tout; être mal fait, mal tourné, n'être bon à rien, et multa ejusdem generis quae ad contemptum pertinent, v. g. *Okendiati i8achien n'ondaie* cela est tout à fait méchant, ne vaut rien; *Te 8achien n'ondaie*, cela n'est point mauvais, etc., etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 50, No. 14.)

So that *Te-o8an-achien*, *Toanchien*, would mean "not a bad landing or landing place."

But was *Toanche* I. really the Third Village of the Triangle?

That there was a village which in relation to Father Viel was termed "son village" we have seen already, for in a passage quoted above this clause appears: "Le Père Nicolas accompagné d'un Sauuage, me vint trouuer de son village," which was five leagues, he told us, from St. Gabriel (p. 207 n., 216 o.). It is equally certain that *Troenchain* was called the town of St. Nicholas by the Recollet missionaries. Sagard writes: "Il me souuient qu'estant à la bourgade de Sainct Nicolas, autrement de *Troenchain*, etc." (p. 413 n., 446 o.). Now though I do not find it explicitly stated that St. Nicolas was Father Nicholas Viel's village, nevertheless, as Father Joseph Le Caron's village was St. Joseph, and Brother Gabriel Sagard's St. Gabriel, and as it is a fact that Father Nicholas Viel had "his village," and that *Troenchain* bore the name of St. Nicholas, the deduction that Father Viel's village was *Troenchain*, if not rigorously conclusive, is morally certain by analogy.

Later on, as we shall see, Brébeuf enables us to identify *Troenchain* with *Toanché* I.

La Rochelle or Ossossané to Toanché I.

Second Side of Triangle.

Let us not forget that La Rochelle or *Ossossané* was the first village of the Triangle, *Khinonascarant* the second, and now *Toanché* I., third village of the Triangle, claims our attention. We have considered the First Side, that joining *Ossossané* and *Khinonascarant*, and found that between these two fixed points its length is not four or five leagues, Sagard's estimate, but a little over three, or, to be accurate, nine miles and one-fifth.

In the order in which I have taken the sides it is the line joining the village of *Toanché* I. with *Ossossané* which forms the Second of the Equilateral Triangle. Sagard evidently thought it a little longer than the one we have considered, for he assigns five leagues to it, while for the *Ossossané-Khinonascarant* side he

hesitates between four and five. The corrected measurement of this latter line, reducing it to nine miles and one-fifth, calls for a proportional reduction in the length of the side joining *Ossossané* and *Toanché* I., if anything approaching an equilateral triangle be the desired result. So that the radius I shall use will be ten miles. The arc of this radius from *Ossossané* would strike land on the west shore of the outer Bay of Penetanguishene, about lot A, XVI. concession of Tiny, otherwise on the tract of land marked on some maps as the Triangle Redoubt.

Khinonascarant to Toanché I.

Third Side of Triangle.

As *Khinonascarant* and *Toanché* I. are already determined, we have but to join these two points and we have our third side of the approximate Equilateral Triangle. This last side stretches across the peninsula of what the Jesuit missioners were wont to call "La Pointe," and measures nine miles or three leagues. And this completes our study of Sagard's Triangle.

The approximate equality of the sides has been preserved, at least as scrupulously as it was by Sagard; and in the variation of their relative lengths that chronicler has been closely followed. His sides, in the order in which they have been taken, are respectively of 4 or 5 leagues, 5 leagues, and the third not given in figures, but said to be of about the same length as the others.

If I have differed from him in the length of the first side, *Ossossané* to *Khinonascarant*, it was because well ascertained limits, determining its extremities, made a curtailing of its length imperative. This linear measurement once ascertained beyond doubt a proportion has been kept, which gave us in miles for the three sides respectively, and in the order already given, 9 1-5, 10, and 9.

I would remark that though Sagard may be unreliable when appreciating distances, by the mere mention of the triangle being about equilateral, a guess where one would be less likely to err than in judging distances taken separately, he has rendered us an invaluable service. It has determined the sites of villages, whose position was hitherto a mere surmise, and will be of no little help when there will be question of deciding where Champlain landed in Huronia.

V.

ARONTAEN, OTHERWISE CARHAGOUHA.

Ihonatiria to Arontaen.

Arontaen and Carhagouha same as Carantouan.

Taruentutunum but another form.

TONDAKHRA OR TONDAKEA.

Arontaen to Tondakhra.

Pagus Etondatrateus.

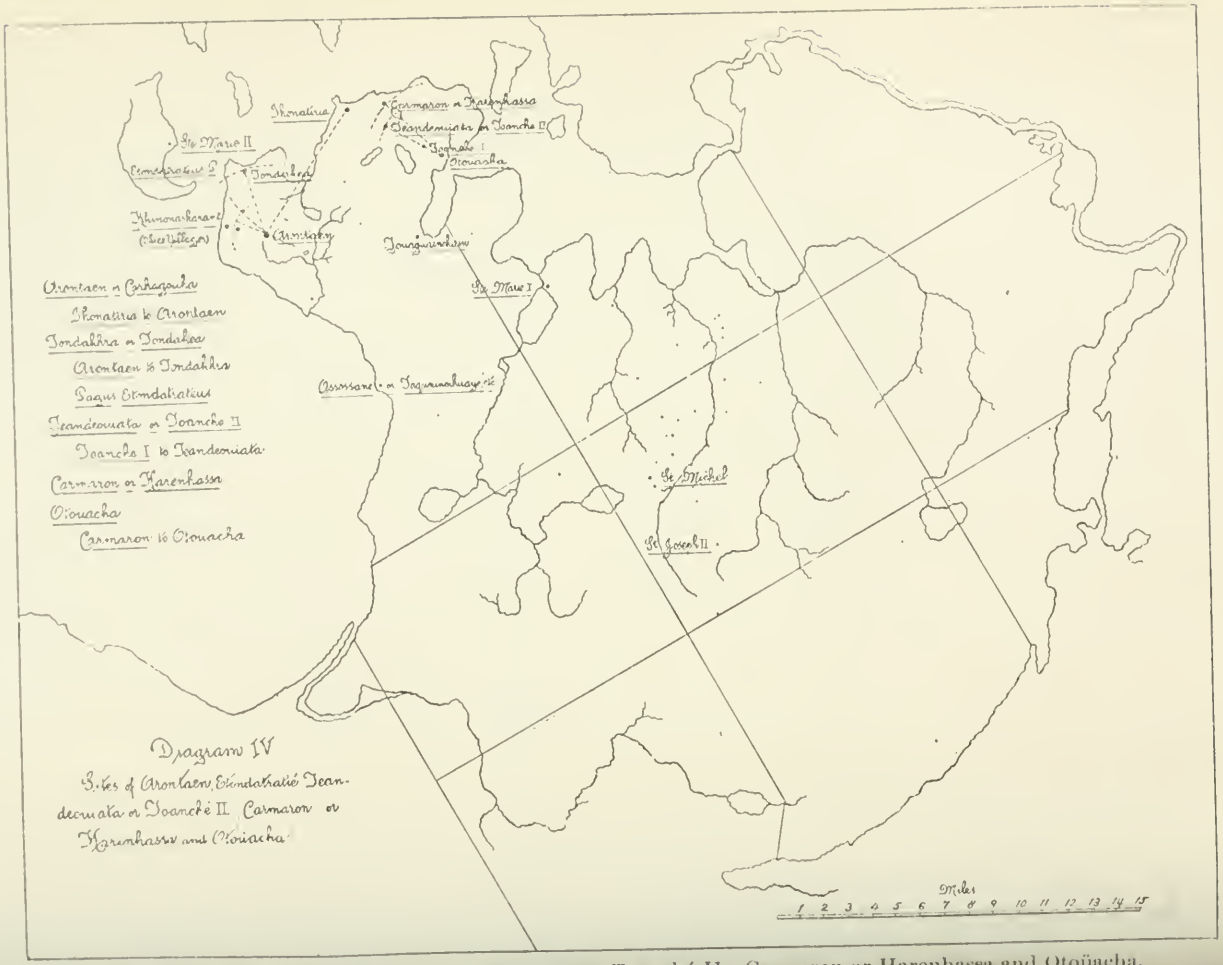
TEANDEOUIATA OR TOANCHË II.

Toanchë I. to Teandeouiata.

CARMARON OR KARENHASSA.

OTOÜACHA.

Carmaron to Otoüacha or Toanchë I.



Arontaen or Carhagouha
Thonatiria to Arontaen
Tondakhra or Tondakora
Arontaen to Tondakhra
Bagni Etondatatiriei
Teandecouata or Toanché II
Toanché I to Teandecouata
Carmaron or Harenhassa
Otouacha
Carmaron to Otouacha

Diagram IV

Sites of Arontaen, Etondatratié Teandecouata or Toanché II. Carmaron or Harenhassa and Otouacha

Sites of Arontaen, Etondatratie, Teandecouata or Toanché II., Carmaron or Harenhassa and Otoüacha.
Diagram IV. By Rev. Father A. E. Jones, S.J., Montreal.

V.

ARONTAEN.

The *Arontaen* of the Relations was no other than the *Carhagouha* of Champlain.

This proposition will not be rejected when three facts are made clear:

First, that it lay on the same arc of the circle as *Khinonascarant*, with a radius of two leagues from *Ihonatiria*. It will be remembered that *Khinonascarant* lay two leagues from *Ihonatiria* and one half league in a westerly direction from *Carhagouha*.

Secondly, that its synonym *Karontaen* is the equivalent of *Carantouan*, which latter Champlain uses indiscriminately for *Carhagouha*.

Finally, that *Taruentutunum*, which on Ducreux's map occupies exactly the same position which has been shown to belong to *Carhagouha*, is but a modified Huron form of *Karontaen*, or *Carantouan*, but further disguised by its Latin dress.

I.

Ihonatiria to Arontaen.

Rel. 1636 (p. 133, 1 col.): "Vn des plus riches, [an inhabitant of *Ihonatiria*], craignant qu'il ne luy arriuast quelque malheur transporta sa Cabane à deux lieuës de nous, au village d'*Arontaen*." The Fathers lived at the time at *Ihonatiria*.

Rel. 1637 (p. 110, 1 col.). An unfortunate Iroquois prisoner was brought to *Onnentisati*, where a council was held to determine his fate: "La resolution prise, il fut mené à Arontaen, qui est vn bourg esloigné de nous enuiron deux lieuës."

The arc of a circle with a two leagues' radius and centre at *Ihonatiria* has already done its share in determining the position of *Khinonascarant*. It passes also through lot 20, concession XVII., Tiny, which has been shown to be the site of *Carhagouha*, while from the above quotations it stands to reason that *Arontaen* must be placed on the same arc.

II.

The Names Arontaen and Carhagouha are Interchangeable.

Karontaen is the synonym of *Arontaen*. In Potier's Radices Huronicæ, 1751, p. 188, No. 46, we read "*Aron* vel *Karon*, 1° active, mettre de travers, 2° neutraliter, être de travers. Saepe ponitur impersonaliter et cum *Te* dualitatis." In Potier's Elementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ (p. 156, 1 col., 21 line) he translates *Karontaen* by "détroit." In this case it would point to the straits between Christian Island and Huronia proper.

Karontaen is the equivalent of *Carantouan*, which latter is not a correct spelling of a Huron word, for: "*C* semper est junctum cum *h*, et hae duae litterae simul junctae pronunciantur more Gallorum, v.g., *chican(g)nionk*, tu fais chaudière; et aliquando ut *C* italicum ut *chioens*, aegrotas." (Elem. Gram. Hur., p. 1.) In other words, there is no hard *C* in Huron, it is replaced by *K*. Hence *Karantouan* and not *Carantouan*. Moreover, as the Hurons had no nasal sound for "*on*" as the French have, the *Karon* (in *Karontaen*) was pronounced very much as a Frenchman would pronounce the *Karan* (in *Karantouan*). The two words assume now almost an identical aspect, *Karontaen* and *Karontouan*, the terminations alone being different.

I might go further, but for present purposes it is not at all necessary, not to say that juggling with words soon becomes tedious; and without invoking the famous dictum "les voyelles comptent pour rien et les consonnes pour peu de chose," I shall merely repeat what Sagard has to say in the preface to his vocabulary (p. 6): "il ne se faudra point estonner si en voyageant dans le pays [Huronia], on trouue cette difficulté, & qu'une mesme chose se dise un peu differemment, ou tout autrement en un lieu qu'en un autre, dans un mesme village, & encore dans une mesme Cabane." If I remember well, Brébeuf somewhere makes the same remark. While Father Pierre Potier, who spent nearly forty years among the Hurons, furnishes us with an instance of faulty audition with regard to this very termination *ouan*. On page 101 of his MS. grammar, 1745, which embodies his own, together with the accumulated knowledge of all his predecessors, the Huron exclamation *Sahouan!* (hold! attend!), which must have passed current through many generations, stands corrected; a line is drawn through the last syllable, over which is written between the lines *oin*. The same word is similarly corrected in his Observationes in Adverbia, p. 73, 4°. Likewise we find the verb *ąndaouan*, to be comfortably warm, with an *e* marked over the last syllable as a direction for its proper pronunciation.

It would seem, from what precedes, a legitimate conclusion to say that we are not very far astray in maintaining that *Karontaen* and *Carantouan* are one and the same word, and that *Arontaen* is the same village as *Carantouan*.

We have yet to make good that this latter form, *Carantouan*, was used indiscriminately for *Carhagouha* by Champlain.

In his Voyages et Descouvertes (Quebec Edit., 1870, upper pagination 29, lower 517) this passage occurs: "Et voyant vne telle longueur qu'ils apportoient à faire leur gros, & que i'aurois du temps pour visiter leur pays: ie me deliberay de m'en aller à petites iournées de village en village à *Cahiagué*, où debuoit estre le rendez-vous de toute l'armée, distant de *Carhagouha* de quatorze lieuës, etc."

In the same Vol. IV., in Champlain's Voyages de La Nouvelle France, a parallel passage occurs, in all the same, word for word, as the above with a few variants of spelling or punctuation, save that instead of saying "distant de *Carhagouha*" it substitutes "distant de *Carantoüan* de 14 lieuës, etc.," p. 251, lower 907. Therefore the two appellations are used indiscriminately, and thanks to this second reading we are able to establish the identity of *Carhagouha* and *Arontaen*.

III.

Taruentutunum.

Taruentutunum would seem to be but another name for *Carhagouha*, *Arontaen* and *Karontaen*.

Taruentutunum [oppidum] must first be divested of what is foreign to the Huron idiom before any attempt is made to resolve it into its component roots. The final *um* is the Latin termination; and as there is no simple *u* in the Huron alphabet this letter, where it occurs, must be replaced by *8* or *ou*. The resulting form is *Tar8ent8t8n*, which may be decomposed thus (Gram. Hur., p. 66):

Te-ar8entaen-8t8n.

Te. Potier, as we have just seen, in speaking of *Aron* or *Karon*, added "Saepe ponitur impersonaliter et cum Te dualitatis," hence *Tarontaen*.

"*8ton* (et *8tonnion*), multiplicativum, significans multitudinem rerum quae suo situ eminent, v.g., *ǫront8ton*, la multitude des arbres; *onnont8ton*, quantité d montagnes, etc." It is used after all sorts of nouns. The identity of *8ton* and *8t8n* is presumed on

account of the facility with which the Hurons replaced the *o* by the *8* and vice versa: "*o* et *8* aliquando promiscue adhibentur" (Gram., p. 1).

Arontaen and *Ar8entaen* are still different in appearance, and though the *8* in the latter might be replaced by *o*, the *e* remains unaccounted for; nor have I found any other root at all appropriate whereby its presence could be explained. What I really think is that *Taruentutunum* should have been written *Taront8tonum*.

Why the multiplicative should have been tacked on is another question satisfactorily to be solved only under the supposition that *Karontaen* (détroit) does not derive from *aron* or *karon* but from *aronta*, a tree (R. H. 1751, p. 293, 1 col.), and *aen*, être à bas, à terre, gisant, etc." (Id. p. 61). *8o aek8atien te karontaen*, asseions nous sur l'arbre qui [est] à bas" (Id. ib.). In which case *Karon*—or *Taront8tonum* [oppidum] would mean: The town where many trees lie felled.

But the all-important point remains, and that is that *Taruentutunum* on Ducreux's map occupies precisely the same position as *Arontaen* or *Carhagouha*. Like lot 20, concession XVII., Tiny, it lies about midway between Thunder Bay and the coast line of Nottawasaga Bay. This alone, without having recourse to the etymology of the word, ought to be sufficient to establish beyond cavil its identity.

TONDAKHRA OR TONDAKEA.

Tondakea is the spelling on Ducreux's map, *Tondakhra* that of the Relations (Rel. 1637, p. 112, 1 col.). It is not a compound word, as most of the names of Huron towns, but simply two words in juxtaposition: *Aton*, a verb, with a number of cognate meanings, among which "s'évanouir, être évanoui, s'effacer, se dissiper, etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 34, No. 6) to fade away, to vanish, to lose itself, etc.; and "*ondechra* (*atondecha*) terre, païs" (R. H. 1751, p. 295, 2 col.), land, country. It consequently means the land gives out, vanishes, fades away. It is the Finisterre or Land's End of the Hurons.

Arontaen to Tondakhra.

Rel. 1637(p. 112, 1 col.). "Et puis il fallut partir pour aller à *Tondakhra*, qui est à vne lieuë d'*Arontaen*." It lay, therefore, three miles from *Arontaen*, *Carhagouha* or *Taruentutunum*. The direction on Ducreux's map is north and a little to the west. With the said length taken in this direction we land upon a site thus

described by Mr. Andrew F. Hunter: "On the farm of Wm. H. Richardson, east half lot 19, concession XX., there is the site of a village, evidently of Hurons with whom the early French traders had come into contact. It extends across the XXI. concession line into the farm of John McLellan, sr., the two parts together covering a space of about five acres.

"In company with A. C. Osborne, of Penetanguishene, on Sept. 2nd, 1898, I visited this site, its existence having been called to my attention a few days before by Geo. E. Laidlaw, of Balsam Lake. Its situation is on a kind of high lake terrace or plateau, overlooking Georgian Bay, with Beckwith Island just opposite. The land had been cleared about four years previous to our visit, and it was during this operation that the first evidences of Huron occupation had been observed. These consisted of the usual ash-beds containing pottery fragments in abundance and other relics common to such sites, etc." (Huron Sites—Township of Tiny—A. F. Hunter, 1899, p. 10).

As no other village site has been found in this neighbourhood, and as *Tondakea* is marked in this vicinity by Ducreux, not to speak of its correct distance from *Arontaen*, and direction from *Taruentutunum*, I, without hesitation, take it for *Tondakhra*.

Moreover, the only other Indian establishment mentioned in the Relations, and likely to be found in this quarter, is the Iroquois fort alluded to in Rel. 1651, p. 5, foot of 1st col.: "Sur la fin de l'Automne vne autre troupe d'Iroquois tirerent vers cette Isle à dessein d'enleuer le reste des Hurons qui l'habitoient, ils firent vn fort en terre ferme vis à vis de l'Isle, pour prendre ceux qui en sortiroient." But this, I should imagine, ought to be found more to the west on the shore of the strait facing Christian Island.

P. Etondatrateus.

Such is the inscription on Ducreux's inset map opposite the extremity of land to the north of *Tondakea*. The *P.* certainly does not stand for *promontorium*, or we should have *Etondatrateum*. It stands for *pagus*, and the Huron form of the proper noun is *Etondatatie*, and the whole means the district of Land's End. The Huron appellation is compounded of *Eti*, *onda*, and *tatie*.

Et, a prefix of time or place: "vocabulo incipienti a vocali vel *h* praefigitur *et*, et *h* pro nihilo habetur, etc." (Gram., p. 24, 6°).

Onda (*atonda*), espace de temps, de lieu (R. H. 1751, p. 295, 2 col.), from which *ondia* [pronounced *ondgia*] pointe de terre. (Id. ib.)

Ątatie "(lat. circa) ex. gr. *ąndaouatatie*, le long du fleuve; *annentratatie*, le long du rivage (ab *ątatie* in fine; vid. *ąta*)" (Gram., p. 75). We are referred to *ąta* by the Grammar and in the Radices (p. 198, No. 84) I find "*ąta*, in compositione et extra (le bout, l'extrémité de quelque chose)" and as a derivative, on the following page, "*ątatie-* significat le long du bout, l'étendue du bout, item la fin approcher, etc." Compounded, according to rule (Gram., p, 66) we have *Etondatatie*, and for the *r* which is inserted see (R. H., p. 290, 2 col.) "*Ąnnent* extra compositionem, *Ąnnentra* vel *annentrata* vel *ąnnentara*, in compositione: le bord de l'eau, la grève."

TEANDEOUÏATA OR TOANCHÉ II.

Toanché I., as we have seen, was about nine miles from *Khinonascarant* and ten from *Ossossané*. The arcs of these radii intersect in lot 1, concession XVII., Tiny, so that the village stood somewhere in this neighbourhood. Until all this part of the township is cleared of forest it will not be an easy task to determine exactly where. I shall make use, however, of this point of intersection to locate approximately the position of *Teandeouiata*.

Toanche I. to Teandeouiata.

Let us take de Brébeuf's narrative of his second arrival in Huronia, animadverting in a general way that he set foot on *terra firma* at what he calls "the port," in other words the landing place of old *Toanché*; for more than a month and a half he was the guest of Aouandoïé, a well to do villager of *Teandeouiata* or new *Toanché*, and when he had managed to get all his scattered Frenchmen together, he built his cabin within what I might term the civil jurisdiction of *Teandeouïata*, but at a little distance from it, that is to say at a spot to which he gave the name of *Ihonatiria*.

Rel. 1635 (p. 28, 1 col.): "I'arriuay aux Hurons le cinquiesme d'Aoust [it was in 1634] . . . . Ie pris terre au port du village de *Toanché* ou de *Teandeouïata*, ou autresfois nous estions habituez." He alludes to his sojourn at old *Toanché*, when he had for companions Rev. Father de La Roche Daillon, a Recollet, and Father Anne de Noué, a Jesuit . . . . "mais ce fut auec vne petite disgrâce . . . . (2 col.) . . . . le mal estoit, que le village

de *Toanché* auoit changé depuis mon départ, et que ie ne sçauois pas bonnement en quel endroit il estoit situé, et que ce riuage n'estant plus hanté, ie ne pouuois pas bien m'asseurer du chemin'' . . . . .

On the refusal of the Hurons to show him the way, for they all set out for their own distant villages, he starts alone: ''ie m'en allay chercher le village, que ie rencontray heureusement enuiron à trois quarts de lieuë, ayant en passant veu auec attendrissement et ressentiment le lieu où nous auions habité et celebré le S. sacrifice de la Messe trois ans durant, [1626-1629] conuerty en vn beau champ, comme aussi la place du vieux village, où excepté vne cabane rien ne restoit que les ruines des autres . . . . (p. 29, 1 col.) . . . . Ie me logeay chez vn nommé Aouandoïé, lequel est, ou au moins a esté vn des plus riches des Hurons . . . . car leur village, nommé *Teandeouïhata* (sic), ayant esté bruslé par deux fois, il n'y a eu en toutes les deux fois, que sa seule maison exempte de l'embrasement.''

. . . . (p. 29, 2 col.) . . . . ''Ie me logeay donc chez cet homme, où ie demeuray auec nos deux Pères et vn de nos gens, l'espace de plus d'vn mois et demy iusques à ce que nous nous transportasmes en nostre nouuelle cabane.''

After having described his welcome, and the adventures of his companions in their upward journey to the Huron country, Brébeuf adds: (p. 30, 2 col.) . . . . ''Estans en fin tous ralliez, nous prismes resolution de nous habituer icy à *Ihonatiria*, et y bastir nostre cabane.''

From these excerpts we glean the following helpful facts:

Toanché I. had had a landing place dignified by the appellation of ''port'' by Brébeuf, but of which he gives no name. Hence *Toanché I.* was not on the very shore, but a little inland and necessarily on the higher land skirting Penetanguishene Bay to the west.

Teandeouita was the name of the new *Toanché*, and lay three quarters of a league from *Toanché I.*, evidently in the direction of *Ihonatiria*, for it was in its immediate vicinity; so much so that Brébeuf speaks of it almost as the same village, though he gives it a distinct name.

Taking these details into consideration, I should say that *Teandeouïta* was situated not far from lot three, concession XIX., Tiny, and *Toanché I.* very near lot 1, concession XVII., while the nameless landing place must have stood near the mouth of the little stream which takes its rise in lot D, concession XVIII.,

and empties into Penetanguishene Bay through the Triangle Redoubt as marked on some maps, but which would be, if prolonged, lot A, concession XVI., Tiny.

CARMARON, KARENHASSA.

At this stage in the reconstruction of the map of Huronia, it is necessary that I should draw attention to the name of a village mentioned by Champlain: I refer to *Carmaron*, which as it is written by the great explorer, cannot possibly be a Huron word, and yet under his pen it is evidently intended as such.

First, there is no hard *C* in Huron. "*C* semper est junctum cum *h* et hae duae litterae simul junctae pronuntiantur more Gallorum, v.g. *Chiean(g)nionk*, tu fais chaudière, et aliquando ut *C* italicum, ut *chieons*, aegrotas" (Potier, Gram., p. 1). It is the *K* that takes the place of the hard *C*: "*K* et χ sonant ut *Kh*, v.g. χ*a*, hic, haec, hoc, dicitur *Kha*" (Gram., p. 1).

Secondly, the sound and the letter *M* are wanting in Huron: "Hurones carent litteris B, F, L, M, P, Q, U, V, X." (Id. ib.) What word, then, does *Carmaron* stand for?

I should say that written in a cursive hand, the first member of the small *m* was intended for an *e* or an *i*, and the former rather than the latter, as the dot over the *i* could not easily have been overlooked by the typographer. So that the first part of the word should have read *K-a-r-e-n*, while the last part could very correctly have been *aron* as printed. We should then have had *Karenaron*.

Now, on Ducreux's inset map, on the north shore of the mainland beyond Penetanguishene Bay, we find a place marked *Karenhassa*. The two names differ in their terminations *aron* and *hassa*.

The etymology of the first half of the two words is the same. The word is formed of χ*a* and *crenha*. "*Xa* hîc, hûc, hâc, hinc, ibi" (Gram., p. 85), there, là "*K* et χ sonant ut *Kh*, v.g. χ*a*, hic, haec, hoc, dicitur *Kha*" (Id. p. 1).

"*Arenha*, cime d'arbre" [tree tops, tips] (R. H. 1751, p. 292, 2 col.).

Hence *Ka-arenha*, *Karenha* (Gram., p. 66).

The termination *asa* is from "*aïa* vel *iskaia*, diminutivum formatum a praecedenti [i.e. *a*], extra et intra compositionem. In compositione ponitur *aïa* pro singulari et *asa* pro plurali" (R. H. 1751, pg. 1). "*S* nunquam pronunciatur ut *Z*, licet inter duas vocales, sed ut duplex *ss*, v.g. *Asara* [*assara*], anse de chaudière"

(Gram., p. 1). Joined, the two parts of the word make *Karenassa*, or with the aspirate *h*, *Karenhassa*, meaning at the place of the little tree tops, or pointed trees, for instance, spruce, cedar, pine, hemlock, etc.

So far for Ducreux's *Karenhassa*, which finds no counterpart in the Relations, and now let us turn to Champlain's *Carmaron*, or correctly *Karenaron*, mentioned by no other author.

Its first part, *Karena*, is the same as in the above.

Its second is "*Oron*, multiplicativum (a primitivo *ar*) extra et intra . . . . 2° être distant l'un de l'autre, être à quelque distance de lieu, de temps, être multiplié en divers endroits, lieux" (R. H., p. 169), with the meaning of spaced, set out at intervals, etc. (Cfr. also its derivative, *Karonnion*, p. 170.)

Hence *Karenaron*, meaning the place of the many separate tree tops, and, as it were, the pointed tips of the trees at intervals, standing out sharply against the sky-line, possibly as seen from the lake. I am inclined to infer that *Carmaron* and *Karenhassa* were one and the same place.

I would not have it thought that I look upon my conclusion as mathematically proven, but it seems to me that all points to the identity of *Carmaron* and *Karenhassa*.

Judging from its position on Ducreux's map, I think that its site is not far from lot 2, concession XX., Tiny, about a mile and a half east of *Ihonatiria*. Thick woods cover its site at the present day.

OTOUACHA.

This is the spot where Champlain landed in Huronia in 1615. The particulars which are of immediate concern to us in Champlain's narrative are the following. (Œuvres IV., p. 26-514.)

. . . . "Nous arrivasmes en la contrée des Attigouantan à vn village appellé *Otoüacha*, qui fut le premier iour d'Aoust . . . . (p. 27), le lendemain, ie feus à vn autre village appellé *Carmaron*, distant d'iceluy d'vne lieuë . . . . Le chef du dit village me pria fort d'y seiourner, ce que ie ne peu luy accorder, ainsi m'en retournay à nostre village."

Where did this village of *Otoüacha* stand? The question would be satisfactorily answered if I could make out that it was one and the same as *Toanché I.*, or at least was the nameless landing place of Brébeuf. I candidly acknowledge that I do not see how it can be apodictically proven, though there are not wanting reasons which make it highly probable.

Note.—See colored sketch at page 225.

To what extent etymology may be helpful in this case may be seen from what follows.

Otoüacha means the double landing place and derives from the roots, *Oti*, *O8an* and *acha*.

"*Oti*, inchoativum, causale. Significat in compositione cum nomine annentara [Cfr. R. H. 1751, p. 290, 2 col.: *annentra*, vel *annentrata* vel *annentara* in comp. et *annent* extra. Le bord de l'eau, la grève] arriver au bord de l'eau—par terre [for *par terre* is added by Potier to limit the signification of *ahannentaroha*, from the same root *annentara*, "il arrive au bord de l'eau par terre" see eleven lines above]. So analogously with *O8an* (R. H. 1743, p. 183).

"*O8an*, (R. H. 1751, p. 243 . . . . in compositione et aliquando extra, retirer de l'eau . . . . v.g. *aaroSan*, lever un ret qu'on a mis à l'eau; *ahono8an*, retirer un canot de l'eau (Cfr. R. H. 1751, p. 242).

"*Acha* (R. H. 1743, p. 3) cum *te* affirmativo dualitatis praefixo, sive *K8-acha* per contractionum pro *te 8acha*. Habet significationem alteram neutram alteram activam. Quando habet neutram significationem tam extra quam intra compositionem, quelque chose être double; extra compositionem quidem ut: *te 8acha*, cela est double, etc."

Now these roots may coalesce in two ways so as to result either in *Otouacha* or *Otouancha*. The rule governing either transformation runs thus (Gram. Hur., p. 66, 2o): "Ultima vocalis substantivi perit, et consonans adjectivi vel verbi quae initialis est eliditur, sive, quod idem est, perit vel ultima primi verbi [word] littera, vel prima littera secundi verbi [word]." Thus:

Ot(i)-*o8*(an)-*acha*, Oto8acha.

Ot(i)-*o8an*-(a)*cha*, Oto8ancha.

Toanché derives also from three roots, *Te-o8an-achien*, and means "Not a bad landing place." But this we have seen already, and I shall not dwell upon it further, except to say that though the first and last roots in the two words may differ, *Oto8acha*, or *Otouancha* could very well have passed gradually into *Toanché*. Father Potier (Gram. Hur., p. 1) informs us: "*o* et *8* [*i.e.*, *ou*] aliquando promiscue adhibentur," and thus we would have *Otoancha*. Then again, nothing would be easier than that the final *a* should become *é*. The same authority (Gram., p. 87) in reference to the interrogative *annen?* ubi? quo? unde? explains the use of the affix *ae*, without the diaeresis, or practically pronounced *é*; v.g. "*annen ihentron?* ubi est?" the answer is "*andatae*, in pago," at the village, and many other like examples. Nor is it necessary that a question should be asked, for we have at least one

instance of its use in the name of a Huron village. I refer to *Andiataë*, from *andiata*, a bridge (R. .H. 1751, p. 289, 1 col.), meaning *at* the bridge; so *Otoancha*, with the affix *Otoanchaë*, or *Otoanché*, at the double landing place. And finally to get rid of the initial *o*, we would have but to invoke the eighth rule, in compounding words: "Saepe fiunt erases unius vel plurium syllabarum, v.g. . . . . *hiennonsteen*, ils ont leurs cabanes proches l'une de l'autre, pro *te hiennonchiandeen*."

Before dismissing this subject, let me remark that the original *OtoSancha*, without mentioning the successive stages it has gone through, differs but little more from *Toanché* than the many variants of the name found in the same or in different authors.

Were I now to have recourse to authorities, I find they favour the theory that *Otoüacha* either occupied the same position as, or was indeed no other than *Toanché*. There are but two, to my knowledge who have touched upon the subject, M. l'Abbé Laverdière and Father Félix Martin, S.J. The latter, in his manuscript notes, takes it for granted that the two names applied to the same place, while on his unpublished map he sets *Otoüacha* down just where Sagard's triangle has determined its site. M. l'Abbé Laverdière in a foot note (p. 26 upper, 514 lower) in Tom. IX. of his edition of Champlain's Works, says: "*Otoüacha* est probablement le même que *Toenchain*, ou *Toanché*." But authorities in these matters, unless good reasons are forthcoming have little weight.

The first more valid proof I would allege is custom. It is certain that down to Father de Brébeuf's time there was no other landing made use of by those who came up to Huronia save *Toanché*, and for this reason it would seem more than likely that Champlain's *Otoüacha* was indeed *Toanché*.

But, granted that *Carmaron* and *Karenhassa* were the same, what to my mind would be the most cogent reason follows. *Carmaron*, as we shall presently see, was one league from *Otoüacha*. With this length for radius, and a centre at Ducreux's *Karenhassa*, the arc would strike the shore line either at Thunder Bay or Penetanguishene Bay, and the latter near the spot where the port or landing place of *Toanché I.* is set down. A landing effected at Thunder Bay would have brought Champlain so near *Carhagouha*, Father Joseph Le Caron's dwelling place, that it is inconceivable he should not have visited his old friend at once instead of proceeding to *Carmaron*. Within the limits of my hypothesis, this latter consideration is sufficiently convincing to exclude the possibility of *Otoüacha* being situated on Thunder Bay.

CARMARON TO OTOÜACHA.

About three miles: "Le lendemain, ie feus à vn autre village appellé *Carmaron*, distant d'iceluy [*Otoüacha*] d'vne lieuë" (Œuvres de Champlain, Tom. IV., p. 27-515).

VI.

COUCHICHING, CHAMPLAIN'S "LITTLE LAKE."

CAHIAGUÉ.

"The Narrows" at Couchiching Lake to Cahiagué.

Carhagouha or Arontaen to Cahiagué.

Cahiagué and St. Jean-Baptiste identical.

St. Jean-Baptiste not on the very edge of Lake Simcoe.

With Ducreux's shore line corrected St. Jean-Baptiste would lie near Hawkestone.

ST. ELIZABETH.

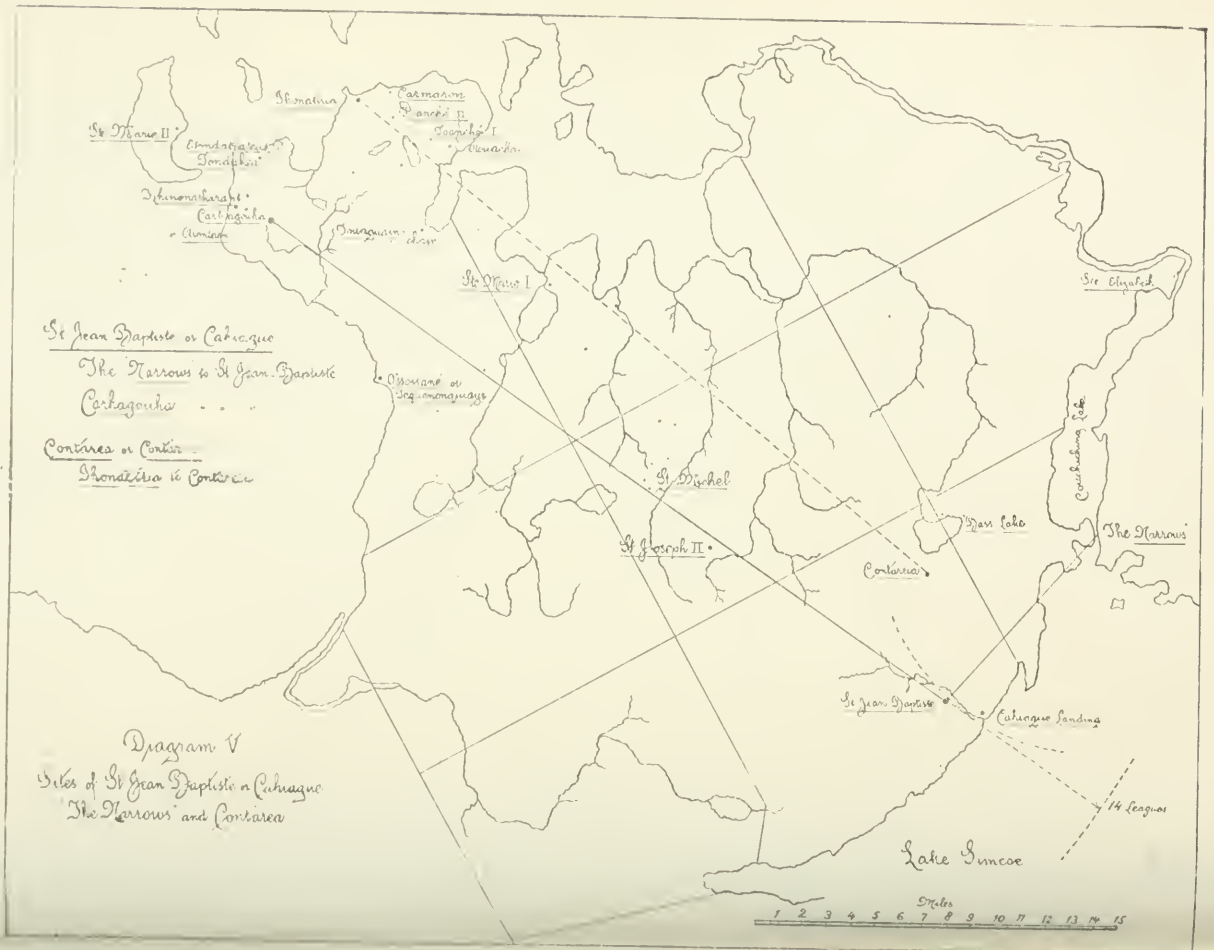
CONTAREA OR CONTAREIA.

Contarea remote from "Lacus Contarea."

Contarea quite distinct from St. Jean-Baptiste.

Ihonatiria to Contarea.

Champlain's "Little Lake" not Bass Lake.


St Jean Baptiste or Cahiaque
The Narrows to St Jean Baptiste
Carhagouha
Contarea or Contiri
Thonatiria or Contarea
Diagram V
Isles of St Jean Baptiste or Cahiaque
The Narrows and Contarea
St Marie II
Thonatiria
Carmaron
Francois II
Georges I
Ouenaha
Thonontiharahe
Carhagouha
Amiens
Onnaguin
St Marie I
Ste Elizabeth
Onnaare ou Teganonagaye
St Michel
St Joseph II
Contarea
Mari Lake
The Narrows
Cahiaque Landing
14 Leagues
Lake Simcoe
Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

VI.

COUCHICHING, CHAMPLAIN'S "LITTLE LAKE."

Following the usual highway of those days, that is proceeding up the Ottawa and down French River, Champlain crossed Matchedash Bay and set foot in the country of the Attigouantans or Hurons. Here are some extracts from his journal:

Page 514. "We arrived at the country of the Attigouantans at a village called *Otoüacha*, this was on the first of August. . . . On the morrow (Aug. 2) I went to another village called *Carmaron*, about one league from the former (p. 27-515) . . . . The chief of the said village begged me to remain there, in this I could not yield to his wishes, so I returned to our village [*Otoüacha*]."

This much we have seen, and commented on, let us now follow him on his journey. . . . . "The next day (Aug. 3, 1615) I started for another place called *Touaguainchain* (p. 28-516), and to still another called *Tequenonquiaye* [St. Gabriel or *Ossossané*] in both of which we were most graciously received. . . . . Thence I had myself conducted to *Carhagouha*, inclosed by a triple palisade of timber thirty feet high, which served to defend and protect it. At this village Father Joseph [a Recollet] lived, and there we found him. . . . . Seeing that they of *Carhagouha* took so much time to get the bulk of their expeditionary force under way, I determined to journey on by short stages, from village to village, to *Cahiagué*, which was to be the trysting place for all the army; it lay 14 leagues from *Carhagouha* (29-517) . . . . and we set out on August 14, I and ten of my companions. I visited five of the principal villages, all inclosed in wooden stockades, while on my way to *Cahiagué*, the principal town of the Country, where there are two hundred rather large sized cabins. . . . . The whole of the country through which I passed overland is twenty or thirty leagues in extent" (p. 518).

Page 520. "On August 17, I arrived at *Cahiagué* . . . . (p. 522) we left the village [*Cahiagué*] on September 1, and passed on the shore of a little lake [Couchiching], three leagues distant from the said village. Here there are extensive fisheries. . . . . There is another lake [Simcoe] communicating with it which is 26 leagues in circumference, and it flows into the little one at the spot where the great fisheries mentioned are carried on by means

of a number of weirs which almost completely close the narrows, leaving only small openings where the nets are set, and in which the fish is taken. Both these lakes empty into the Mer Douce," *i.e.*, The Fresh Water Sea, Lake Huron.

It would be impossible to describe with greater precision and accuracy the relative size and position of these two lakes, the greater one, Lake Simcoe, flowing through the narrows at Orillia into the smaller one, Couchiching, and then emptying by way of the River Severn into Matchedash Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron.

But it is now the small lake and the narrows with which we are most concerned—the narrows at which even to the present day odd stakes of the old weir are drawn out of the ooze.

CAHIAGUÉ.

The "Narrows" at Couchiching Lake to Cahiagué.

I shall take up for discussion the latter part of the preceding quotation, the order the most convenient for my present purpose. "Nous passames," says Champlain, "sur le bord d'un petit lac distant du dit village [*Cahiagué*] de trois lieuës." Nothing could be clearer. The Little Lake, that is Couchiching, where the Fisheries were, was three leagues from *Cahiagué*. Consequently, when our explorer says "nous passames sur le bord d'un petit lac" he evidently does not mean that all his journey lay along the Little Lake; but after having travelled three leagues he passed along its shore and reached the spot "où il se fait de grandes pescheries." It stands to reason now, that if we wish to determine the spot where *Cahiagué* stood we must take for centre the shore at Orillia, and with a radius of nine miles describe our arc towards the west, for Champlain was coming down from the north-west, visiting in his zigzag course the five palisaded villages of the Hurons. This arc in its sweep downwards intersects the convex shore line of Lake Simcoe at the present village of Hawkestone, and somewhere along this curve the site of *Cahiagué* must be placed.

Carhagouha or Arontaen to Cahiagué.

Champlain's computation of the distance from *Carhagouha* to *Cahiagué* was forty-two miles: "ie me deliberay de m'en aller à petites iournées de village en village à *Cahiagué* . . . .distant de *Carhagouha* de quatorze lieuës" (Œuvres de Champlain, Tom.

Oro Township.
Map by Rev. A. E. Jones, S.J., Montreal.

IV., p. 29-517). He meant apparently as the crow flies, for on the following page (30-518) he adds, I must say a little ambiguously, "Tout ce pays où ie fus par terre contient quelque 20 à 30 lieuës." This may either refer to his circuitous journey ("où ie fus par terre") or to the whole stretch of the Huron country ("tout ce pays"). But what we have to deal with at present is the direct distance. Now, the very greatest measure across the Huron country is a line from north-west to south-east from Point Clover, better known now as Cedar Point, to the shore line of Lake Simcoe at Hawkestone, measuring at most thirty-eight and three-quarter miles, say forty in round numbers. It has been clearly shown, however, that *Carhagouha* lay a few miles to the south-east of Cedar Point. From *Carhagouha*, as already determined, to the same point on Lake Simcoe, the distance in a straight line is thirty-five and one-half miles. Were we to take as radius the full fourteen leagues of Champlain, otherwise forty-two miles, the two intersecting arcs would mark a point in Lake Simcoe some four and three-quarter miles from the shore. The mouth of Hawkestone Creek is consequently the site of the "port" or landing place of *Cahiagué*, and the remains of a Huron village have been found on the spot, which is thus described by Mr. Andrew F. Hunter in his monograph on Oro Township (p. 32): "On the west halves of lots 24 and 23, concession XII. [Oro]. This was a famous Indian landing-place at the outlet of Hawkestone Creek. . . . . William Hodges, the occupant, who has lived there since his birth in 1834, ploughed up some stone fire-beds, pottery fragments, iron tomahawks, etc. These were on the west side of the outlet of the creek. . . . . Similar remains have been found on the Capt. Davis farm, on the east side of the creek's outlet; and also at places nearer the creek itself."

Cahiagué itself lay a little inland and a shade west of the arc of the circle from the "Narrows." Lot 20, concession XI., of Oro, which I visited in May, 1899, and where I counted on finding some traces of the old Huron village, is covered with forest growth. This is on the high ground north of Hawkestone, and till the ground is cleared no satisfactory search can be made.

But of the adjoining farm, to the west, and just a little, as I said, beyond the reach of the arc from the "Narrows," Mr. Andrew F. Hunter, in the above mentioned monograph, p. 31, has this to say: "On the east half of lot 20, concession X, William Laughead. When Edward H. Allingham lived on this farm he found a few relics—a piece of a sword (rapier), two stone skinners, steel hunting knife, clay pipe—just enough to show occupation during the French period. The place is quite wet,

and apparently unfit for permanent habitation, etc." But it shows more, it shows the passage at least of French soldiery, and the rapier might very well have belonged to one of Champlain's companions.

Cahiagué the same as St. Jean-Baptiste.

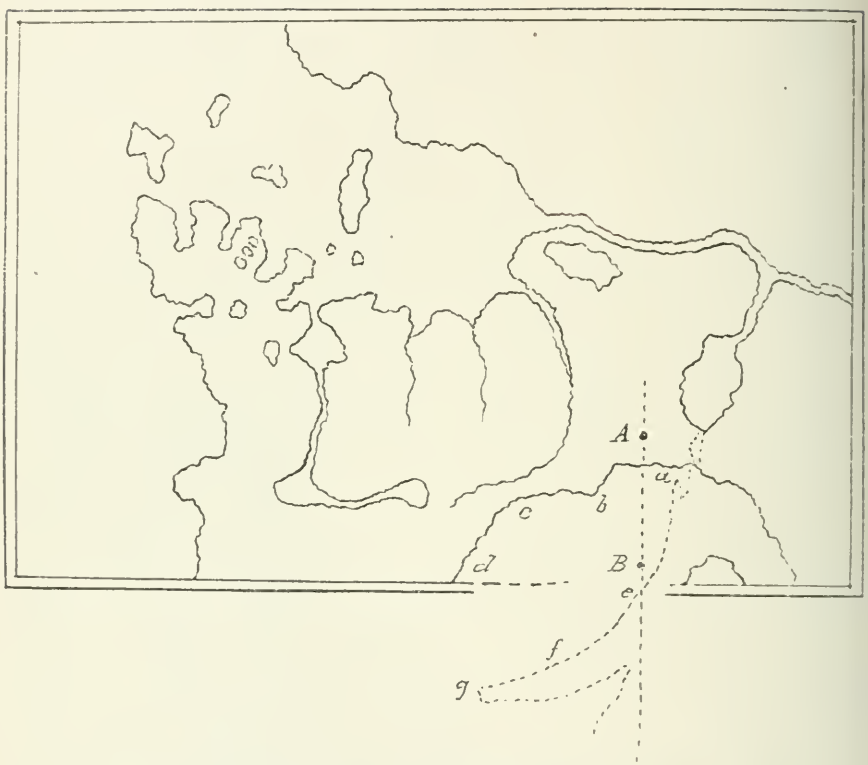
Recourse must again be had to the account of Champlain's diary. From it we glean that he sojourned longer among the inhabitants of *Cahiagué* than at any other town of the Huron country. In 1615, he spent ten days at *Carhagouha*, but remained at *Cahiagué* and its immediate vicinity from August 17 to September 10, without counting the time he spent there on his return from the Iroquois. In the Rel. 1640 (p. 90, 1 col.), Fr. Jérôme Lalemant, under the heading "De la mission de St. Jean-Baptiste aux Arendaronons," establishes the identity of *Cahiagué* with St. Jean-Baptiste: "The Arendaronons constitute one of the four nations which, strictly speaking, are called Huron. It is the most eastern of all. . . . . It is where the late Monsieur de Champlain sojourned the longest on the occasion of his journey up here some twenty-two years ago [more correctly twenty-five years ago], and where his great name is still a living remembrance in the minds of these barbarous tribes."

To corroborate this view, that of the identity of *Cahiagué* and St. Jean-Baptiste, it must be remembered that Champlain incidentally told us that *Cahiagué* was "le principal village du païs" (op. cit. p. 30-518), while Fr. Jérôme Lalemant (Rel. 1640, p. 90, 2 col.), speaking of the new mission among the Arendaronons, tells us "Ils [the Fathers] firent leur premiere demeure et la plus ordinaire dans le bourg le plus peuplé de S. Iean Baptiste, etc." Of course in a quarter of a century a Huron village could undergo great changes, but we have no hint given us anywhere that such had been the case with the great centre of population of the Rock Clan or Arendaronons. So it may safely be presumed that what was the most populous village in Champlain's time remained still the most populous in Jérôme Lalemant's time, in other words *Cahiagué* was no other than the St. Jean-Baptiste of the Relations.

St. Jean-Baptiste not on the very edge of Lake Simcoe.

And now that this fact may be looked upon as established, I wish to add that the supposition that *Cahiagué* lay a little inland, and as a consequence had a landing place, is not a gratuitous one

Parkman's Map of Champlain's Expedition in 1615.



Hawkestone, the Site of Ducreux's St. Jean Baptiste.

a, b, c, d. Incorrect concave shore-line of Lake Simcoe as given by Ducreux.
A. Ducreux's site of St. John Baptiste crowded to the north by the faulty shore-line.
a, e, f, g. Dotted line, showing the correct convex shore-line.
B. Position of Hawkestone, the site St. Jean Baptiste would occupy if moved south to about the same relative position from Lake Simcoe.
Map by Rev. Father Jones.

as evinced by a passage in the Relations dealing with St. Jean-Baptiste.

As was intimated by Champlain of *Cahiagué*, so also was St. Jean-Baptiste a palisaded town situated not far from a lake. The passage which I shall quote proves this, but proves also that one might be outside its line of fortifications and yet be at a certain distance from the lake shore, though that distance is not specified. The citation is taken from Relation 1640 (p. 92, 2 col.), and runs thus: "Certains supposts du diable confirmoient toutes ces médisances, asseurant auoir veu en songe des robes noires, maintenant hors la palissade du bourg, ores sur le bord du lac, qui déueloppoient de certains liures d'où sortoient des estincelles de feu, etc." "Some agents of the evil-one gave consistency to these calumnies by asserting that they had seen in their dreams black robes, now without the palisade of the town and anon on the lake shore, busied turning the leaves of certain books, whence sparks of fire shot out, etc." This is taken from a chapter entitled "On the Mission of St. Jean Baptiste among the Arendaronons" and refers to the slanders which gave rise to the sudden revulsion of feeling in the village with regard to the ministrations of the Fathers. They had been welcomed with the utmost cordiality when they first came to reside in the village, but this feeling, owing to the most silly rumours, had changed in a moment to distrust and bitter aversion.

In explanation of the quaint phraseology it would be well to add that the Fathers were reciting together their breviary, and as they turned the leaves the sun struck on the gilt edges, and the glinting rays, together with the movement of their lips, were taken by the superstitious red-men for spells and incantations.

The inference to be drawn is that since a distinction was clearly made between the precincts outside the ramparts and the borders of the lake, the town of St. Jean-Baptiste was situated a little inland, not far, since the fathers found it convenient to repair thither occasionally to recite their office.

With correct shore-line Hawkestone and St. Jean-Baptiste occupy about the same site.

Were there any doubt left as to St. Jean-Baptiste being none other than the former village of *Cahiagué*, a name which had gone entirely out of use since Champlain's time, and which we find nowhere mentioned in the Relations, a study of Ducreux's map would convince the most incredulous. Remember first that the distances given by Champlain (fourteen leagues from *Carhagouha* and three from the smaller lake, *i.e.*, L. Couchiching), fix

beyond question the site of *Cahiagué* in the immediate vicinity of Hawkestone. Now, had Ducreux's Lake *Ouentaron* (Simcoe) been outlined as it should have been, that is with a convex instead of a concave shore line facing Lake Simcoe, and had he placed his "S. I. Baptistæ" neither further east nor west, but as near to the remodeled convex shore line as it is to the concave one, the village would stand, as near as can be computed, where Hawkestone is now situated, due south of the site of "S. I. Baptistæ," just about where the "a" is in *Ouentaronius*.

I shall quote but one more passage relative to St. Jean-Baptiste; it is taken from Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.: "Les Arendaenronnons, qui estoient à nos frontieres vers le costé de l'Orient, que nous appellions la Mission de Saint Iean Baptiste, ont receu tant d'eschecs ces dernieres années, qu'ils ont esté contrains de quitter leurs pays, trop exposé à l'ennemy, et se retirer dans les autres Bourgs plus pleuplez qui sont aussi de meilleure deéfense."

This migration took place either towards the close of 1647 or very early in 1648, for Fr. Ragueneau's prefatory letter bears the date of April 16, and the last facts recorded in the post scriptum transpired May 11, 1648. The bulwark of the Huron villages had ceased to exist.

I should not have tarried so long in studying the position of St. Jean-Baptiste had it not been that both Father Martin and Parkman seem to have gone astray, the former in locating St. Jean-Baptiste, on one of his unpublished maps, on the southwestern outskirts of the present town of Orillia, and on a second map on Shingle Bay south of the town; while Parkman places St. Jean-Baptiste as far north as Washago and some five or six miles to the west of it. In this position it would be pretty close to the spot occupied on Ducreux's map by St. Elizabeth. For this reason I shall take up immediately the subject of St. Elizabeth's site, and point out a statement in the Relations which most probably misled him. As for Father Martin's site of St. Jean-Baptiste, holding as he did that it was one and the same with *Cahiagué* and *Contarea*, I shall defer speaking of it until treating separately of the latter Huron town.

STE. ELIZABETH.

On Ducreux's map "S. Elizabetha" is set down in what would now be the vicinity of Washago P. O., in the Township of North Orillia, a little to the south and west of that village. It may be observed that it is not marked, on the same map, like the other Indian villages, whose sites are indicated by a small circle,

but by what resembles a little chapel somewhat similar to that which marks the site of Ste. Marie I. on the Wye. This distinction must have had some special significance which might imply that there was a scattered mission in that region with no permanent village as its headquarters; or perhaps it was to indicate the intention of the Fathers of building later on the spot a permanent residence which might serve as a rallying centre for the wandering bands of the Algonquins, just what had been done at Ste. Marie I. for the more sedentary Hurons. This much is certain, Ste. Elizabeth was not a Huron but an Algonquin mission, undertaken for the benefit of the Atontrataronnons of the St. Lawrence valley. The other missions for the Algonquins were St. Esprit, for such as came to Huronia to winter from the eastern shore of Lake Huron and the Nipissing district, and St. Pierre for those of the north shore and Manitoulin Island.

It was not a permanent village, so we must not be misled when we see it, in conjunction with St. Joachim, termed a "bourg" (Rel. 1640, p. 90, 2 col., p. 94, 2 col.), for we are sufficiently put on our guard by what we are told in the Relation of 1644 (p. 100, 2 col.): "Les Iroquois qui se font craindre sur le grand fleuue de S. Laurent, et qui tous les hyuers depuis quelques années ont esté dans ces vastes forests à la chasse des hommes, ont fait quitter aux Algonquins qui habitoient les costes de ce fleuue, non seulement leur chasse, mais aussi leur païs, et les ont reduits cet hyuer à se ranger icy proche de nos Hurons pour y viure plus en asseurance; si bien que s'estant trouué vne bourgade entiere de ces pauures Nations errantes et fugitiues auprés du bourg de Sainct Iean Baptiste, nous nous sommes veus obligez de leur donner quelque assistance, et de ioindre pour cet effet au P. Antoine Daniel qui auoit soin de la Mission Huronne, dont i'ay parlé dans le Chapitre precedent, le P. René Menard, qui ayant suffisamment l'vsage de l'vne et l'autre langue, auoit en mesme temps le soin de cette Mission Algonquine, à laquelle nous auons donné le nom de Sainct Elizabeth.

"Dans ce ramas de peuples qui d'ordinaire n'ont point d'autre maison que les bois et les fleuues, il s'est trouué dix ou douze Chrestiens, etc."

This winter encampment in 1644 was near St. Jean-Baptiste, and the distance is given in 2 col. of the following page: " . . . . d'autres le venoient trouuer reglément tous les soirs et matins, quelque orage et tempeste qu'il y eust au plus fort de l'hyuer, quoy que ces cabanes Algonquines fussent esloignées du bourg de S. Iean Baptiste vn quart de lieuë de tres-mauuais chemin." The neighbourhood, however, seems to have been a favorite one for

their winter camping ground, for we read (Rel. 1640, p. 94, 2 col.) that four years previously the Algonquins had been near there: "Vn capitaine des Algonquins qui hiuernent à vn demy quart de lieuë d'ici, nous vient chercher en haste, etc." The "d'ici" refers to St. Jean-Baptiste, as may be seen by turning to the head of the chapter on page 90.

The incidents related in the passages from which I have quoted took place in 1640 and 1644. Ducreux's inset map, though draughted many years earlier, is dated 1660, and on it Ste. Elizabeth and St. Jean-Baptiste are set down at points very remote from each other. It would, therefore, be more in keeping with this fact to suppose that towards the close of the Huron Mission the wintering grounds for the bulk of these Algonquin wanderers were rather to the north than to the south of Lake Couchiching.

When Parkman placed St. Jean-Baptiste, on his map, as far north as Ste. Elizabeth is on Ducreux's, and some four or five miles west of the same site, he was no doubt influenced by the consideration that part of North Orillia was a rocky region, and that St. Jean-Baptiste was the great village of the "Nation of the Rock;" that, moreover, the territory of the Arendaronons was the most easterly portion of the Huron country. But, in all probability, the main reason was the statement in the Relations that the Algonquin "bourgade," in 1644, and St. Jean-Baptiste were but a quarter of a league apart. If it were this that really determined him, and I can find no other indication given bearing on the point, he followed Ducreux in one particular but departed from him in another. The position he assigns to St. Jean-Baptiste is indeed near Ducreux's Ste. Elizabeth, but more than the whole length of Lake Couchiching intervenes on Ducreux's map between Ste. Elizabeth and the site the latter marks as that of St. Jean-Baptiste.

In the first place, it should be remembered that there is no reason assigned in the Relations or elsewhere, as far as I am aware, for the appellation of "The Nation of the Rock" being applied to a particular branch of the Huron family. The word *ârenda* certainly means a rock. Potier (R. H. 1751, p. 292, 2 col.) translates it "rocher, roc;" but whether the word referred or not to some particular rock, or to a rocky country, or to the power of resisting attack, in the same sense that the name "Stonewall" was given to the Confederate general, we have no intimation. So that we can no more answer the question why the Arendaronons bore that name than if we were asked why one of the other nations was called "The Nation of the Cord." And, by the way, it will not

be uninteresting to note that the equivalent in Huron for cord (R. H. ib.) is also *arenda*, but without the circumflex.

Secondly, any site in the eastern part of Oro, or in North or South Orillia, would make of St. Jean-Baptiste the most easterly "bourgade" of the Huron country.

As for the last reason suggested, that is, the supposed proximity of Ste. Elizabeth to St. Jean-Baptiste, it can have little weight once the nature of the mission of Ste. Elizabeth has been well understood. The visiting Algonquins were placed under the patronage of that Saint, and wherever they settled down for the winter months, the spot necessarily became the centre of the mission of Ste. Elizabeth. But they were a restless, roving tribe at home, and they could be said to have been very little else when abroad. The Relation of 1642 (p. 93, 2 col.), hits off the character of this nomadic nation in a single paragraph: "C'est vne vie errante de gens dissipez ça et là, selon que la chasse et la pesche les meine, tantost dedans les bois, tantost sur les rochers, ou dans les Isles au milieu de quelque grand lac, tantost sur le bord des riuieres, sans toict, sans maison, sans demeure asseurée, ny sans recueillir rien de la terre, sinon ce qu'elle donne en vn Païs ingrat à ceux qui ne l'ont iamais cultiuée. Il faut suiure ces Peuples si on veut les rendre Chrestiens; mais comme ils se diuisent toujours, on ne peut se donner aux vns, qu'en s'éloignant des autres."

Thus the Relations themselves afford a solution to the apparent contradiction between their own statements that in 1640 and 1644 St. Jean-Baptiste and Ste. Elizabeth lay close to one another, and the fact that they are placed so widely apart by Ducreux. For in view of the roaming and inconstant habits of the Algonquin tribes, there is no inconsistency in maintaining the absolute correctness of the two sites (of St. Jean Baptiste and Ste. Elizabeth) given by Ducreux, provided we refer them to the last years the Fathers remained in Huronia, and in supposing that in previous years the mission centre of Ste. Elizabeth was the camping ground described as being close to the Arendaronon village of St. Jean-Baptiste in the vicinity of Hawkestone.

CONTAREA.

There are three distinct spellings given of this name in the Relations: Contarrea, Relation 1636, p. 94, 2 col., and p. 111, 2 col.; Kontarea, Rel. 1642, p. 74, 1 col.; and Contareia, Rel. 1656, p. 10, 1 col.

Two erroneous notions entertained by some authors must be dispelled before any attempt is made to determine its exact position. Not a few have fancied that it should be set down on the maps in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lacus *Contarea* of Ducreux, while others have imagined that *Contarea* was but another name for *Cahiagué* or St. Jean-Baptiste.

Contarea was not in the neighbourhood of Ducreux's lake of that name.

The "Lacus *Contarea*," set down on Ducreux's map, is indeed liable to mislead the chartographer by suggesting that vicinity as the most likely region wherein to locate the site of the village of that name. The appellation is generally taken as designating Lake Semple, owing to its position on the map. We have here another instance where etymology can be of great assistance to us.

In R. H. 1751, p. 295, Potier gives *Ontara*, a noun, with the meaning a lake, a sea, and we find a note by him (Gr., p. 156, 2 col.), wherein he tells us that the Hurons called all lakes indifferently *Ontare*, with one exception: "Ils appellent ainsi tous les lacs à l'exception du lac Supérieur qu'ils nomment *Ok8ateen-eńde;*" while elsewhere (Gr., p. 60) he renders the word *Ontare*, taken singly and impersonally, "il y a un lac." Among the adverbs of place (Gr., p. 85), I find *Xa*, hic, huc, hac, hinc, ibi." Using it as a prefix, we have *Xontare*, signifying "There is a lake there," or "Where there is a lake," and which very naturally would have been printed in the Relations not with the Greek *X*, but with a C or a K. Compounding, now, the latter word with the second root *ea*, water (R.H., p. 294, 2 col.), the result is *Kontare-ea*, *Contarea*. "There is a watery lake there," or "Where there is, etc." This would sound very absurd in English, but the redundancy is quite in keeping with the genius of the Huron language: "Junguntur aliquando," says Potier (Gr., p. 80), "duo verba idem significantia."

Should we wish to reach the form *Contareia*, found in Rel. 1656 (p. 10, 1 col.), we have but to add to *Contarea* the diminutive termination *aïa* (Rad. Hur., 1751, p. 1), and we have *Contarea-aïa*, or *Contareia*, "There is a little lake there," or "Where there is, etc."

Therefore, from the mere fact that we find a lake "*Contárea*" marked somewhere on the map, we are not to conclude that a village bearing a similar name should occupy contiguous ground, especially when the etymology of the word shows it to be of so

generic a character that it might be applied to every lake. "Lacus *Contarea*," in fact, is very much the same thing as "Lake Lacus."

In any case, *Contarea* did not lie in the vicinity of "Lacus *Contarea*," for, in Rel. 1642, p. 74, 1 col., it is said to be the "principal bulwark of the country": "Les Hurons eurent cet Hyuer vne veritable crainte, en suite d'vne fausse alarme qui leur estoit venuë, qu'vne armée d'Iroquois estoit sur le point d'enleuer le bourg de *Kontarea*, principal bouleuard du Païs. Ceux de la Conception [*Ossossanë*] nous firent demander si nous ne les Baptiserions pas tous lorsque l'Ennemy paroistroit, etc." Now, there was no village lying so near Ste. Marie I. which, at that date, could in any sense be termed "the bulwark of the country." Nor was there question of La Conception (*Ossossané*), which in fact was strongly fortified, as it is mentioned in the same breath as distinct from *Kontarea*; while on Ducreux's map, Lacus *Contarea* is a long way from the site he marks as that of La Conception. To be styled the principal bulwark of the country, the town should have been situated somewhere along the frontier most exposed to the incursions of the Iroquois. Two Huron strongholds alone could, at the time the Relation was written, lay claim to that dangerous distinction, *Teanaostaiaë* (St. Joseph II.) and St. Jean-Baptiste, unless there was a third, by name *Contarea*, quite distinct from those mentioned.

But apart from this reasoning, we have it very expressly stated that *Contarea* was the last of the Huron towns, and a day's journey from the Nation of the Bear, among which the Fathers were residing in 1636: "Ie n'ay que faire de parler du danger qu'il y a du costé des ennemis, c'est assez de dire que le treiziesme de ce mois de Iuin ils ont tué douze de nos Hurons auprés du village de *Contarrea*, qui n'est qu'à vne iournée de nous" (Rel. 1636, p. 94, 2 col.).

A parallel passage, relating the same fact, may be found on page 92, 2 col. of the same Relation, giving identically the same date, but not mentioning the name of the village: "Le treiziesme du mesme mois (*i.e.*, June, see foot of col. 1), nous eusmes nouuelle qu'vne troupe de Hurons, qui s'en alloient en guerre et s'estoient cabanez à la portée d'vn mousquet du dernier village, à vne iournée de nous, apres auoir passé pres de deux nuicts à chanter et à manger, furent surpris d'vn si profond sommeil, que l'ennemy suruenant en fendit la teste à douze sans resistance, le reste se sauua à la fuite."

In both these passages there is question of *Contarea* which, consequently, was far removed from the "Lacus *Contarea*," a

day's journey, and the most advanced outpost of the Hurons towards the enemy. But how conciliate this with the statement, relative to St. Joseph or *Teanaostaiaë*, contained in Rel. 1641 (p. 74, 2 col.): "Arriuez qu'ils furent à S. Ioseph ou *Teanaustajae*, dernier bourg des Hurons, où ils deuoient faire leurs prouisions pour leur voyage et trouuer des guides pour le chemin, etc."?

The two statements do not conflict one with the other. In the latter citation from Rel. 1641, there is question of two Fathers who on November 2, 1640, set out for the Neutral Nation. In the same chapter from which I have just quoted (p. 71), it is said: "Cette Nation [the Neutral] est grandement peuplée: l'on y compte enuiron quarante bourgs ou bourgades. Partant de nos Hurons pour arriuer aux premiers et plus proches, on chemine quatre ou cinq iournées, c'est à dire enuiron quarante lieuës, tirant tousiours droit au Sud." The Fathers were travelling due south, and *Teanaostaiaë* was the last town towards the south. No village lay further south then in all the stretch of country through which the Nottawasaga River flows.

But this was not the direction in which *Contarea* lay. The villages of the Arendaronons, or Nation of the Rock, lay all towards the east or south-east-by-east of the Bear Nation. (Rel. 1640, p. 90, 1 col.): "Les Arendaronons font vne des quatre nations qui composent ceux qu'à proprement parler on nomme Hurons: elle est la plus Orientale de toutes . . . . (2 col.) Cette alliance si particuliere [dating from Champlain's time] que ces peuples Arendaronons ont auec les François nous auoit souuent donné la pensée de leur aller communiquer les richesses de l'Euangile, mais le deffaut de langue nous auoit tousiours empeschés de pousser iusques là, nous estans trouuez engagez de premier abord à nostre premiere demeure, qui estoit située à l'autre extremité du pays tout opposée.

"Cette année nous estant trouuez assez forts pour cette entreprise, nous y auons commencé vne mission, qui a eu dans son ressort trois bourgs: de S. Iean Baptiste, de S. Ioachim, et de Saincte Elizabeth. Les Peres Antoine Daniel et Simon le Moine en ont eu le soin.

"Ils firent leur premiere demeure et la plus ordinaire dans le bourg plus peuplé [of the three mentioned] de S. Iean Baptiste."

So that we must look for *Contarea* towards the eastern extremity of the Huron Country, in the very opposite direction to the territory of the Bear Nation.

The next passage I shall quote, and which refers to *Contarea* by name, is to be found in Rel. 1636 (p. 111, 2 col.): "Cét

hyuer dernier, il s'en fit vn (of the feasts described in the chapter) au village d'*Andiata* de vingt-cinq chaudieres, où il y auoit cinquante grands poissons, qui valent bien nos plus grands Brochets de France, et six vingts autres de la grandeur de nos Saulmons. Il s'en fit vn autre à *Contarrea*, de trente chaudieres, où il y auoit vingt Cerfs et quatre Ours: aussi y a-t-il ordinairement bonne compagnie; les huict et neuf villages y seront souuent inuitez, et mesme tout le Païs, etc."

I know of only one other explicit mention of *Contarea* in the Relations, and it occurs as late as 1656, long after Huronia had been laid waste. In the Relation of that year (p. 10, 1 col.), an account is rendered of the ministrations of the missionaries among the Hurons who were held captives in the country of the Onondagas: "Le Pere entend les Confessions, instruit ces pauures gens qui n'auoient pas ouï parler de Dieu depuis leur captiuité. Les Hurons du village de *Contareia*, qui n'auoient iamais esté instruits, pour ce qu'ils auoient de grandes auersions de la Foy, ont déjà commencé à se rendre, prestant l'orielle auec attention aux discours du Pere: tant il est vray que *afflictio dat intellectum.*"

Consequently the town of *Contarea* was very far removed from the lake of that name.

The Village of Contarea was quite distinct from St. Jean-Baptiste otherwise Cahiagué.

"Les Hurons du Village de *Contareia* n'auoient iamais esté instruits." It was this statement, so irreconcilable with what is said of St. Jean-Baptiste, that first shook my faith in the theory that it and *Contarea* were one, and all but convinced me that it was really quite distinct from all the other villages whose names have become familiar to us through the Relations. The Fathers had, indeed, visited frequently and had carried on their instructions in all the most populous villages: *Arontaen*, *Ossossanĕ* (Conception), *Scanonaenrat* (St. Michel), *Teanaostaiaë* (St. Joseph II.).*Taenhatentaron* (St. Ignace I.), and even St. Jean-Baptiste. In several of them they had had fixed residences, at least for a time. All this is absolutely certain, while the formal statement, cited above, is not to be explained away by saying that the writer of the Relation of 1656 was misinformed. It was Chaumonot himself who met and instructed these Hurons of *Contarea*, prisoners among the Onondagas, the same who, in 1642, had evangelized the village of St. Jean-Baptiste among the Hurons.

But on the other hand (to put in the strongest terms the weightiest objection), it seems incredible, if *Contarea*, had had a

separate existence, and could have been termed, as we have seen above, "le principal boulevard du pays," that it should never have been deemed worthy of mention save in the few passages quoted. The Fathers would certainly have paid it a visit, else they would have left some record of their reasons for not going there.

How thoroughly the country was canvassed in the interests of religion will appear from the following extract taken from the Relation of 1640 (p. 61, 2 col., p. 62, 1 col.), which gives us at the same time an idea of how the Christian names, so to speak, of the Indian villages originated. The Fathers parcelled out their work, allotting to each band of missionaries its field of labour: "On auoit fait pendant l'Esté vne ronde presque par tout,* pour pouruoir au plus pressé, et prendre quelque cognoissance de la disposition des esprits. Dans cette course on donna le nom de quelque Sainct à tous les bourgs et villages qu'on rencontra, ce qui depuis dans les missions d'hyuer a esté acheué, dans la pensée que si iamais Dieu donnoit benediction à nos petits trauaux, et que l'on vint à dresser vne Eglise ou Chapelle en ces lieux, elles seroient erigées en l'honneur du Sainct dont on imposoit le nom.

"En suite nous auons eu le moyen de faire le denombrement non seulement des bourgs, et bourgades, mais aussi des cabanes, des feux, et mesme à peu près des personnes de tout le pays, n'y ayant autre moyen de prescher l'Evangile en ces contrées qu'au foyer de chaque famille, dont on a tasché de n'obmettre pas vne. Il se trouue dans ces cinq missions [the fifth was that of the Tobacco Nation] trente-deux tant bourgs que bourgades, qui comprennent en tout enuiron sept cens cabanes, de feux enuiron deux mille, et enuiron douze mille personnes."

In 1641 two new missions were added, one Huron, the other Algonquin, and the Fathers were able to say (Rel. 1641, p. 60, 2 col.): "Nous voila donc incontinent après distribuez en sept missions, où on a presché et publié le Royaume de Dieu à seize ou dix-sept mille Barbares de diuerses nations. Il n'y a eu bourg ny bourgade, cabane ny feu *où on a pû aborder*, où on ne se soit acquitté de sa fonction, etc."

The work here described seems to have been very painstaking and thorough, and whether this census was absolutely correct or not matters little: one thing is certain, no "bourg" was overlooked since the missionaries affirm that they endeavored to omit not even one family.

A seemingly well warranted conclusion from what precedes would be that *Contarea*, mentioned four or five years previously

*"Almost everywhere." Consequently some places were not visited.

in the Rel. 1636 (p. 111, 2 col.) as sufficiently important to give a feast to the whole country-side, a kind of barbecue, with its thirty great kettles hung high, in which were stewing twenty stags and four bears, and the *Kontarea* of 1642, which is described as "le principal bouleuard du Païs," must have figured somewhere in this census.

In other words, if not appearing in the enumeration of the great Huron villages under its Indian appellation, *Contarea* must have been mentioned under its Christian name.

All the great towns or important centres rejoiced in a twofold appellation: *Ihonatiria* or St. Joseph I.; *Ossossanë* or La Conception; *Scanonaenrat* or St. Michel; *Taenhatentaron* or St. Ignace I.; *Teanaostaiaë* or St. Joseph II. One important town alone, which was palisaded and near a lake, has to go abegging for an Indian name. Similarly, *Contarea*, the principal bulwark of the country, whose very name suggests the proximity to some lake or lakes, is in equal penury for a Christian equivalent. Nothing more natural, then, than to assume that *Contarea* was the Indian name for St. Jean-Baptiste, and that St. Jean-Baptiste was the Christian name for *Contarea*. Father Martin was of this opinion.

The strongest reason which militates against this conclusion, and I think it will be found unanswerable, is drawn from the statement made in the Rel. 1658 (p. 10, 1 col.), concerning the captive Hurons of *Contarea*, when taken in conjunction with a hitherto unexplained event recorded in Rel. 1644 (p. 69, 1 col.). This event was nothing less than the complete wiping out by the Iroquois of a Huron village, whose name is not given, but which was remarkable especially for its impiety.

The date of this occurrence is important and not easy to determine off-hand. The account, as I said, is contained in Rel. 1644 (p. 69, 1 col.), and begins with these words: "Scarcely had I completed the preceding Relation when, etc." This Relation is prefaced by two letters, the first of which is by Fr. Bartholomew Vimont, Quebec, Sept. 1, 1644, setting forth that as the first copy of the Relation "of last year" coming from the Huron Mission had fallen into the hands of the Iroquois, and that as the second had reached Quebec too late to catch the last ships sailing for France, he sends "this year" (1644) the Relation of "last year" (1643), together with a fresh letter (of 1644) from the same Mission. This explains why in the Relation 1643, as printed, there is no separate account of what took place among the Hurons that year. The real Relation of the Huron Mission for 1643 is embodied in the printed Relation of 1644, from p. 68

to page 105; while what follows, in the form of a letter, dated March 31, 1644, is all that we have from the Huron Mission in the latter year.

The second prefatory letter (p. 68) from Fr. Jérôme Lalemant, dated Sept. 21, 1643, is the real opening of the Huron Relation of that year, and the title is given correctly between the two prefatory letters: "Depuis le mois de Ivin, 1642, iusques av mois de Ivin de l'année 1643." So that "Scarcely had I completed the preceding Relation" should be made to read "Scarcely had I completed the Relation of 1642." The date of the latter was June 10 (Rel. 1642, p. 55). It will be remembered that it was in this Relation (1642, p. 74, 1 col.) that the false alarm of an attack on *Contarea*, in the winter of 1641-1642, is mentioned. The alarm turned out to be well grounded, for *Contarea* was utterly destroyed soon after the date of the Relation of 1642, that is, after June 10 of that year.

Now that we have ascertained the correct date of the event, June or July, 1642, let us see what the Relations have to say of the nameless town, in which no one can fail to recognize, from the character given of the inhabitants, the ill-fated *Contarea*.

Rel. 1644, p. 69, 1 col. (but in reality Relation of 1643): "A peine auois-ie terminé la precedente Relation, qu'vne troupe de barbares Iroquois, ayant surpris vne de nos bourgades frontieres, n'y pardonna à aucun sexe, non pas mesme aux enfans, et reduisit le tout en feu, à la reserue d'vne vingtaine de personnes, qui trouuant iour au milieu de ces flammes et des fléches ennemies, nous vint apprendre en mesme temps leur ruine, que la venuë de cet orage, qui disparut auant le leuer du soleil. C'estoit le bourg le plus impie et le plus reuolté contre les veritez de la foy de toutes ces contrées, et qui plus d'vne fois auoit dit aux Peres qui les alloient instruire, que si tant est qu'il y eust vn Dieu vengeur des crimes, ils le défioient de leur faire sentir son courroux, et qu'à moins que cela ils refusoient de recognoistre son pouuoir."

This explains fully what is said in Rel. 1656, that the Huron Captives from the village of *Contarea* had never been instructed as they entertained an intense aversion for the faith, and establishes as a fact the separate existence of *Contarea* as a village. Nowhere, in fact, in the Relations do I find mention of *Contarea* as still existing after the subversion of the nameless town recorded in Rel. 1644 (or correctly 1643); while the town of St. Jean-Baptiste is expressly mentioned in the same relation, page 99, 2 col., and again on page 101, 2 col., and a still more formal mention occurs in Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.: "Des sept Eglises que nous auons icy, il y en a six à demeure [with residences, I suppose].

La premiere en nostre Maison de saincte Marie, les cinq autres dans les cinq principales bourgades des Hurons: de la Conception, de sainct Ioseph, de sainct Michel, de sainct Ignace et de sainct Iean Baptiste, etc." Nothing consequently can be clearer than that the town of *Contarea* was indeed quite distinct from St. Jean-Baptiste or *Cahiagué*.

From Ihonatiria to Contarea.

What now remains is to ascertain as well as we can the position of *Contarea*.

Contarea, the form used by the Relation of 1656, means, as we have seen, "at the little lake." The only small lakes sufficiently removed from *Ihonatiria* to be a day's journey distant are Little Lake near Barrie and Bass Lake near Price's Corners. A site near the former seems to be excluded by the fact so clearly stated that *Teanaostaiaë* was the last Huron village on the way to the Neutral Nation. The only alternative left would be the vicinity of Bass Lake; or perhaps Couchiching itself might have been styled Little Lake, (as it was by Champlain) with reference to the larger body of water of Lake Simcoe. In any case, everything would seem to point to a more easterly position than St. Jean-Baptiste.

Let us turn now to something more positive which I have already quoted, but incidentally. Brébeuf is the author of the Huron Relation of 1636, which is dated from *Ihonatiria*, July 16 of that year (R. 1636, p. 139, 2 col.). On page 94, 2 col., of the Relation in question he writes: "It would be quite superfluous to mention the danger threatening us on the part of our enemies, suffice it to say that on the thirteenth of this month they killed twelve of our Hurons near the village of *Contarea*, which is but one day's journey from us," that is *Ihonatiria*.

What the missionaries looked upon as one day's journey we may gather from a passage in Rel. 1641 (p. 71, 2 col.): "On chemine quatre ou cinq iournées, c'est-à-dire enuiron quarante lieuës." Were the journey made in four days ten leagues would be covered in one day: were it made in five, then eight leagues would be gone over. So that *Contarea* lay eight or ten leagues south-east of *Ihonatiria*.

In the Township of Oro three-quarters of a mile south of Bass Lake and about five miles and a quarter from the shores of Lake Couchiching, where Orillia now stands, there is an extensive village site which Mr. Andrew F. Hunter thus describes in his monograph on Oro (p. 25, No. 38):

"On the west half of lot 7, concession XIII. The late Donald Buchanan, sr., was the first settler here, many years ago, and in early years began to find evidences of aboriginal occupation. His son Donald is the present (1903) occupant of the farm, and another son, Frank Buchanan, has also paid close attention to the remains of the aborigines found here. Considerable remains of a town or village have been found, and, like the other sites hereabout, it was evidently connected with the fishery at the neighboring Bass Lake. The site was seven or eight acres altogether, on a raised plateau, which includes the present dwelling-house and farm buildings. In the garden of the original dwelling, beside a pond, there were thick deposits of ashes with relics and fragments. A few European beads and iron tomahawks have been found, but not in any great quantity. A few human bones have also been found. Dr. Bawtree of Penetanguishene made an archæological visit here in 1848, or earlier, and obtained pipes, etc. There is a group of artificial holes (probably empty caches or empty single graves) on the higher ground southward of the site, but on the same farm. In consequence of the proximity of Bass Lake, fish bones have been found in the debris at this site in great quantities. This is an important site, and I have concluded that it represents the earlier position of the "capital" of the Rock Nation of Hurons (Arendarronons), and was probably the town visited by Champlain and called *Cahiagué*. My reasons for this view will be found in the Introduction."

I am in perfect agreement with Mr. Hunter, inasmuch as he considers this the site of one of the great villages of the Arendaronons, but, of course, not that it was the spot where *Cahiagué* stood for the reasons given above; and much less could I bring myself to see in Bass Lake the Little Lake of Champlain, as Mr. Hunter does in his Introduction (p. 10). That the little lake of the great explorer, and the only little lake he mentions in this vicinity, was no other than Couchiching is placed beyond the shadow of doubt by the details Champlain himself gives: "[Nous] passames sur le bord d'vn petit lac, distant du dit village [*Cahiagué*] de trois lieuës, où il se fait de grandes pescheries de poisson, qu'ils conseruent pour l'hyuer. Il y a vn autre lac tout ioignant, qui a 26. lieuës de circuit, descendant dans le petit par vn endroit où se fait la grande pesche du dit poisson, par le moyen de quantité de pallissades, qui ferment presque le destroit, y laissant seulement de petites ouuertures où ils mettent leurs filets, où le poisson se prend, & ces deux lacs se deschargent dans la mer douce." (Œuvres IV., 254-910.) Which means that there was a large lake twenty-six leagues in circumference near a little one (tout ioign-

ant) and which flowed into the little lake (descendant dans le petit) at the fishing place at the narrows. Lines of stakes were so arranged as to leave in the flow at the narrows small apertures only, where the nets were set and the fish taken, and both these lakes emptied into Lake Huron.

There is nothing in all this applicable to Bass Lake and everything to Lake Couchiching.

While on this topic, it will not be out of place to add that the lake furthermost east, on Ducreux's map*, and north of L. Ouentaronius (L. Simcoe) can be no other than L. Couchiching. It surely ought not to be mistaken for Bass Lake for the reason that Bass Lake empties through North River into the same bay as the Coldwater and mingles with the waters of the latter at its very mouth, while no such lake nor river is marked on Ducreux's map. But the river which is marked makes the fifth principal stream, counting from the west, just as does the Severn, and the spacing between their outflows is similar.

Again, if we take in with the eye, on a modern map, the shape and proportions of the region bounded by L. Couchiching, the Severn and the Coldwater, and compare it with that included between the lake in debate, the river that carries its outflow, and the fourth stream (from the west) on Ducreux, its proportional expanse and configuration will be found to be very much the same. This is a matter of visual discernment in which I am confident no draughtsman could go astray.

Moreover, the trend of the long lake on Ducreux (out of all proportion greater than Bass Lake, were it marked on the map like Lacus Anaouites, its equal in size) is perceptibly north-east, and the river that receives its waters flows to the north-west and discharges at *Chionkiara*, a point much to the north of what might be called Coldwater Bay. And just as the Severn is a much more copious and ample stream than the other four rivers running northward through Huronia, so is the corresponding river of Ducreux's map marked with much greater width. Then, from the point of its outlet, the coast line of greater Matchedash Bay runs due north-west, leaving no room for any other outlet to the east. Why? because Ducreux was setting down the very last stream to the east.

Similarly, if we consider the eastern shore of L. Ouentaronius (Simcoe Lake) on Ducreux's map, we shall indeed find no room further east wherein to locate L. Couchiching if the one marked be not that lake, for the eastern shore swerves sharply towards the south-east.

*See Decreux, p. 6.

Now to offset all this the one only adverse reason would be that the cartographer, or more likely the engraver, has failed to outline the junction of the two lakes, an unpardonable oversight, but one readily accounted for by the long drawn out inscription of "S. I. Baptistæ" covering the ground, and which, as it were, bars the way.

I regret this long digression, and return with relief to the consideration of the site, the Buchanan Farm, west half lot 7, concession XIII., Oro. Brébeuf told us that *Contarea* was but one day's journey "de nous," which would mean either from *Ihonatiria*, whence he wrote, or the region of the Bear Nation, where the Fathers were then labouring. One day's journey was equivalent to eight or ten leagues. Now the Buchanan Farm lies exactly thirty miles from *Ihonatiria* and twenty-four from *Ossossané*, the capital of the Bear Country. Here, then, I mark *Contarea*, three-quarters of a mile south of Bass Lake and five miles and a quarter from the Couchiching shore line at Orillia.

VII.

ST. IGNACE I. OR TAENHATENTARON.

St. Joseph II. or Teanaostaiaë to St. Ignace I.

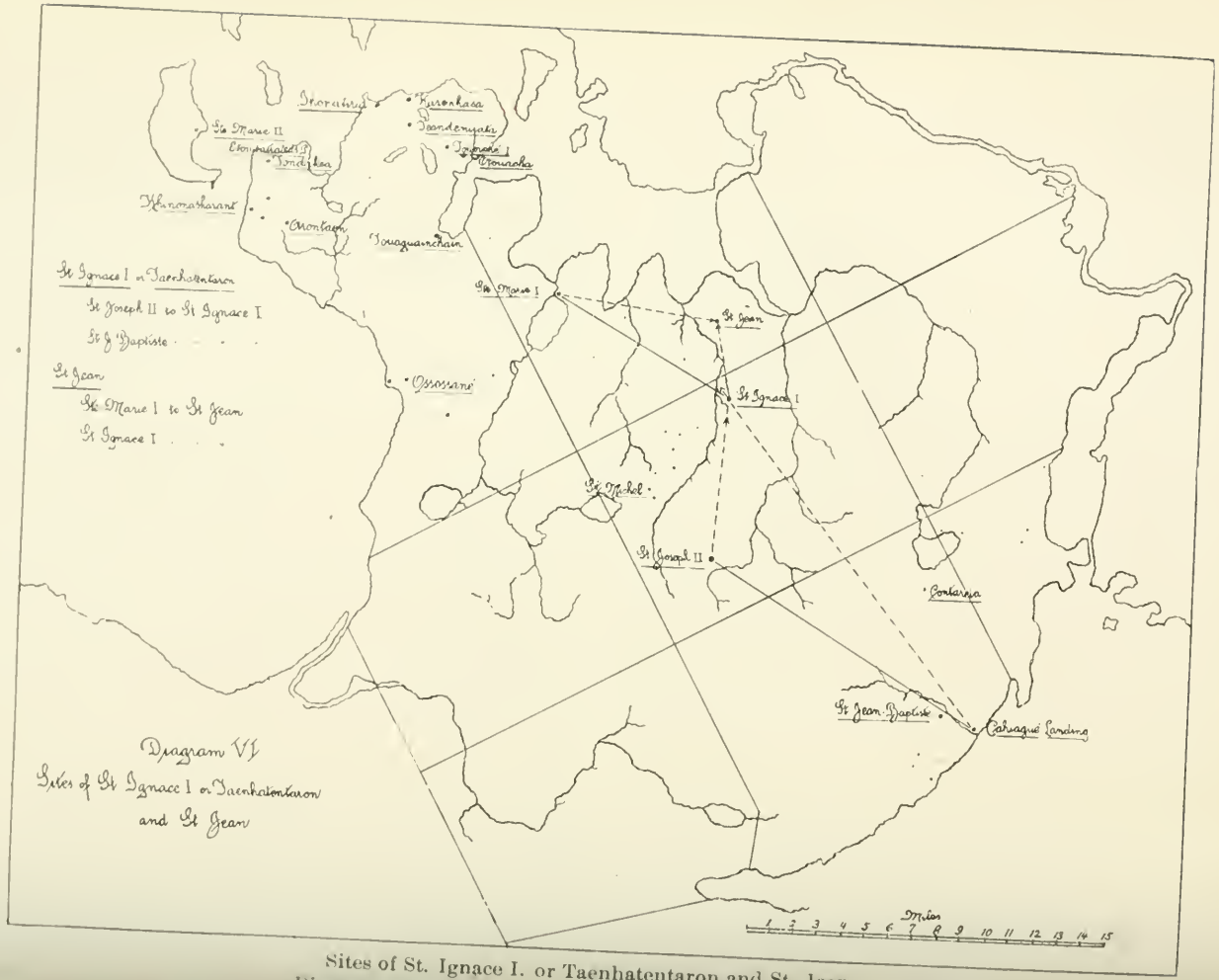
St. Jean-Baptiste to St. Ignace I.

ST. JEAN.

St. Jean quite distinct from St. Jean-Baptiste.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Jean.

St. Ignace I. to St Jean.



Sites of St. Ignace I. or Taenhatentaron and St. Jean.
Diagram VI. By Rev. Father A. E. Jones, S.J., Montreal.

VII.

ST. IGNACE I. OR TAENHATENTARON.

All writers on the subject seem to be agreed on one point with regard to Ducreux's inset map, and that is that its geography refers to a much earlier date than 1660. To say nothing of the total evacuation of Huronia in 1650, St. Joseph II. or *Teanaostaiaë*, which was destroyed July 4, 1648, is marked on it as still existing. St. Jean-Baptiste, which was abandoned towards the close of 1647, or very early in 1648, is also set down. *Contarea*, however, which was utterly ruined by the Iroquois soon after June 10, 1642, finds no place on the map, so I should say that this inset map delineates Huronia as it was during the years that elapsed between the summer of 1642 and that of 1648. But as St. Ignace appears on the map it must necessarily be the St. Ignace of that period, consequently St. Ignace I. or *Taenhatentaron*, whose removal took place not earlier than Feb., 1648, nor later than the middle of April of the same year.

A glance at the inset map shows this St. Ignace I. very distinctly marked on the east side of the third river, counting from the west, which is the present Sturgeon River. So that if the measures of distance given, when followed rigorously, should tend to displace it they should be shortened or lengthened a little so as to maintain it in its position as given by Ducreux.

St. Joseph II. or Teanaostaiaé to St. Ignace I.

It was about two leagues from St. Joseph II. or *Teanaostaiaé* to St. Ignace I. or *Taenhatentaron*: "Le 30 de Nouembre, iour de saint André, vn de nos Peres estant allé au Bourg de *Taenhatentaron*, que nous auons surnommé de sainct Ignace [I.], esloigné d'enuiron 2. lieuës de celuy de la Residence de sainct Ioseph [II.] il y baptiza vn ieune enfant, etc." (R. 1639, p. 74, 2 col.) At the date of the Relation, the Residence of St. Joseph was at the village of *Teanaostaiaé*, otherwise St. Joseph II. This is evident from the heading of the chapter on page 66 of the same Relation.

St. Jean-Baptiste or Cahiagué to St. Ignace I.

Tacnhatentaron (St. Ignace I.) was, moreover, six leagues from St. Jean-Baptiste. Rel. 1644 (more correctly 1643), p. 99, at the opening of the chapter "De la Mission de Sainct Iean Baptiste aux Arendaronnons": "Le Pere Antoine Daniel a continué dans le soin de cette Mission, qui cette année a eu dans son ressort les bourgs de S. Iean Baptiste et de S. Ioachim, et vn troisiesme esloigné d'enuiron six lieuës, qui porte le nom de S. Ignace (I.)." The distance is taken from Fr. Daniel's headquarters, which that year were at St. Jean-Baptiste. This new departure was spoken of already in 1640 (p. 90, 2 col.): "Cette année nous estant trouuez assez forts pour cette entreprise, nous y auons commencé vne mission, qui a eu dans son ressort trois bourgs: de S. Iean Baptiste, de S. Ioachim, et de Saincte Elizabeth. Les Peres Antoine Daniel et Simon le Moine en ont eu le soin. Ils firent leur premiere demeure et la plus ordinaire dans le bourg plus peuplé de S. Iean Baptiste, y ayant plus à trauailler."

It will be remarked that both these converging distances are given as "about two leagues," "about six leagues," "enuiron deux lieuës," "enuiron six lieuës," and not rigorously, two or six.

Taking St. Joseph II. as centre for our radius of two leagues, or six miles, we find that the arc strikes the Sturgeon River at lot 21, concession VII., Medonte. And with a radius of six leagues, having for centre the landing of St. Jean-Baptiste, the arc described intersects the Sturgeon River on lot 24, concession VIII., Medonte, leaving a distance of about a mile and a half between the points where the two arcs intersect the stream. A farm exactly half way between these points is thus catalogued by Mr. Andrew F. Hunter: "On the east half of lot 22, concession 8 (Medonte). Wm. Greatrix. This site is beside a stream that flows into the Sturgeon River, and appears to have been that of a village of some importance. Iron tomahawks and other relics have been found at it." (Sites of Medonte, 1902, p. 88, No. 42.)

This site stands seventeen and a quarter miles from St. Jean-Baptiste landing, and six and three-quarters from St. Joseph II. or *Teanaostaiaé*, which tallies well with the distance given, of about two and about six leagues respectively.

ST. JEAN.

This village appears to have had no Indian name, at least there is none identified with it in the Relations. Ducreux places

his "S. Joannis" east of Sturgeon River and not very far from its mouth. This assures us of the direction in which it lay with regard to Ste. Marie I.

St. Jean was a village quite distinct from St. Jean-Baptiste. This assertion may seem altogether superfluous. However, the compiler of the general index to the three volumes of the Quebec edition of the Relations omits all mention of St. Jean, and on page 38 of the same index refers to St. Jean-Baptiste what is said of St. Jean on pages 70, 72, of Rel. 1640.

Chapter V., however, of this Relation (p. 70) treats of the Mission of "Ste. Marie aux Ataronchronons," and we are there told that the villages comprised in its territory were: Ste. Anne, St. Louis, St. Denis and St. Jean. In the same Relation, Chapter IX., p. 90, 1 col., the heading informs us that what is therein to be touched upon relates to the "Mission of St. Jean Baptiste aux Arendaronons," and that the villages included in its circumscription were (p. 90, 2 col.): St. Jean-Baptiste, St. Joachim and Ste. Elizabeth. Other proofs might be drawn from the Relations, but the one given is quite sufficient, it is clear and conclusive.

Ducreux's map is in full agreement with the above. On it we find "S. Joannis" marked not far from the mouth of the stream which now bears the name of Sturgeon River, and to the east of it, while his "S. J. Baptistæ" is marked near what is now Lake Simcoe.

St. Marie I. to St. Jean.

St. Jean was situated two "good leagues" from Ste. Marie I. The passage from which this inference is drawn is to be found (p. 72, 2 col.) towards the close of Chapter V., Rel. 1640. The whole chapter is taken up with the recital of what occurred that year within the limits of the mission of "Ste. Marie aux Ataronchronons." The last paragraph runs as follows: "A ce propos ie raconteray vne chose qui nous estonna il y a quelques iours [consequently just before the closing of the Relation]. Le Pere Pierre Pijart estant en dispute dans le bourg de sainct Iean auec vn viéux Magicien du pays, ce barbare s'estant mis en colere, le menace que nous pouuions bien nous resoudre à mourir, et que desia Echon (c'est le Pere de Brebeuf) estoit frappé de maladie. Le Pere Pijart se mocque de ce vieillard, n'y ayant pas trois heures qu'il auoit laissé le Pere de Brebeuf à la maison de sainct Ioseph en fort bonne santé. Le Magicien luy repart, tu verras si ie suis menteur, ie t'en ay assez dit. En effect le Pere Pijart s'en estant

retourné le mesme iour à S. Ioseph, esloigné de deux bonnes lieuës, trouue le Pere de Brebeuf attaqué d'vne grosse fieure, d'vn mal de cœur et mal de teste, et dans tous les symptomes d'vne grande maladie; au moment que le Magicien en auoit porté la parole, aucun Sauuage n'en auoit esté aduerty, etc."

From this I conclude that there were "two good leagues" from St. Jean to Ste. Marie I.

In the above quoted paragraph a distance of "deux bonnes lieuës" is given. Two places are mentioned which stood at that distance one from the other. One is called "le bourg S. Iean," the other "la maison de sainct Ioseph." It would not be difficult, though it would be a waste of time, to adduce further proofs to show that this St. Jean was not St. Jean-Baptiste, for every time it is mentioned in this chapter it is mentioned as belonging to the Mission of "Ste. Marie aux Ataronchronons," while what occurred of interest at St. Jean-Baptiste during this same year, 1640, is rehearsed in Chapter IX. (p. 90), which deals exclusively with the Mission "aux Arendaronons;" and what occurred at St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé*, before its residence was removed to Ste. Marie I., is detailed in Chapter VI. (p. 73).

But the main difficulty centres round the expression "la maison de sainct Ioseph," which I contend was used in this instance by the writer to denote the Fathers' Residence or house at Ste. Marie I.

The only other place it could possibly designate at that date, 1640, was St. Joseph II. of *Teanaostaiaé*. Now what were the facts as set forth in the Relations and other records?

1. That as late as 1639 the missionaries were still divided into two separate communities or permanent residences. Rel. 1640. p. 63, 1 col.: "I'ecriuois l'an passé que nous auions deux Residences dedans le pays des Hurons, l'vne de S. Ioseph à *Teanansteixé* (sic, for *Teanaustayé*), l'autre de la Conception à *Ossossarie* (sic, for *Ossossané*)."

2. That during the summer of 1639 the community or residence of *Ossossané* was transferred to Ste. Marie I., and in the spring of 1640 the community or residence of St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé* was likewise transferred to Ste. Marie I. After describing the new "residence fixe de saincte Marie" (see heading of the chapter), the writer proceeds to say, Rel. 1640. p. 63, 2 col.: "Nous commençasmes dés l'Esté passé à nous y establir, et sur le milieu de l'Automne nous y transportâmes la residence que nous auions à *Ossossarie*, ayant differé d'y reünir pareillement celle de

sainct Ioseph (i.e., de *Teanaostaiaé*), mais dés le commencement du Printemps l'insolence des Sauuages nous a obligés de le faire bien plus tost que d'ailleurs nous n'auions resolu. Et ainsi nous n'auons maintenant dans tout le pays qu'vne seule maison, qui sera ferme et stable, etc."

3. That the name of Ste. Marie was given to this new residence or community house, and that the church which the missionaries purposed to build or had already commenced building adjoining the house was to be called St. Joseph, Rel. 1640, p. 64, 1 col.: "Nous auons donné à cette nouuelle maison le nom de saincte Marie, ou de Nostre Dame de la Conception. . . . . Au moins pretendons nous doresnauant cette consolation qu'autant de fois qu'on parlera de la principale demeure de cette mission des Hurons, la nommant du nom de saincte Marie, ce soient autant d'hommages qui luy seront rendus de ce que nous luy sommes et tenons d'elle, et de ce que nous luy voulons estre à iamais; ioinct que sainct Ioseph ayant esté choisi pour le patron de ce pays, et en suite la premiere et principale Eglise qui se bastira dans les Hurons luy estant destinée, nous n'auons pas deu prendre d'autre protectrice de nostre maison que la saincte Vierge son espouse, pour ne pas separer ceux que Dieu a liez si estroitement."

4. That the new residence of the missionaries was about three leagues from *Ossossarié*, the dwelling place of Joseph Chihouatenhoua. See same Relation, 1640, p. 103, 1 col.: "Dimanche dernier il (Joseph C.) estoit venu en nostre maison, esloignée maintenant [i.e. since it was removed to Ste. Marie] de la sienne d'enuiron trois lieuës;" and p. 78, 2 col.: "Les cabanes de nos Chrestiens sont, dans ce bourg de la Conception [otherwise *Ossossané*], les plus affligées de la maladie: outre vne seule de Ioseph Chihouatenhoua, etc."

5. That, on the other hand, St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé* was five or six leagues distant from *Ossossané*. See extract from Father François du Peron's letter already quoted under the heading of *Teanaostaiaé*.

6. In the passage we are discussing (Rel. 1640, p .72, 2 col.), it was Father de Brébeuf who was said to be stricken with a sudden sickness, and it is true that on page 75, 1 col. (always of the same Relation), he is spoken of as the superior of the Residence of St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé*; but we are informed at the close of that Chapter VI. that subsequently the missionaries were expelled from the villages of this mission, beginning by St. Michel and St. Ignace, and though afterwards they managed to resume their missionary visits to them, there was no question of anything like a permanent residence being reestablished therein that year.

Rel. 1640, p. 78, 1 col.: "Ces deux bourgs ont esté les premiers qui nous furent solennellement interdits par les Capitaines et Anciens, qui prirent pour pretexte que quelques-vns de leurs ieunes gens auoient dessein sur nos vies; il fallut interrompre pour quelque temps, mais depuis peu nous auons trouué le moyen de reprendre le cours de nos visites, les esprits s'estans aucunement appaisez."

7. Though the trouble first began at the two villages above mentioned, it culminated in the outrageous treatment of the missionaries at St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé*, and in the complete demolition of their missionary residence there. The summary given of these proceedings serves as a kind of introduction to the Chapter, which merely relates the labours of the Fathers previous to their departure. Rel. 1640, p. 73, 1 col.: "Il est bien difficile de viure en paix parmy vne iuenesse barbare, altiere de son naturel, et d'ailleurs aigrie par les mauuais bruits qui courent incessamment de nous. Nos Peres l'ont esprouué dans le bourg de S. Ioseph, car c'est là que les pierres ont volé sur nos testes iusques au fond de nostre cabane; c'est là que les croix ont esté abbattuës et arrachées, les haches et les tisons leuez sur nous . . . . et mesme quelques Capitaines des plus considerables voyant la ieunesse desia dans la fureur et les armes en main, l'ont excitée à faire pis qu'elle ne faisoit, ... ont commandé qu'on eust au plus tost à demolir nostre cabane, et la mettre par terre, adioustant que quand mesme on nous massacreroit, nous n'aurions que selon nos merites, etc."

All the facts, not already given elsewhere, bearing favourably or unfavourably on the point under discussion, are summed up in these seven paragraphs.

The Relation of 1640 was closed on May 27 (Rel. 1640, p. 53, 1 col.). The incident related in connection with Father de Brébeuf's sickness occurred a few days before ("il y a quelques iours"). But the Residence of St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé* was transferred in the beginning of the spring ("au commencement du Printemps"), the community house there having been totally destroyed (Rel. 1640, p. 73, 1 col.). Therefore the "maison de sainct Ioseph" mentioned in the narrative does not refer to St. Joseph of *Teanaostaiaé*.

If not to *Teanaostaiaé*, to what other place does the expression "Maison de sainct Ioseph" refer?

It can only possibly refer to the new establishment at Ste. Marie I. The term, as we have seen, occurs on p. 72, 2 col., of R. 1640, and on page 63, 2 col., of the same Relation, as we have also seen, it is clearly stated "et ainsi nous n'avons maintenant

dans tout le pays qu'vne seule maison, qui sera ferme et stable," and a few lines above we read in the heading of Chapter IV., "De la residence fixe de saincte Marie," while the description given of its site is unmistakable.

Chapter IV. (p. 63) deals with the Residence of Ste. Marie, and the following, Chapter V., (p. 70), deals with "La mission de saincte Marie aux Ataronchronons," and in the opening lines the villages dependent on it are enumerated: "Cette mission de saincte Marie ne porte pas seulement la qualité de Residence, mais encore de Mission, comme ayant quatre bourgs dependans du soin et de la culture de ceux qui y font leur demeure. Ces quatre bourgs sont saincte Anne, S. Louys, S. Denys et S. Iean, le nombre des âmes peut arriver à quatorze cens." And two pages further on in the same chapter (p. 72, 2 col.) occurs the passage recording the encounter of Father Pijart with the magician, and Father de Brébeuf's strange sickness. Now, as nothing is related in this chapter save what concerns Ste. Marie I., the mission centre, and its dependencies, the "maison de sainct Ioseph" must be found among them. On the other hand, Father Pijart had set out from this "mission de sainct Ioseph," where less than three hours previously he had left Father de Brébeuf in good health, and he was back there the same day when he found him sick. Presumably, therefore, for one reason or another the mission centre of Ste. Marie I. was called on this occasion "La Maison de Sainct Ioseph."

But what occasioned this misnomer? Before all it must be remembered that it was a time of transition, when places and names were being changed, very naturally for a time there would be some slips made. Father Jérôme Lalemant, the author of the Huron Relation of 1640, receiving Father Pierre Pijart's contribution, embodied it in his own account without revision; and in it "La maison de Ste. Marie" is called "La maison de St. Joseph," mistaking the name of the Church for the house, just as one would say inaccurately "the College of the Gesù, Montreal," instead of saying the "Church of the Gesù" and "St. Mary's College," both forming one establishment and being under one and the same administration.

The project of building a church then under way, to be dedicated to St. Joseph, was eventually carried out. Of this we have positive proof, not only in the Relation of 1642, but in a most precious document still preserved in St. Mary's College, Montreal. It is nothing less than the original rescript or brief of Pope Urbain VIII., dated Feb. 18, 1644, granting special spiritual favours to those who, after approaching the Sacraments, should

on the feast of St. Joseph visit the little chapel built at Ste. Marie, "qui ecclesiam Presbiterorum Societatis Jesus Residentiæ S. Mariæ Virginis, nullius Diœcesis, Provinciæ Huronum Novæ Franciæ, die festo S. Josephi, a primis vesperis usque ad occasum solis festi hujusce, singulis annis devote visitaverint, etc."

There is no other possible solution than the one I have suggested, and in whatever light we consider the difficulty one only conclusion can be reached, and that is that Ste. Marie and its church in this case were meant when the expression "la maison de St. Ioseph" was used. It follows that St. Jean stood at a distance from Ste. Marie I. of "two good leagues," say a little over six and a half miles.

St. Ignace I. to St. Jean.

St. Jean was one league from St. Ignace I. This distance given may be found in Rel. 1642, p. 81, 2 col. Astiskoua, a chief from *Teanaostaiaé*, in answer to an invitation, repaired to the Residence of Ste. Marie I. An inward power which he apparently was unable to overcome, preventing his entering the chapel: "Il sort donc de la Maison sans dire mot. Apres trois lieuës ou enuiron de chemin, il fait paroistre ce qu'il est: il entre furieux dans les bourgs de Sainct Iean et de Sainct Ignace, enfonce les Cabanes, brise les portes, etc."

The whole distance from Ste. Marie I. to St. Ignace I. (not removed to its second site until 1648), passing through St. Jean, is here set down as three leagues or about. Ste. Marie I. to St. Jean was "deux bonnes lieuës," that is a little over six miles, so St. Jean lay one league or three miles from St. Ignace I. The arcs of two coordinates intersect on lot 6, concession X., Tay. "Passing to the high ground," says Mr. Andrew Hunter, "east of Sturgeon River, one finds the most northerly site of the group on the land of Frank Joseph, the west half of lot 6, concession X. (Tay). Here on a patch of ground, cultivated only during the past two seasons, they have found stone axes, an iron tomahawk, a tobacco pipe and some fragments of deer bones." (Sites in Tay, 1900, p. 34, No. 37.)

VIII.

VILLAGES OF THE MISSION OF STE. MARIE I.

ST. FRANÇOIS-XAVIER.

Ste. Marie I. to St. François-Xavier.

Direction from Ste. Marie I.

STE. ANNE OR KAONTIA.

Ste. Marie I. to Ste. Anne.

ST. DENIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Direction from Ste. Marie I.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Louis.

ST. IGNACE II.

Configuration of the Ground.

Correct distance from St. Louis and from Ste. Marie I.

Direction from Ste. Marie I. (Old Fort).

An Untenable Theory.

The French League of the Relations.

Christophe Regnaut's Letter.

VIII.

VILLAGES OF THE MISSION OF STE. MARIE I.— ST. FRANÇOIS-XAVIER.

One league and a half from Ste. Marie I. Without being positive, I am inclined to think that the following passage bears reference to St. François-Xavier. It occurs in Chapter II., "De la Maison et Mission de saincte Marie," Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col.: "Le soin de la Mission qui porte le nom de cette Residence, et qui comprend les bourgades les plus voisines est escheuë en partage au P. Pierre Piiart. Comme le nombre des Chrestiens n'y est pas si considerable, que nous ayons iugé à propos de leur bastir vne Chapelle dans leurs bourgs, c'est en cette Maison qu'ils se rendent les Festes et Dimanches pour y faire leurs deuotions. Vn iour d'hyuer que les vents estoient déchaisnez, que l'air estoit remply de neiges, d'orages et tempestes, le Pere reprit vn de ses Neophytes d'estre venu d'vne lieuë et demie, par vne baye d'vn lac glacé, où plusieurs y demeurent quelquefois morts de froid, ou enfoncez dans les eaux, sous le plancher qui leur est infidele."

The "lac glacé" would be Mud Lake, and the bay, its northwestern end, across which one going from St. François-Xavier to Ste. Marie I. would naturally strike as a short cut to his destination.

Compare, now, this passage with another in Chapter V., "De la Mission de saincte Marie aux Ataronchronons," Rel. 1640, p. 71, 1 col.; "Il y a quelques iours qu'vn ieune homme de sainct François Xauier entra de grand matin dedans nostre cabane; . . . nous luy demandons son nom, d'où il est, et quels sont ses parens, pour les aller querir . . . toutesfois vn de nos Peres part en haste pour aller querir ses parens . . . . à peine auoit-il trauersé la moitié de la largeur du lac, dont les glaces estoient encore assez fermes, qu'il rencontra cà et là quelques Sauuages . . . . il dit à celuy qui estoit le plus proche, qu'vn tel ieune homme du bourg prochain estoit bien malade dedans nostre maison, etc."

In this second extract, the name of the village is mentioned, but the distance to Ste. Marie I. is omitted. It proves, however, to a certainty that the ordinary route in winter from St. François-Xavier to Ste. Marie I. was across Mud Lake. Though there is no peremptory proof that the two passages refer to the same

village, the accompanying circumstances all point to that conclusion. This is why St. François-Xavier is marked on the present map one league and a half from Ste. Marie I. In 1642 (p. 61, 1 col.) this village was attached to the mission centre of Ste. Marie. Fr. P. Pijart had charge of it and of Ste. Anne, while St. Louis and St. Denis were confided to Fr. Chastelain.

In the Township of Tiny there is a site thus catalogued by Mr. Andrew Hunter: "Pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., indicating another small village, have been found on lot 93, concession II., Zachariah Casselman, owner. An iron collar and small chain, very much rusted, were once ploughed up at the site." (Sites in Tiny, p. 40, No. 43.) It is a little over a league and a half, that is to say nearly five miles from Ste. Marie I., and the straight line drawn from it to Ste. Marie I. passes over the northern part of Lake Isiargui or Mud Lake. Its position, consequently, answers well to the conditions required by the extracts given above from the Relations, and tallies well with the site of "S. Xauerij" on Ducreux's map.

STE. ANNE OR KAŌTIA (I.E. KAONTIA).

It is not identified with any Indian name in the Relations, but occupied the spot where *Kaōtio* is marked on Ducreux's map. As a mission village, it was, together with St. Louis, St. Denis and St. Jean, dependent on the mission centre of Ste. Marie I.: Rel. 1640, p. 70, 1 col.: "Cette Maison de saincte Marie ne porte pas seulement la qualité de Residence, mais encore de Mission, comme ayant quatre bourgs dependans du soin et de la culture de ceux qui y font leur demeure. Ces quatre bourgs sont saincte Anne, S. Louys, S. Denys, et S. Iean, le nombre des âmes peut arriuer à quatorze cens."

It was one league from Ste. Marie I. Ste. Anne was the first village stricken with the contagion in 1640 (Ib. 70, 1 col.): "Le bourg de saincte Anne fut le premier qui nous donna de l'exercice, ayant esté tout le premier affligé de la maladie." How this sickness was carried to Ste. Anne is explained on page 54, 2 col. An Indian coming up from Quebec had caught the smallpox from the Algonquins. He landed at Ste. Marie, whence he was carried to his village, a league away. Those of his own cabin contracted the disease, and it spread from house to house and from village to village: "Ce fut au retour du voyage que les Hurons auoient fait à Kébec, qu'elle se mit dedans le pays, nos Hurons en remontant icy haut, s'estans inconsiderément meslez auec les Algonquins qu'ils recontrerent par le chemin, dont la pluspart estoient

infectez de la petite verole. Le premier Huron qui l'apporta vint aborder au pied de nostre maison, nouuellement bastie sur le bord d'vn lac, d'où estant porté à son bourg, éloigné de nous enuiron vne lieuë, il en mourut incontinent apres. Sans estre grand prophete, on pouuoit s'asseurer que le mal seroit bien tost respandu par toutes ces contrées; car les Hurons, quelque peste ou contagion qu'ils ayent, viuent au milieu de leurs malades, dans la mesme indifference et communication de toutes choses que si on estoit en pleine santé; en effet dans peu de iours, quasi tous ceux de la cabane du defunt se trouuerent infectez, puis le mal se respandit de maison en maison, de bourg en bourg, et enfin se trouua dissipé par tout le pays." The village of this Indian was evidently Ste. Anne, for it was there that the sickness first began, and this village was about a league from Ste. Marie I.

In 1640, as we have seen, Ste. Anne was grouped with St. Denis, St. Louis and St. Jean to form the mission of Ste. Marie I. (Ib. p. 70, 1 col.). In 1642 (p. 61, 1 col.), four villages still depended on Ste. Marie as on a mission centre, St. Louis, St. Denis, Ste. Anne; but St. Jean no longer figures in the list, being replaced by St. François-Xavier. These four villages, relatively to Ste. Marie I., are said by the Relation to be "pretty near," and consequently they were not far from eacn other (loc. cit.): "Cette maison de Saincte Marie porte aussi le titre de Mission, à raison de quatre Bourgs assez proches qui en sont dependans. Le Pere Pierre Chastelain en a cultiué deux, de sainct Loüis et de sainct Denys. Le Pere Pierre Pijart a eu le soin des deux autres, de saincte Anne et de sainct François Xauier."

Evidences of Huron occupancy occur on a farm in Tay Township at the proper distance from Ste. Marie I. It is thus noticed in Mr. Andrew Hunter's Sites in Tay (p. 26, No. 12): "On the east half of lot 9, concession III., there is a village site that shows some evidences of fortification. It is situated on the level top of a hill or spur of high ground, and was probably palisaded. Ashbeds are numerous, and there was a refuse heap or mound, in all of which the usual relics have been found. The lot is owned by J. D. Carscadden, Elliott's Corners, and occupied by the family of Sylvester Campbell, Midland."

The data are not sufficient to enable one to conclude with certainty that this was the site of Ste. Anne, still, as there are no other known sites at the correct distance, save those on the adjoining lot to the north, which were in all likelihood its dependencies, it is morally certain that the village of Ste. Anne stood on this spot, lot east half 9, concession III., Tay.

ST. DENYS.

This is the village "S. Dionisij" of Ducreux, which he places on his map to the east of the second river of Huronia, counting from the west, styled to-day Hogg River, but further from its mouth than his "S. Ludouici."

The data available are very scanty. It is mentioned in Relation 1640 (p. 70, 1 col.), as being one of the villages dependent on the mission centre of Ste. Marie I. together with Ste. Anne, St. Louis and St. Jean. On the same page 70, 2 col., taken collectively with the two last mentioned, it is said to be a little further away from Ste. Marie I. than was Ste. Anne, which, as we know, was one league distant, while St. Jean was "two good leagues" from Ste. Marie I.

In Relation 1642 (p. 61, 1 col.), it is again mentioned as one of four villages belonging to the mission of Ste. Marie I., but St. Jean is dropped from the list and St. François-Xavier added. St. Denys and St. Louis were allotted as missions to Father Chastelain, and Ste. Anne with St. François-Xavier to Father Pierre Pijart. St. Ignace II., which later on was a mission centre in the region of Ste. Marie II., was not yet in existence, since it was founded only in 1648.

There is not much to work upon, merely its position on Ducreux's inset map, and the fact that it lay a little further away than one league from Ste. Marie I.

At a distance of one league and two-thirds from the ruins of Ste. Marie I. in a south-easterly direction, and to the east of Hogg River, there is an Indian site described at considerable length by Mr. Andrew Hunter in his Sites in Tay, 1900, p. 31, No. 31. I subjoin a few passages, quite enough for our purpose: "The remains of a Huron village, the inhabitants of which appear to have used the same position for several years, have been found upon the west half of lot 3, concession V (Tay). The first settler on this farm, Robert Webb, came in 1865, and remained on it until about twelve years ago. As he was a close observer, besides having resided here so long, our information in regard to the site is fuller than in many other cases." Here follows a detailed account of the numerous Indian relics found by him and others. It is stated towards the end of the description that "the usual fragments of pottery and clam shells were to be seen. The ashbeds were most numerous at the head of a small ravine, the abrupt descent to which is about 30 feet; and here the inhabitants found their supply of fresh water in springs. Passing from this ravine

the ground rises gently through the field, which contains about 12 acres, but is not all covered with ashbeds, etc."

This to my mind was the site of St. Denys, though apodictical proofs are wanting.

ST. LOUIS.

This is the "S. Ludouici" of Ducreux, which he locates on the east side of the first stream to the east of the one on which Ste. Marie I. stands, lower down than St. Denys, and not far from its outflow into the bay. As this was the village at which Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were captured, it is very natural that we should be most anxious to determine very definitely its location.

We have authorities the most capable and reliable when there is question to determine its distance from Ste. Marie I., but unfortunately we have no co-ordinate. This, however, is the less to be regretted as, lying at so short a distance from an absolutely indisputable starting point, it is impossible to mistake the direction so clearly given by Ducreux.

Ste. Marie I. to St. Louis.

According to Rel. 1649, p. 11, 1 col., it was not more than one league from Ste. Marie I.: "Sur les neuf heures du matin, nous apperceûmes de nostre maison de Saincte Marie, le feu qui consumoit les cabanes de ce bourg, où l'ennemy entré victorieux auoit tout mis dans la desolation, iettant au milieu des flammes des vieillards, les malades, les enfans qui n'auoient pas pû sauuer et tous ceux qui estant trop blessez, n'eussent pas pû les suiure dans la captiuité. A la veuë de ces flammes et à la couleur de la fumée qui en sortoit, nous iugeasmes assez de ce qui en estoit, ce bourg de Sainct Louys n'estant pas esloigné de nous plus d'vne lieu."

St. Louis was a palisaded village. Rel. 1649, p. 10, 2 col.: "L'ennemy ne s'arreste pas là, il poursuit dedans sa victoire, et auant le Soleil leué il se presente en armes, pour attaquer le bourg de Sainct Louys, fortifié d'vne palissade assez bonne."

And rendered into English: "The enemy did not stop at this [the sacking of St. Ignace I.] but followed up their victory; and before sunrise their armed bands appeared before the village of St. Louis. Rel. 1649, p. 10, col. 2, line 44. . . . About nine in the forenoon from our residence of Ste. Marie [I.], we caught sight of the flames which were consuming the wigwams of that village. Id. p. 11, col. 1, line 10. . . . . On observing the flames and the colour of the smoke that rolled up from them, we formed a correct

enough idea of what was taking place: for the village of St. Louis was not more than a league distant from us." Id. p. 11, col. 1, l.19 et ss.

This expression "not more than a league," is that of a man who has not actually measured the distance, and who, in his estimate, does not wish to exaggerate. His meaning is clear, and would be equivalent to "about one league, but not more." This is the interpretation accepted by all authors who have touched upon the subject. Thus l'Abbé J. B. O. Ferland, formerly Professor of History at Laval University, and author of the "Cours d'Histoire du Canada," paraphrasing the passage, writes: "Le feu est mis aux cabanes, et bientôt une colonne de fumée, s'élevant au-dessus du bourg de Saint-Louis, avertit les habitants de Sainte-Marie, située à une lieue de là, que les Iroquois ont commencé leur œuvre de dévastation." (Op. cit. Quebec, 1882, vol. I., p. 374.)

Parkman interprets the expression, "n'estant pas esloigné de nous [at Ste. Marie I.] plus d'vne lieuë," and Bressani's two Italian miles in like manner: "At nine o'clock on the morning of the sixteenth of March, the priests [at Ste. Marie I.] saw a heavy smoke rising over the naked forest towards the south-east, about three miles distant. They looked at each other in dismay. 'The Iroquois! They are burning St. Louis!'" (The Jesuits in N. A., Boston, 1868, p. 378).

Bressani adds his testimony: "In fatti, il nemico non si fermo nel primo forte, se non quanto bisognaua per dar' ordine alla sicurezza de i prigioni, et di quelli, che restauano come in guarnigione per guardarli" (Breve Relatione, In Macerata, 1653, p. 109), E doppo se ne venne dritto à San Luigi . . . (Id. ib.) . . . Il fumo, che vedemmo dal luogo della nostra dimora, che non era piu de due miglia lontana, col suo colore, ci auuerti il primo di questo disastro, e poco doppo due ò tre fuggitiui" (Id. ib.).

"In fact the enemy tarried at the first fort (St. Ignace II.) only long enough to provide for the security of the prisoners and of such who were to remain as garrison to guard it. Thence they marched straight on St. Louis. . . . . The smoke which we perceived from where our dwelling stood, and which was not further off than two miles, together with its (peculiar) hue, was the first intimation we had of disaster, but soon two or three fugitives confirmed our fears."

Two Italian geographical miles would be equal to 3,704 metres, or some 400 metres in excess of two English statute miles. This would not be sufficient to reach the river at the spot where Ducreux has marked his St. Louis, but the measure given in the Relation of 1649, one league and not more, would overlap it a little,

while two miles and three-quarters would cover the distance between Ste. Marie I. and the west half of lot 11, concession VI., Tay. This lot is bisected by Hogg River, and lies in the same direction from Ste. Marie I. as does the "S. Ludouici" on Ducreux's map.

Mr. Andrew Hunter's Sites in Tay (p. 20, No. 8) contains a lengthy sketch of this site, from which I shall take a few excerpts: "Through the farm of Chas. E. Newton, Esq., the west half of lot 11, concession VI. [Tay], the Hogg River has cut a couloir or path in the old lake bed deposits to a depth varying from fifteen to twenty feet. In this part of its course the river makes a loop something like the letter U, which encloses an ideal spot for a village requiring means of defense.

"Hurons selected for one of their villages this plot of ground, containing four or five acres, in the bend of the river. This ground is covered with ashbeds and blackened soil, mixed with relics. The latter consisted of iron tomahawks, knives, pieces of metal probably cut out of worn-out brass kettles, and pottery fragments in endless quantities. . . . . What appears to have been "the village corn patch" occurs near the house of Wm. Bennett, on lot 10, and it may have extended as far north as the site itself, though the cultivated ground no longer shows any traces of the corn-hills."

It must not be thought, however, that this is the precise site of St. Louis as laid down by Ducreux. It is St. Louis fortified in dread of an attack, after the fall of St. Joseph II. in July, 1648, to which Bressani refers: "Haueua già il nemico preso due ò tre borghi nelle frontiere: gli altri s'erano assai fortificati" (op. cit. p. 108). "Two or three frontier towns were taken by the enemy; the others were fortified." The site of the village in previous less threatening years was, as Ducreux puts it, in the immediate neighborhood, but to the east of the river on what is now the north-east quarter of lot 10, concession VI., and extending northward and eastward into adjoining lots. "Its position," says Mr. Andrew Hunter, "is on a high terrace with low ground along the south. The remains have been found chiefly at the fronts of these two farms [those of Edward and Wilson Crooks] near the dwelling houses, etc.," and it is not without reason that he adds: "Its position agrees closely with that of the mission of St. Louis as marked on Ducreux's map." (Sites in Tay, No. 21, pp. 28, 29.)

ST. IGNACE II.

St. Ignace II. was the scene of the heroic sufferings of Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, and for this reason of all the sites in Huronia it has been the most anxiously sought for. We have no two co-ordinates wherewith to determine its position, but happily there are, apart from these, sufficient data to secure a result which, though less mathematical in form, is not less certain in its conclusions.

These conclusions, and the process leading to them, have been before the archæological public since 1903, and I have not yet noticed that any of the arguments have been invalidated. On the contrary, I have received a number of letters from eminent men, foremost in archæological research, who have spontaneously conveyed to me their approval. But, as I have had already the honour of saying, authorities in these matters have less weight than sound reasoning. My reasoning, sound or otherwise, is as follows:

East half lot 4, concession VII., Tay Township, is absolutely the only spot:—

1. Where the configuration of the ground tallies at all with the description of St. Ignace II., as given in the Relations and in Bressani, and
2. Which at the same time lies at the proper distance, and
3. In the right direction from Ste. Marie I. (the Old Fort).

1. Configuration of the Ground.

Relations. St. Ignace II. "was enclosed by a palisade of posts fifteen or sixteen feet high, and encircled by a deep depression (in the land), with which nature had powerfully fortified the place on three sides, leaving but a small space weaker than the other sides. It was through that part that the enemy, at early dawn, forced an entrance, but with such stealth and suddenness that he was master of the position before any attempt at defence was made, for the inhabitants were sound asleep, nor had they time to take in the situation. (Rel. 1649, p. 10, col. 2, l-10.)

So that as a place of defence, the site was not merely strong, but powerfully so, and those who visit the Campbell Farm, the lot in question, are immediately struck with its conformity to the foregoing description.

More meagre in detail as to the conformation of the ground, Bressani's narrative is stronger in expression as to its powers of resistance.

Plateau of St. Ignace II. from the north-east.

Bressani. "So stealthily did they [the Iroquois] make their way through the forests that at break of day, on March 16, without having so far betrayed their approach, they reached the gates of the first village of the Hurons, named St. Ignace. Both its site and the fortifications which we had made there rendered it impregnable, at least for savages. But as its inhabitants were taken unawares, while the bulk of their braves were abroad, some bent on ascertaining if the enemy had already taken the field, others to engage in the hunt, the Iroquois easily managed to approach under cover of darkness, and, at dawn, as we have said, to effect a breach while the inhabitants were still fast asleep." (Martin's Bressani, p. 252, line 11 et ss.; see also Clev. edit. of Relations, Vol. 39, p. 247).

To tally with this description, the site of St Ignace II. must have been on a commanding height, otherwise it could hardly be said to be impregnable. This is nowhere predicated of the position of St. Joseph II., though that village was perched on the brow of a very steep hill—a plateau or table-land—at least 250 feet above the valley of the Coldwater. St. Ignace II., in respect to its own site, must have possessed, to say no more, equal natural advantages; so that, when in quest of this village, all thought of finding it on low-lying ground is perforce precluded. Three of its sides, not all necessarily of equal dimensions, nor of equal strength, must be protected—powerfully protected,—by a naturally formed "fossé profond," whose steep acclivity must be scaled to reach the circumvallations; this talus to consist, not in a rising slope of a few feet, but, in the main, of one of fifties or hundreds; with a weak point, however,—the level plateau in the rear.

This fourth side weaker than the rest, but small in comparison with the extent of the three others, would require to be more carefully fortified by the palisade, a Nature had left it without defence. The work had been begun not only at the instigation of the Fathers, but French workmen had taken a leading part in the construction of the defences, as is implied by Bressani's words: "the fortifications which we had made there."—(Relations, Clev. edit. Vol. 39, p. 247.)

Brébeuf was present, and it was he who years before had given the Hurons practical lessons in fortifying Ossossané: "The Hurons" these are his words, "have remained very friendly to us, on account of the promptitude we showed in assisting them. We have told them also that henceforth they should make their forts square, and arrange their posts in straight lines; and by means of four little towers at the four corners, four Frenchmen

might easily with their arquebuses or muskets defend a whole village. They are greatly delighted with this advice, and have already begun to practice it at La Rochelle [i.e., Ossossané]. (Rel. 1636, p. 86, 1 col., Queb. edit., Clev. edit. Vol. 10, p. 53; Garnier's letter, 1638, to his father; Parkman, op. cit. Introd., footnote, p. XXIX.)

Even had Bressani remained silent on the point, it stands to reason that what had been done at Ossossané in 1636 would be repeated at St. Ignace II. in 1648-49, and on a much more elaborate scale. There was no great crisis in 1636; in 1648-49 there was question of preserving Huronia from impending ruin, and of saving not only the Hurons, but the missionaries as well from death, amidst the tortures of a slow fire, at the hands of the cruel invaders. All the other bulwarks of the country had either fallen or been abandoned as no longer tenable. So, St. Ignace II. was to be reared as an impregnable fortress to confront the enemy. No pains could have been spared, nor was any effort too great to effect the all-important object.

As for the expression made use of in the Relation 1649 (p. 10, 2 col.) "entourée . . . . d'vn fossé profond, dont la nature auoit puissamment fortifié ce lieu . . . . ." I fear I have not given it sufficient strength in my translation. "Deep ditch, or trench" is out of the question, when it is said that nature had *powerfully* fortified a place which was impregnable. "Excavation" is not less inappropriate and is suggestive of digging. "A deep depression in the land" conveys the sense of the phrase, but is not forcible enough. Parkman, combining the two ideas, that it was a deep "fossé," but not artificial, has rendered it by a stronger term and one more truthful to nature: "It was defended on three sides by a deep ravine," (The Jesuits in N. A., Boston, 1868, p. 379). But the historian, Ferland, gives probably the best paraphrase: "Il était protégé de trois côtés par de profondes ravines et environné d'une palissade de quinze à seize pieds de hauteur. Un seul point était accessible, et ce fut par là qu'à l'aube du jour l'ennemi fit ses approches."—(Op. jam cit. Vol. I., p. 373.)

That "fossé profond" should be rendered by "deep ravine," might seem a trifle extravagant were it not explicitly stated in the original documents that it was a *natural formation*. But all scruples may be thrust aside since "fossa," the Latin for our French "fossé," was used, in connection with the idea of a *natural fortification* of much vaster proportions by Cicero himself, than whom no writer was more judicious in the choice of words or more discriminating in the niceties of language.

Plateau of St. Ignace II. from the south-east.

Before quoting him, however, let me first give Ducreux's equivalent in Latin of the passage under consideration; the pity is that he gives no estimate of the distances between the several villages with which we are here concerned: "Nocte intempestâ, cunctis, vt in publicâ aliquâ tranquillitate, alto somno depressis, atque adeò nullo excubitore, accedunt propiùs exploratores [Iroquii] ad pagum S. Ignatii (citimus is erat) lustrant aditus omnes per otium, qui firmior locus, qui magis idoneus impressioni faciendæ. Vident fossam vbique depressiorem, eandemque vallis munitam pedes ipsos quindecim assurgentibus: interuallum modò erat angustum, ascensu facilius: illac decreta irruptio." (Hist. Canad. etc. Parisiis—Cramoisy—M.DC.LXIV.lib. septim. p. 537).

Which may be translated thus: "On a stormy night, while all were buried in deep sleep, and, as a fact, no sentinel posted, as would be the case were the nation enjoying an interval of Peace, the scouts [of the Iroquois] draw nearer the settlement of St. Ignace (which lay close by). They examine every approach at their leisure, noting which part was stronger and which the more promising for an assault. They find the moat ("fossam") everywhere too deep ("depressiorem," from deprimo, depressum, whence also the post-Aug. Latin term "depressio" and our English derivative "depression") and strengthened ("munitam" lit. fortified) with palisades ("vallis") rising quite fifteen feet high. There was but one small intervening space easier of ascent, and at that spot it was determined to force an entrance."

And now for the quotation from Cicero. He wishes to have his hearers understand that the reliance he places on Cæsar's pr wess is unbounded, and declares that with such a commander at the head of the legions the fatherland would be secure even if the protection afforded by its natural barriers ceased to exist.

"Cujus (that is Cæsar's) ego imperio non Alpium *vallum* contra adscensum transgressionemque Gallorum, non Rheni *fossam*, gurgitibus illis redundantem, Germanorum immanissimis gentibus objicio et oppono. Perfecit ille, ut, si montes resedissent, amnes exaruissent, non *naturæ præsidio*, sed victoria sua, rebusque gestis Italiam *munitam* haberemus."* (Orat. in Pisonem, XXXIII.)

*With Cæsar in command, it is no longer with the rampart (*vallum*) of the Alps I would oppose the Gauls attempting their ascent and passage; it is no longer the protecting moat (*fossam*) of the Rhine, with its ever-recurring whirlpools, with which I would confront the fiercest German tribes. Cæsar has achieved this much that even if the mountains should sink to level earth, and rivers run dry, we should have an Italy still invulnerable (*munitam*, lit. fortified), not, it is true, on account of the protection afforded by natural barriers (*naturæ præsidio*) but by victory won by him, and by his deeds of valour.

The italics are mine, and I would draw the reader's attention to the similarity of these expressions to those used in the description of the defences of St. Ignace II. "Vallum," as all know, is primarily and strictly a rampart set with palisades or trunks of trees; with Cicero it does duty for the "rampart of the Alps." "Fossa," in everyday language, is a moat, ditch or trench, and Cicero sees no incongruity in applying it to the Rhine, though from Basel to Mentz it flows through a wide valley bounded on the left by the range of the Vosges and on the right by the mountains along the Bergstrasse; while from Mentz the ridges approach the stream at first only on the right bank, forming the Rheingan, but at Bingen hem in the left bank also, and continue thence to Königswinter to present a succession of lofty mountain summits and bold precipices. And this Cicero considered quite allowable because he took "fossa" in the sense of a *natural system of defence*.

The river-bed and steep banks of the Sturgeon, or other streams in Huronia, are not comparable in magnitude with the Rhine with its wide valleys and mountain-girt channel; but if "fossa" may be aptly applied to the latter when taken as a defensive natural feature, surely it may stand for the former with all their more restricted proportions.

I have not been too urgent on this point, for, when endeavoring to determine the site of St. Ignace II., if we have present in mind something like a mere "ditch" or "trench," encircling on three sides a low-lying position in an open campaign, we are doomed to disappointment. In the right direction from Ste. Marie I., and anywhere at the proper distance, there is no such position to be found in Tay township. Such a site would answer the descriptive requirements of St. Louis, (and, as we have seen, one actually exists, lot 11, concession VI., about a league from the Old Fort), for as Parkman quite correctly observes: "It had not the natural strength of St. Ignace; but, like it, was surrounded by palisades" (op. cit. p. 380). A commanding position, like that of St. Joseph II., but with a deep drop in the land on three sides is the ideal to have in mind in searching for St. Ignace II., and we shall see presently with what success the search was prosecuted.

2. Correct Distance from St. Louis and Ste. Marie I.

Bressani. "Three persons only managed to escape [from St. Ignace II.] half naked, and they hastened to warn the neighbouring village of St. Louis not more than three miles distant." (Martin's Bressani, p. 253; Orig. Ital., p. 108.)

Looking south-east from St. Ignace II. towards the Sturgeon River Valley.

Relations. "Three men only managed to escape all but naked through the snow, and spread alarm and dismay through a neighbouring village [St. Louis] about one league distant. This first village [mentioned some lines above as the first to be attacked] is the one we call St. Ignace." (Rel. 1649, p. 10, 2 col., line 30 et ss.)

Garnier. "They [Brébeuf et Lalemant] therefore remained (though it would have been very easy for them to have escaped) so as to hear the confessions of the Christians and to baptize the catechumens and unbelievers, which they continued to do till the enemy laid waste the town, captured them and carried them off to a league from there, where they made them endure all sorts of cruelty, etc." (Letter to R. F. Pierre Boutard, S.J., at Bourges, St. Mary's Residence, Apr. 27, 1649, in Rochemonteix, Tom. II., p. 464.)

"When the enemy [at St. Louis] took them [the two Fathers] prisoners, they brought them to their fort, distant a league or thereabout, and made them suffer every kind of torture." (Letter to his brother Henry, Apr. 25, 1649.)

That Brébeuf and Lalemant were taken to St. Ignace is evident enough, but the following passage from the Relations renders intelligible the expression "their fort" when applied by Garnier to St. Ignace II.:

"As soon as the Iroquois had dealt their blow, and reduced to ashes the village of St. Louis [at first the dwellings only, see Rel. 1649, p. 12, col. 1, line 43], they retraced their steps to St. Ignace, where they had left a strong garrison, so as to assure a safe retreat in case of mishap, and to secure the stores they had found there, which were to serve as refection and supplies on their journey homeward." (Rel. 1649, p. 11, col. 3, line 42, et ss.) We have, consequently, the best authority for saying that St. Ignace II. was about one league from St. Louis; St. Louis, in turn, was not more than one league from Ste. Marie I., it follows that St. Ignace II. was about two leagues from Ste. Marie I.

But quite apart from this last deduction, a document exists which gives *the entire distance* of St. Ignace II. to Ste. Marie I. as two leagues, confirming by independent evidence the conclusion arrived at, when there was question of St. Louis, that it lay about one league south-east of Ste. Marie I.

Brother François Malherbe died on the Saguenay mission April 19, 1696. The Superior sent his obituary in the form of a circular, as was the custom in the Society, to all the houses of the Province. It contains the following passage relating to the Brother while he was as yet but a hired servant at Ste. Marie I.:

"He had the honour as well as the charity to carry back to us [at Ste. Marie I.] on his shoulders, for a distance of two leagues the charred and blistered bodies [corps grillés et rotis, literally, broiled and roasted] of these two religious [Brébeuf and Lalemant]."

It is not necessary to say that the terminus a quo was St. Ignace II. As for the terminus ad quem, there can be no doubt concerning it. The Fathers were at Ste. Marie I., which they gave over to the flames on May 15, 1649 (R. 1649, p. 30, 1 col.), and on June 14 following, the final migration to St. Joseph's Island was effected (R. 1650, p. 3, 1 col.).

From what has gone before, no one surely could be justified in saying that the site of St. Ignace II. did not lie about two leagues from Ste. Marie I. The Campbell Farm, or lot 4, concession VII., Tay, is a little short of two leagues from the Old Fort.

3. Direction from Ste. Marie I. (Old Fort).

Roughly speaking, St. Ignace II. should lie in the same direction from Ste. Marie I. as St. Louis does. Were the sum of the distances from Ste. Marie I. to St. Louis and from St. Louis to St. Ignace II. exactly two leagues, and the full distance from Ste. Marie I. to St. Ignace II. exactly two leagues also, St. Louis and St. Ignace II. would lie on the same line drawn from Ste. Marie I., in which case the site of St. Ignace II. should be placed on the west half of lot 6, concession IX. But the qualifying terms "about," "not more than," remind us that the distances were not measured with a tape-line, nor determined by triangulation. In any case lot 6, concession IX., three-quarters of a mile due west of St. Jean, could not have been pitched upon for two reasons. First, it was too near St. Jean, which could claim priority of occupancy, and this crowding together of towns was to be shunned as liable to cause friction, owing, among other things, to the need each village had of an abundant supply of fuel, to be taken from the surrounding woods. The second reason is that the spot is not one that could easily be put in a state of defence, as it was overlooked, if not commanded, by the uplands west of St. Jean. Now, since the line deflected at St. Jean—which would mean that the sum of the distances between Ste. Marie I. and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and St. Ignace II., was somewhat greater than the full distance between Ste. Marie and St. Ignace II.—it is not difficult to decide whether the apex of the triangle, St. Louis, thus formed lay to the north-east or to the south-west. If the apex lay to the south-west, St. Ignace II. would have occu-

Looking North from St. Ignace II. towards Matchedash Bay.

pied the very low-lying ground near the east shore of Sturgeon Bay, but this would have rendered nugatory the purpose of the Indians when they removed *Taenhatentaron*, or St. Ignace I., to its new site, that of St. Ignace II.

Sometime in 1648 not earlier than February nor later than April 16 (the date of the Relation), they had met with two serious losses inflicted by the Iroquois: "Ce qui depuis a obligé ceux de ce bourg de St. Ignace [I.] à s'approcher de nous [at Ste. Marie I.] et se mettre plus à l'abry qu'ils n'estoient des incursions de l'ennemy" (Rel. 1648, 50, col. 2, and 51, col. 1). At the site on the low land near Tannerville, they would be a little nearer, with, however, the Sturgeon River between them and Ste. Marie, while the weakness of their position would have invited an attack from every roving band of the enemy. Hence, the apex of the triangle did not lie towards the south-west, it must have lain to the north-east.

How much, then, should the line deviate from the straight line at St. Louis? First, enough so as not to have St. Ignace II. encroach on the precincts of St. Jean on the one hand, nor infringe on the regional rights of St. Denis on the other. But before all else, enough to place the village on a commanding height overlooking the country, and with natural barriers between it and the enemy, otherwise how could it ever claim to be powerfully protected by nature or with the addition of a palisade, to be impregnable at least for savages.

All these requirements could be satisfied, and then alone, by the placing of the new site on what geologists term the Old Algonquin shore line, which stands, as it is generally averaged, 250 feet above the level of Lake Huron. Though this latter consideration was not present to my mind at the time of the discovery of the site of St. Ignace II., the Campbell Farm was eventually found to occupy what must in geological ages have been a promontory along the coast. The deflection from the straight line drawn from Ste. Marie I. to St. Louis, at the latter point, was one approximating 23° 10′. The triangle formed with its apex towards the north-east proved to be about isosceles, the two shorter sides measuring, if our maps can be trusted, very nearly three miles, and the base five miles and seventeen twenty-seconds. The impression left upon the missionaries, travelling between these three villages, that the distance was rather less between St. Marie I. and St. Louis than between the latter and St. Ignace II. is not difficult to account for: the journey between the first two villages was all but level, at least there were no heavy grades in the way, while between

St. Louis and St. Ignace II. there was some steep climbing to be done, which in a forest trail is never devoid of asperities.

An Untenable Theory.

It is always a very disagreeable thing to have to differ from a friend, especially when that friend is working in the same field, and has already rendered invaluable service to the common cause. I regret above all this necessity, for necessity it is, since our aim is to unravel archæological tangles, and to disengage historical truth from error how earnestly and sincerely soever it may be advocated. For this reason literary amenities will be best observed by dealing with the difficulty impersonally.

West half lot 11, concession VI., the Newton Farm, has been suggested as the probable site of St. Ignace II. Not to mention its being but one league from the Old Fort, while St. Ignace II. was double that distance from Ste. Marie I., it is comparatively but a low-lying field, encircled, if you will, on three sides by the windings of the Hogg River, but all resemblance to the site of St. Ignace II. stops there. Though strong as a position, were it palisaded, it could never be said to be powerfully fortified by nature, and much less could it be termed impregnable. It is doubtless the once fortified site of St. Louis, and it afforded shelter, especially in 1649, to the inhabitants of the outlying settlements of the same village, across the little stream, on lots 10 and 11, east halves of concession VI. and west halves of concession VII. In fact, we duly noted, the inset map of Ducreux sets down St. Louis to the east of what is now Hogg River, which on the map is the first stream counting from the one on which Ste. Marie was built, and which is now known as the Wye.

In connection with this mistake, it will not be amiss to point out another which is to a certain extent a sequence to it, since place must be found between St. Ignace II. and Ste. Marie I. for the important village of St. Louis. It has been seriously maintained that lot 15, concession IV., Tay, was the spot where St. Louis stood. This site is much too close to Ste. Marie I., being a little less than a mile from it. Let us examine the reasons given for this choice.

The first is the large number of the lodges indicated by the ashbeds, and consequently the great number of the inhabitants. In the first place, I would remark that had St. Louis been removed early enough from its former site to leave traces of such extensive ashbeds, and to a spot so close to Ste. Marie I., the fact would not have gone without mention in the Relations. But how

account otherwise for the presence of so many Indians at this spot? To say nothing of the numerous bands, so frequently mentioned in the Relations, who, coming from the shores of Lake Nipissing and Parry Sound, wintered in the neighbourhood of Ste. Marie I., we have a passage in the Relations which sets the matter at rest.

"A part of those who had made good their escape from the taking and burning of this mission of St. Joseph [II.] hurried to take refuge near our house at Ste. Marie [I.]. The number of those slaughtered or carried off captives reached well on to seven hundred souls, mostly women and children. The number of those who escaped was much greater. We endeavored to assist them out of our poverty, to clothe the naked, and to feed those poor people who were dying of hunger, to mourn with the afflicted, and to comfort them with the hope of Paradise, etc." (Rel. 1649, p. 5, 2 col.).

The second reason is based on the supposed knowledge of how the Indian trails ran, a reason entirely futile, as we have very little knowledge of them. It must be borne in mind as a principle that it was not the direction of the trail that led to the choice of a village site, but primarily the village sites that determined the course of the different trails. When a site was eminently desirable the Indians were never at a loss to establish a line of communication between it and already existing centres of population.

The third reason is that the relics found were such as to show that it was a village of the very latest period of Huron occupation. Quite so, but early enough to give time for the formation of extensive ashbeds. This all would apply better to the village of the refugees from *Teanaostaiaé*. As for the palisades, they, too, might have existed in the hypothesis I have suggested, but I would add that through my many wanderings over village sites I have, with the exception of Ste. Marie, never come across any well defined vestiges or traces of palisading. When a village was perched on a hill in a commanding position it was supposed to be palisaded, and that is all. Without the evidence of the Relations or other original documents we would still be at a loss to say which villages had a stockade, and which were without one.

The fourth reason of the series is decidedly the weakest, in fact if properly put, it would preclude the possibility of lot 15, concession IV., Tay, being the site of St. Louis.

In speaking of the distance of St. Louis from Ste. Marie I., I have already quoted two authorities. Bressani in his Italian "Breve Relatione," written for Italians, stated that St. Louis

was not more than two miles distant from Ste. Marie I., that is, not more than 3,704 metres, and the Relation 1649, written by Ragueneau, assures us that it was not more than a league distant, which would mean something like three miles. Father Ragueneau was the Superior of the Huron Mission and had resided in Huronia since the summer of 1637 with the exception of one year's absence from August, 1640, to August, 1641. Of all men he was the most thoroughly acquainted with Huron topography. He was not writing of events which had occurred long since, but of what was occurring under his eyes that very year, and it was in relating these occurrences that he mentioned the distances between Ste. Marie I. and St. Louis. His words are "not more than a league distant," and the obvious meaning of such an expression would be "it may be a league or a little less, but not more." In what has gone before, we have seen that Ferland takes the expression as meaning *one league*, and Parkman, *about three miles*. Father Martin also, in his "Life of Fr. Jean de Brébeuf," held correctly that the distance from Ste. Marie I. to St. Louis (Paris edit. 1877, p. 279) was the same as that from St. Louis to St. Ignace II. (Id. p. 269), that is, four kilometres. But the latter distance, as all agree, was about one league, so that no doubt remains as to what he judged the former was equal.

The French League of the Relations.

Still, we must not lose sight of the fact that four kilometres is a very modern term, and a purely conventional equivalent of one league. In the unabridged *Nouveau Larousse Illustré*, about the best authority on the French language, under *Lieue*, we read: "Lieue . . . . mesure itinéraire dont la valeur ancienne n'est pas bien fixée et dont la valeur moderne a beaucoup varié, mais *qu'on fait égale aujourd'hui à 4 kilomètres*. "Trautwine, whose name is familiar with civil engineers, on page 226 of his manual has this note of warning: "There is much confusion about these old (French) measures. Different measures had the same name in different provinces."

In France before the Revolution, just as there was no common national flag, the king having his own, and the different cities theirs, so also were there no national standard measures. The league in some provinces was of the same length as in some others, but there were no less than eight different provincial leagues, varying as to length in kilometres from 3.268 to 5.849 (Guérin, Encycl. Universelle, Paris. Tom. IV., p. 1,061). But besides these there was the *lieue de terre* of 4.444 k., according to Larousse, and according to Littré of 4.444 and a half, and

the *lieue marine*, 5.555 k., and the *lieue de poste*, 3.898 k., and the *lieue d'une heure*, 4.872 k.

During the French Revolution, or to be precise, on April 7, 1792, the new metric system was decreed legal, and was so recognized until Feb. 12, 1812, when, in deference to the emperor's wishes, the *système usuel* was introduced. It in turn was abolished, July 4, 1837, and the metric system, by force of law, once more became the recognized standard of measures on January 1, 1841. The very nomenclature of the old system was prohibited and the mere use of the terms was punishable as an infraction of the penal code.

This accounts for Father Martin's using the words "quatre kilomètres," instead of one league, in his popular edition of Brébeuf's Life, deeming them sufficiently exact for the general reader. This is the distance he gives not only as that from St. Ignace II. to St. Louis (Vie de Brébeuf, Paris, 1877, p. 269), but also as that from St. Louis to Ste. Marie I. (Id. p. 279).

At this date it is impossible to say with absolute certainty which of all the different leagues, enumerated above, was the one the Fathers made use of in their calculations, but most probably it was the "lieue d'une heure;" for as they evidently did not measure off the distances given in the Relations, they naturally computed the space travelled by the time it took to tramp from village to village.

Now, the English statute mile (or 1,760 yards) measures in mètres 1609.3149 (or 1.609 kilomètres); three statute miles, or one land league (5,280 yards), 4827.9447 mètres (or 4,827 kilomètres about) which is the nearest approach, in our measures of length, to the "lieue d'une heure" of 4,872 k., the latter exceeding the former by 45 mètres only. For this reason I have always taken three statute miles, or one land league, as about equivalent to the "lieue" of the Relations, and with good results, as I have found by experience. It may sometimes prove too long, sometimes too short; but the very estimates in the Relations, in the case of distances between the same two points, occasionally vary to a greater extent one from the other, than does one common land league from the "lieue d'une heure."

Christophe Regnauts' Letter.

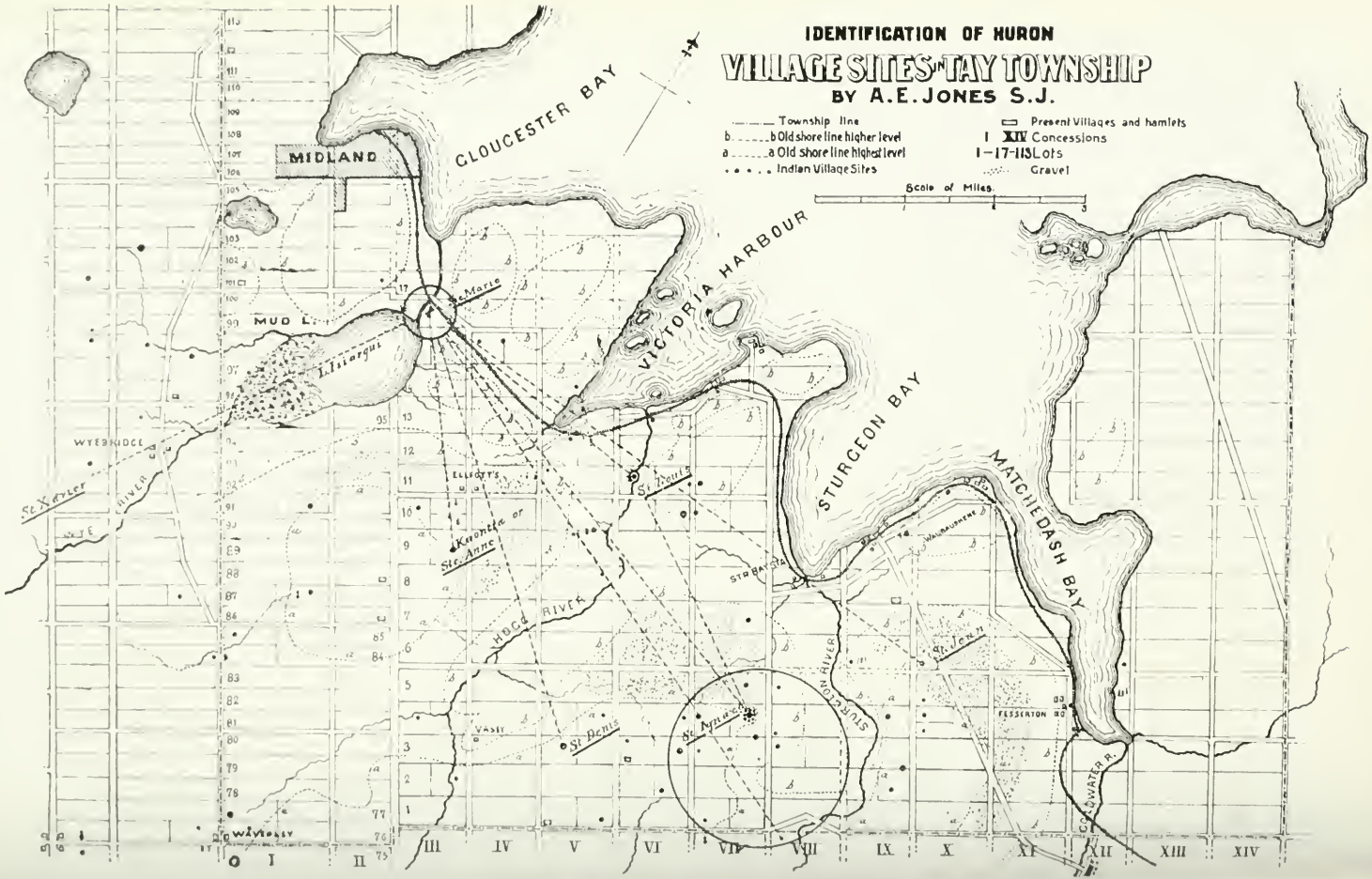
Brother Christophe Regnaut's letter, dated 1678, is quoted as an offset to Father Ragueneau's evidence, and it is said that he "explicitly makes it [the distance] much less." The letter is quite authentic and written in perfectly good faith: "Le Père Jean de Bréboeuf et le Père Gabriel l'Alemant partirent de nostre cabane

pour aller à vn petit Bourg, nommé St. Ignace esloigné de nostre cabane enuiron un petit quart de Lieuë pour instruire les Sauuages, et les nouueaux Chrétiens de ce Bourg, etc." (See Report on Canadian Archives, Ottawa, for 1884, p. lxiii.) "Father Jean de Brébeuf and Father Gabriel Lalemant set out from our cabin to go to a small bourg, called St. Ignace, distant from our cabin about a short quarter of a league, etc.," which is equivalent to "a short three-quarters of a mile." Now we have more than one authority to show that St. Ignace II. lay about one league beyond St. Louis, to which must be added the distance from St. Louis to Ste. Marie I., and moreover we have a good authority to show that the entire distance from St. Ignace II. to Ste. Marie was two leagues.

This, it appears, would be met by saying that though Brother Regnaut said they went to a small bourg named St. Ignace, distant from our cabin about a short quarter of a league he meant they went to St. Louis, since St. Louis was one of the villages belonging to the mission centre of St. Ignace: "The latter writer (Brother Regnaut) uses the name 'St. Ignace' [really applied to the mission among all these villages, as Ragueneau also tells us] for the village to which the two missionaries had set out, and does not mention the name 'St. Louis.'" If so there is no question of his having *explicitly* made the distance less. But even had he meant St. Louis, matters would not be mended entirely, for Ragueneau makes the distance out as not more than a league, while the Brother would have said it was but a short three-quarters of a mile.

The answer to all this, it seems to me, is very simple. Christophe Regnaut at the time the events occurred was one of the hired men attached to the Fort of Ste. Marie I. Born in 1613, he was then thirty-six years old. He left Huronia with all the others, and in 1650 returned to France, where he became a lay brother. Twenty-nine years after the occurrence of the massacres, and when he was sixty-five years old, he wrote an account, not precisely of the martyrdom of Brébeuf and Lalemant, but of the wounds he saw inflicted on their bodies just as they appeared when they were about to be carried back to Ste. Marie I. The evidence of the tortures they must have suffered would have made a lasting impression on his memory, faithless in old age in the matter of distances, dates and names. So it need be no matter of surprise if through the haze of nigh on thirty years, one all but faded name should be mistaken for another, and topographical outlines should have become blurred. The authority of such a witness, in such circumstances could never outweigh that of Father Ragueneau, whose testimony we have given.

The fifth reason rests on the supposed difficulty, not to say impossibility, of being able to distinguish the flames of the burning village of St. Louis from Ste. Marie I. were it not placed on the site mentioned. An inspection of my own map of Tay Township, or of that of Mr. Andrew F. Hunter, placed as frontispiece in his monograph of Huron Sites in Tay, will contribute not a little to settle the difficulty. On either side of the Midland Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, in its stretch from Ste. Marie I. to the head of Victoria Harbour, lie at a little distance north-east and south-west three well defined knolls. The three to the north-east are considerable enough to be called hills, and cover nearly all the peninsula lying between Gloucester Bay and Victoria Harbour. They effectually shut out all view of the latter harbour for about three-quarters of a mile from its southern extremity. The three smaller hills, to the south-west of the railway line, would shut out a view of any object lying more than a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the head of Victoria Harbour Bay. But, between these two limits, the visual ray is unimpeded as far as what Mr. Hunter has named the Vasey-Ridge, and it is nearly in the middle of this open space, widening as we recede from Ste. Marie I., that the site of St. Louis lies on lot 11, concession VI. Add to this that the top of the tower or look-out of Ste. Marie I. before the fort and the residence were destroyed, was not on a level with the ruins of the Old Fort of to-day, while the summit of the first hill, lying north-east of the fort, and immediately contiguous to it, was always available for purposes of observation. I may add that I say this, not relying merely on a study of the topography of the surroundings as laid down on the maps mentioned, but for having carefully gone over the ground with this object in view, namely, to ascertain if the flames of a conflagration at the Newton Farm, the site of St. Louis, could not easily be seen from the immediate vicinity of Ste. Marie I.



Map of the Township of Tay.

IX.

DISCOVERY AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE SITE OF ST. IGNACE II.

THEORIES TESTED BY LOCAL OBSERVATION.

The Search Systematized.
Presence of Ashbeds not likely.
A Field of Hatchets—West half lot 4, con. VII.
Would mark Scene of Battle.
Sites examined without result, particularly the above.
The Newton Farm Scrutinized,—not St. Ignace II.
The Newton Farm, Site of St. Louis.
A Promise ahead—Other Sites rejected.
St. Ignace II. recognized in east half lot 4, con. VII.
A Corroborating Fact.
Replica of St. Ignace II. of the Old Records.
An Ideal Outlook.
Hallowed Ground.

IX.

THEORIES TESTED BY LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Before setting out from Coldwater, on August 15, 1902, in company of Father Nicholas Quirk, S.J., Mr. J. C. Brokovski, barrister and solicitor of the village, and Mr. George Hamilton (both the latter having been my companions, together with Father J. J. Wynne, S.J., in a like expedition three years previous), I was in possession of all the foregoing data concerning distance and direction. So confident was I of the soundness of the inferences drawn from the scraps of information gleaned from Bressani, Charles Garnier, Malherbe's Obituary, Ducreux's maps and the Relations, that, taking for centre a point within, and not far from the S.E. corner of lot 3, con. VII., with a radius of one mile, I traced on the map of Tay Township a circle two miles in diameter. It overlapped the town line, taking in the N.W. corner of lot 24, con. VIII.,* and the N.E. corner of lot 24, con. VII., Medonte Township; and, in the Township of Tay, the greater portion of lots 1, con. VII. and VIII., the entire lots 2, 3, 4, con. VII. and VIII., the greater portion of lots 5, same two concessions, and finally, just the eastern ends of lots 2, 3, 4 of con. VI. If within this circle one spot only could be discovered, answering perfectly to the description given in Bressani and in the Relations, one might conclude indubitably that the place was none other than that once occupied by St. Ignace II.

I left the ashbeds, the most reliable indication of Indian occupancy, out of the count; for, plainly discernible as they are, even for years after the plough has passed over them, there where villages had stood for ten, twelve, or fifteen years, it was not to be expected that such would be the case with the site of St. Ignace II. The life of the village had been too short. Two partial disasters had befallen its braves, following one on the other at an interval of a few days only (Rel. 1648, p. 50, col. 2, line 41), the

*It was on this spot on the map giving the "Theoretical Reconstruction of Huronia," which I contributed, in 1898, to Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites' reissue of the Relations, that I set down St. Ignace II., a little over a mile and a quarter too far south-east. I had stretched the distance of St. Louis from Ste. Marie from three miles, as given in the old records, to three miles and two-thirds, and correspondingly, in the same proportion, the distance of St. Ignace II. to St. Louis. This was done out of deference to Ducreux's map, where St. Louis is shown lying east of Hogg River.

first of which had occurred "towards the end of this winter" (Id. p. 49, col. 2, line 38) and forced the inhabitants to move to some other site more out of reach of the enemy and nearer Ste. Marie I. (Id. p. 51, col. 1, line 1). As this Relation, 1648, was sent down to Quebec from the Huron Country, April 16th, 1648 (Id. p. 45, col. 1), the words "towards the end of this winter" must point to the interval between February 1 and April 16—say, sometime well on in March. Now, St. Ignace II. was surprised and sacked, March 16, 1649, so that the site could have been occupied one year only. Two hundred and fifty-three years of winter snows, spring thaws, with summer and autumn rains, would amply suffice to wash away any accumulation of ashes from the lodge fires of a twelvemonth.

On the other hand, I had seen recorded a very significant particular in one of Mr. Andrew F. Hunter's pamphlets, most valuable archæological repertories for one in search of a catalogue of those township lots, within the limits of Tiny, Tay and Medonte, which have yielded unmistakable evidences of Indian occupancy. On the farm of Andrew Brown, west half lot 4, con. VII., Tay, many iron tomahawks had been found. John Moad, who had first cleared the land, picked up no end of them, the number in his possession varying; for, it is said that his shanty was sometimes covered with them, fifty or more lying on its roof at one time (Monograph on Tay, p. 30, No. 26). Some few relics of the kind were also found on Ira Hazelton's farm, across the concession road, that is, on east half lot 4, con. VI.

The presence of hatchets in such numbers, scattered over the surface of the ground, was a sure indication that the spot was once the scene of conflict between savage tribes. As the weapons fell from the relaxing grasp of the dying brave they were trampled beneath the snow. The spring came, and the rank weeds or the fronds of fern, in forest and glade, shrouded them from the sight of the prowling savage, until they lay securely buried beneath the decaying leaves of two centuries and a half of recurring autumns.

I candidly acknowledge that my hopes of finding what had been anxiously sought for during the last fifty years, namely, the spot which had witnessed the martyrdom of the two heroic missionaries, Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, were centered on this west half lot 4, con. VII., Tay. In consequence, the programme of the day's outing was so arranged that an inspection of the locality was to be made as early in the forenoon as possible.

With this in mind, we shaped our way westward from Coldwater, on the old Sturgeon Bay road, and soon our double carriage was lumbering up the eastern declivity of Rosemount Ridge. At

the XI. concession we struck the townline between Medonte and Tay, which we followed in a south-westerly direction as far as the concession road running north-west between VI. and VII. This ground Father Wynne and myself had already gone over twice, in May, 1899, but with unsatisfactory results, owing to a drizzly rain which not only had dampened our enthusiasm somewhat, but had shut out effectively all view of the hills any considerable distance away. But on this occasion a kind Providence favoured us with delightful weather, cool for August, and with an atmosphere of faultless transparency.

We could take in all the outlines of the distant hills and every break in the ground in our nearer surroundings. There were possibilities in lot 24, concession VIII., Medonte, which were noted for further inspection should our attempts at discovery among the north-westerly sites prove abortive. To class it among the probable sites of St. Ignace II. was, I know, to stretch the measure of distance, reasonably elastic, to its utmost limit.

Lots numbered 1 of concession VI. and VII., including John A. Swan's farm, showed no favourable feature. Entering on the concession road between VI. and VII., and moving north-westwardly, we passed without stopping, Daniel Chambers' on the right and Hector McLeod's on the left—lots 2 in VI. and VII.—as their appearance gave us little encouragement. Lot 3, concession VI., the farm first cleared by Mathew Campbell, sr., and lot 3, concession VII., that of the late John Campbell, brother of Mathew senior, were just as unpromising.

We were still working within the two-mile circle, and had yet to visit two sites fronting on this concession line, one of which was on the farm of Andrew Brown, west half lot 4, concession VII., where so many tomahawks had been found, so that we were not at all dispirited by our failures so far. But it was precisely here that a great disappointment awaited us. We drove well into the farm, and though alighting, when we could penetrate no further unless on foot, we so extended our investigation as to be able to form a perfectly correct idea of the lie of the land, we recognized no single feature of resemblance to the descriptions given of St. Ignace II. For a similar reason, the farm of Ira T. Hazelton, lot 4, concession VI., was alike barren of results.

Of course there yet remained for our inspection five sites, whose approach must necessarily be made by the concession line between VII. and VIII., but since, at the point we had reached, we were more than half-way to the site of St. Louis, we determined to push on, and take in the unexplored portion of the circle on our return.

The itinerary lay north-west, by the same concession road we were on, as far as the side road between the lots 5 and 6, concession VI., over which we passed; thence again north-west by concession line between V. and VI. to the side road between lots 10 and 11, into which we turned to the N.E., and entered Mr. Charles E. Newton's farm, west half lot 11, concession VI. We examined carefully the eastern bank of Hogg River, facing the defensive position of the Indian village site. The verdict, unhesitatingly given, was that even were this village at the proper distance from Ste. Marie I., it could not claim to be powerfully fortified by nature, though the slope towards the stream, abrupt in some places, and extending to three sides of the position, would contribute materially to strengthen its defences. Nor could it be, as St. Ignace was said to be, impregnable by its site and fortifications.

It was now getting well on into the afternoon, so putting off for the nonce a more searching examination of the western bank of the river, we repaired by the side road between lots 10 and 11 to the foot of a high plateau, which, beyond the middle of concession V., barred further progress. Here man and beast, amicably picnicking together in the shade, were refreshed. Thence we returned to the concession line, up which we drove for a short distance till fairly opposite the site of the Newton Farm. After proceeding on foot to the very edge of the slope on the west bank, and having taken into consideration all the possibilities of the locality we confirmed our former verdict. The ultimate conclusion arrived at was, that we were standing on the site of St. Louis, the spot where Brébeuf and Lalemant had been taken by the Iroquois while engaged in ministering to the dying Hurons.

Entering once more the side road between lots 10 and 11, in concession VI. and VII., and heading in a north-easterly direction, we remarked, for we were driving leisurely, the contours of the high ground, where Indian remains had been found on four farms, viz., east and west half lots 10 and 11, in concession VI. and VII. Soon we neared the shore of Sturgeon Bay, with Waubaushene and Tanner's Mill well in sight, and turned S.E. into the road between concessions VII. and VIII.

The view of Mr. John Hamilton's farm seemed full of promise, as we toiled up the hill approaching it, but it lay a mile from the circle. Our most obliging driver, George, is the son of the present occupant and owner. He "gave a lift" to some of his little relatives on their way to the homestead, and was only too glad to have an opportunity of introducing us to his respected parent. The father, in turn, gave us all the information he could.

We went over the farm, but found, alas, that it did not tally with the description in the old records.

Out once more upon the road, we continued along the same concession line and in the same direction, S.E. We had not made much headway, labouring slowly up the long ascent, when there loomed, high ahead of us, a long even eminence, crowned with a level field of golden wheat, and lit up with a gleam of sunshine against the blue sky beyond. The table-land extended back till it blended with the plateau to the west; but to the north-east the ground fell away sharply towards the highway, as it apparently did also on the side facing us.

We were now on a level with two sites, one on either side, east half lot 5, concession VII., occupied by Mr. William Hopkins, and west half lot 5, concession VIII., of which Mr. Arthur Loney is the proprietor. Neither could lay claim to distinction of any kind, and both were, moreover, dwarfed by the site so conspicuous ahead.

Our expectations ran high—but were we to be again disappointed? If so, there was little chance of success further on, for evidently the three succeeding sites, in close proximity—the only ones of the circle remaining unexplored—would be overtopped and commanded by the prominence that filled our vision. As well as we could judge, from our position, of the configuration of the ground, two sides answered the description. One facing the north-west was fully in view. The second, on the north-east, of which we could see but one profile, sloped precipitately towards the road, and beyond it with a rapid fall stretched down the valley to Sturgeon River a mile away. On these two sides it was certainly powerfully fortified by nature. But of the third side it was impossible yet to tell. If the precipitous descent towards the N.E. should skirt the road for any considerable distance, the configuration of the ground would not be that of St. Ignace II. Our suspense lasted until we were well abreast of the position, when to our great relief we plainly saw that the high land sheered off abruptly towards the S.W. A description of this part of the Campbell farm, lot 4, concession VII., for such it turned out to be, would be an exact replica of the description given by Father Paul Ragueneau, in the Relations, and confirmed by Bressani.

We were so thoroughly convinced that the spot found was in reality St. Ignace II. that we did not even alight; calmly elated, and content beyond measure, in view of the result of our day's wanderings, we decided to proceed on our way back to Coldwater while the sun was yet above the horizon. But we were resolved

to return the following morning the better to examine the ground and enjoy fully the satisfaction to be derived from the certainty of our discovery.

It was not until we had returned to Coldwater, and had already gathered for a quiet chat on the various incidents of the day—not all of which have found place in this account— that we became aware of one oversight. One final corroborative fact, pointing to the identity of the Campbell farm (lot 4, concession VII.) with the site of St. Ignace II. had escaped our notice, no doubt because we were too full of our find, at the time, to think of much else. Moreover, it proved an ample compensation for our keen disappointment of the morning, for it showed that, in our forenoon researches, we had not gone much astray.

The fact which had remained unnoticed was simply this: The farm of Mathew Campbell, Jr., and that of Andrew Brown were contiguous; they were east and west halves of the same lot. No wonder, therefore, that so many tomahawks were found on the latter, the only approach on the level to the gates of St. Ignace II. We are told in the Relations that it was through the weakest part of the enclosure that the enemy forced an entrance; that is, as we now know, through the line of palisades facing south-west. For many of the villagers, if not for all, this was also practically the only way of escape.

The Iroquois were clever strategists. In all likelihood they foresaw that many would escape through the opening in the stockade in the confusion and turmoil of the fearful slaughter going on within. Reserve bands would have been posted on that part of the plateau to intercept the fugitives, and bear them down by weight of numbers, before they could reach the sheltering forests. There was no concerted action in the defence. The terrified Hurons, who had escaped butchery in their wigwams, sought safety individually, after having snatched up the first weapon at hand, the tomahawk. Numbers no doubt succeeded in reaching the open, but only to meet with capture or certain death beyond the enclosure. How thoroughly the bloody work was done by the implacable Iroquois is evinced by the fact that three only escaped half naked through the snows.

On Saturday, August 16th, the morrow of an auspicious day, our party of four returned by the shortest route to lot 4, concession VII., the farm of Mathew Campbell, Jr., and, by the gracious leave of the proprietor, proceeded forthwith to make ourselves better acquainted with the salient features and main outlines of the table-land, or plateau, on which the old town was perched. No site could have been better selected, none more capable of a

vigorous defence. Given the usual and necessary adjuncts of any fortified position, Bressani's one word "impregnable" is the fittest to convey an idea of its strength.

Its strongest side was that facing the present road, where the slope toward the concession line is broken midway by another terrace before reaching the highway, rendering possible, on that side, at least, a first line of defence, in full view and commanded by the second on the crest of the hill. On the other two sides, one facing the north-west the other the south-east, the escarp gradually becomes less precipitous. Towards the south-west the position offers no natural advantages; but, with the other sides secure, it could have been made to present quite a formidable front, with converging, flanking fires* provided for in laying down the line of the palisades.

This part of the farm has, to all appearances, been a long time under cultivation, and for that reason, no doubt, many of the sharper lines have been rounded off by plough and harrow, or by the washing down to the lower level, by rain falls, of the upturned soil along the slopes.

We could not, without damage to the standing grain, attempt to reach the very brow of the hill where the declivity is steepest, but from where we stood we had a commanding view of the Rosemount Ridge, towards the east and south-east, and the eye plunged deep into the sombre valley of the Sturgeon that lay at our feet.

As a look-out for the child of the forest, grown familiar with the ways of the wilderness, and with his keen vision, sharpened still more by his every-day contact with nature in her every mood, the site of St. Ignace was a near approach to the ideal. And had it not been for the innate apathy of the Huron, of which Brébeuf time and again complained, St. Ignace II., instead of falling an easy prey to the enemy, might have proved the bulwark of the nation. But the Huron lacked the vigilance of the Mohawk and

*The Fathers had shown the Hurons the advantage in fortification of bastion, gorge and curtain. This Brébeuf has placed beyond doubt in a passage already quoted. I find the following example of the use of the adverb Vis-a-vis in Father Potier's Huron Grammar (p. 72, 1 col., midway): *etiontenketas d'eeias* en tirant v.g. d'un bastion, on aura vis-a-vis ceux qui seraient le long de la courtine . . . . on rasera toute la courtine en tirant . . . .,ab *oketi* tirer droit"—"in firing v.g. from a bastion, those along the curtain will be in front of you . . . . the curtain will be swept in firing, from *oketi*, to shoot straight." See also in "Radices Huronicæ," 1751, p. 238: "*Etiotenrisati*, dans le coin, dans l'enfoncement de la palissade; du *bastion*," in the angle of the bastion. Such expressions would not occur were the bastion not in use among the Hurons.

the Seneca, and paid dearly for allowing himself to be lulled into the quietude of a false security.

Turning towards the north and north-east, the eye ranged over the waters of Sturgeon Bay and the greater Matchedash, and took in a wide stretch of country in the Muskoka district, while, a little further east, it swept over Gloucester Pool, the mouth of the Severn and no small extent of the North (or Black) River Valley. But all these local advantages, as rehearsed above, all the charms of the panorama, which unfolds itself before the gaze of one standing on the site of St. Ignace, might well be dismissed from thought with a passing note of admiration, were not memories of a far higher order of excellence woven round it. Vastly grander visions of the beautiful and sublime in nature are to be met with within the confines of this great Dominion, and in an endless variety of kind, from the beetling crags of Trinity Rock, the towering mass of Cape Eternity on the Saguenay, to the fairy scenes of enchanting beauty in the Islands of the St. Lawrence; from Niagara, with its deafening roar of waters plunging to depths unknown, to the silent solitudes of the Selkirks, whose glittering peaks cleave the very clouds above—all these and others surpass it immeasurably either in majesty of outline or in perfection of detail.

But no spot on the wide expanse of this continent was hallowed by a nobler sacrifice for the Master than was consummated on this hilltop a few acres in extent, and which lay for two centuries and a half lost in the recesses of the forest. There where we were standing, stood, long since, two Christian heroes whose life ebbed slowly away amidst unspeakable torments. Unlike the martyrs of old who stood in the great amphitheatres of Rome, awaiting death from the wild beasts of the arena, they had no friends among the onlookers to encourage them by voice or gesture. They stood alone in the wilderness of the New World with a few neophytes, sharers in their sufferings, among a howling band of savages, more ferocious than lion or leopard. And as the flames curled round their blistering and lacerated limbs, the smoke of the sacrifice ascended as sweet incense to the throne of the Eternal.

X.

VILLAGES WITH NO TWO CO-ORDINATES.

VILLAGES OF THE BEAR CLAN.

ANGOUTENC.

Ossossanë to Angoutenc.

ARENTA, ARENTÉ OR ARENTET, STE. MADELEINE.

ONNENTISATL.

Tandehouaronnon Mountain.

The Demon Atechiategnon.

OËNRIO OR OÜENRIO.

ANONATEA.

ARENDAONATIA OR ANENDAONACTIA.

IAHENHOUTON.

ST. CHARLES AND ELEVEN OTHER VILLAGES WITH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

TWO VILLAGES ON THE TRAIL FROM ST. JOSEPH II. TO OSSOSSANE.

EKHIONDASTSAAN.

ANDIATAË.

TWO VILLAGES LYING BETWEEN ST. JEAN AND ST. IGNACE I.

ARETHSI.

ST. JOACHIM.

ONE VILLAGE WITHOUT A HURON OR A PATRON'S NAME.

CALDARIA.

TWO PLACES WITH HURON NAMES IN THE ALGONQUIN COUNTRY.

ENDARAHY.

TANGOUAEN.

X.

VILLAGES WITH NO TWO CO-ORDINATES.

There remain a number of villages of which thus far no mention has been made. Of some we find given in the Relations one distance from a known point, and the direction intimated at least vaguely. We gather from the same records, or from Ducreux's inset map, that others lay between two well ascertained village sites; while, either from the writings of the time or from the meaning of the name, we have an inkling as to the position of some others, but no certain knowledge.

That some order may be followed, I purpose taking them in groups, and shall begin with the most important—the villages peopled by the Bear Clan. Of the some seven or eight village sites that go to make up this group, that of *AngSteuc* may be fixed upon with the least vacillation, and with almost as much certainty as if we had two co-ordinates to direct us. This village I place at the head of the series.

But before proceeding let me explain that heretofore the etymology of the village name has not been resorted to, save where the descriptive meaning was necessary to corroborate conclusions already drawn. In cases where adequate proofs were at hand, the tedious process of decomposing compound words was eschewed so as not to render the demonstration too cumbrous. But for the matter now in hand, as the data are meagre enough, I feel less scruple in obtruding this tiresome analysis upon the reader.

VILLAGES OF THE BEAR CLAN.

Angoutenc.

Township of Tiny, X. concession, lot 11; a little less than four miles south-west of Midland.

This name assumes various forms in the Quebec edition of the Relations: thus in Rel. 1636, p. 116, 1 col., *AngSiens*; in Rel. 1637, p. 151, 1 col., and 1638, p. 342, 2 col., *Angoutenc*; in the same Rel., p. 35, 1 col., *AngSteuc*; in 1637, p. 163, 1 col., and p. 170, 2 col., *Angouteus*, which was evidently intended for *Angoutens*, etc. *Angoutenc* or *AngSteuc* is probably the correct form.

Derivation. *AngSa-St-heenk*. R. H. 1751, p. 290, 1 col.: "*ąngSa*, torrent, rapide, (vel *angSara* et *ąskonchia*)."

R. H. 1751, p. 277: " . . . . St [as an affix], l. neut., quelque chose paraître dans quelque élévation, soit de sortie hors de terre par la partie supérieure, quoique l'inférieure y soit attachée, comme les plantes, pierres, etc.; soit de hauteur audessus des autres parties de la terre, comme les montagnes, etc.; soit de situation naturelle, comme les diverses parties d'un même tout, dont les unes paraissent au de là, ou audessus des autres; soit de situation artificielle, comme les choses qu'on plante et fiche d'un côté, et qu'on fait déborder de l'autre, ou les unes hors des autres; soit de stature, de contenance et de posture, comme les hommes et les animaux. . . . . Activum, planter quelque chose, la ficher, la faire entrer, l'enfoncer d'un côté dans quelque endroit, en sorte que de l'autre elle déboute et paraisse dehors. V. g.: *i8t*, il y a; *aront8t*, il y a un arbre sur pied; *ochind8t*, il y a une souche; *ạent8t*, il y a un baton fiché en terre, ou ailleurs; *ẹntonn(g)i8t*, il y a un clou, une cheville qui déboute; *onnont8t*, il y a une montagne; *aat8t*, il y a une statue en bosse, en relief (de viventibus dicitur *at*) et sexcenta hujusmod'."

Hence, *Ang8a-8t*, *Ang8t*, There where there is a torrent, a rapid.

Gr., p. 95: "*Heẹnk*, extra, dicitur *hengens*, specie tenus." In English, without, beyond, as far as appearances go, on the outside.

Angoutenc would, consequently, mean "Beyond, outside of the torrent or rapids." In support of the derivation here given, it would be well to add that among the examples to be found under the title "De Adverbiis—Adverbia Loci" (Gr., p. 68), the following occurs, *aondatenke*, which is rendered "dans un lieu écarté où il n'y avait rien;" and in R. H. 1751, among the substantives given as primary roots, on page 293, 2 col., *aθenk* is translated by "désert, lieu écarté." This compound word certainly derives from *aonda* and *heenk*, or else *aθenk*, with the meaning of an out-of-the-way place, a desert spot, a place where there is nothing, beyond human habitations. Similarly, therefore, *Ang8tenke*, *Ang8θenke*, *Ang8tenc*, "Beyond the rapids or torrent," or "Aside from the rapids."

Site. It was said to be "prochain" with regard to *Ossossanë*, Rel. 1639, p. 88, 1 and 2 cols.: "Vne femme, natifue de ce bourg [*Ossossanë*] mais mariée dans vn autre prochain nommé *Ang8tenc*, etc. . . . Sa deuotion . . . la porta à s'adresser à ce bourg icy où nous sommes d'*Ossonane* ou Residence de *la Conception*, d'où, comme nous auons dit, elle estoit natifue."

It was three-quarters of a league from *Ossossanë*, Rel. 1638, p. 34, 2 col.: "La mortalité estoit par tout, mais sur tout au

bourg d'*Angoutenc*, qui n'estoit qu'à trois quarts de lieuë de nous." The *terminus a quo* was *Ossossanë*, see colophon at the end of Chapter III., p. 43, and at the end of the Relation, page 59. Father Le Mercier, who signs it, already informed us in the Rel. 1637, p. 178, 2 col., that he was to be stationed at *Ossossanë*: ". . . . . ie m'en vais à nostre nouuelle Residence," and page 177, "Le 9, nostre cabane d'*Ossossané* estant tout à fait acheuée, etc.," while, in opening the very chapter, where the distance is given, he says: "Ie dis vn mot l'an passé de nostre nouuelle Residence en la bourgade qui est comme le coeur du païs. Nostre Cabane n'estoit pas encore demy-faite qu'elle attiroit ces peuples." In fact all the incidents mentioned refer to *Ossossanë* as explanatory of the words "à trois quarts de lieuë de nous."

Three-quarters of a league from *Ossossanë*, but in what direction? Evidently not much out of the line of travel to *Ihonatiria*, and judging by the journeyings made, quite out of the line from *Ihonatiria, via Arenta*, to *Ossossanë*. Rel. 1637, p. 151, 1 col.: Father Superior and Father Jogues start from *Ihonatiria* for *Ossossanë*, stop at *Oënrio* in passing, baptize two children at *Angoutenc*, and arrive at *Ossossanë* the following day.

On another occasion, the Superior and a companion had gone from *Ihonatiria* to *Ossossanë* by way of *Arenta* ["en y allant ils passerent par *Arenté*,"] and when returning to *Ihonatiria* passed by *Angoutenc* ["Au retour, ils estoient desia au de-là du bourg d'*Angouteus*, par lequel ils estoient passez, lors qu'ils, etc."] Rel. 1637, p. 170.

Angoutenc, in 1636, must have been a rather important centre as it was then being fortified. Rel. 1636, p. 116, 1 col.: "On avoit inuité toute la ieunesse à se transporter au village d'*Ang8iens* pour travailler à vne pallissade de pieux qui n'estoit qu'à demy faite."

In 1899, Father Wynne, S.J., of New York, and myself visited the farms of Alexander Santimo (St. Amand) and Andrew Parent, the site of a former Huron village. Mr. Santimo occupies the north-west quarter, and Mr. Parent the north-east, of lot 11, concession X., Tiny Township. We picked up many Indian relics on the spot; and made certain of the presence of ash-beds. To approach the village from either *Ihonatiria* or *Ossossané* one would have to cross a waterway and a rather deep and tortuous gully.

This diminutive ravine, were we to judge by the irregular erosion of the banks, must have formed, in times gone by, the bed of a stream of no great volume, but impetuous in its headlong course. The appropriateness of the name *Ang8tenc* is apparent, it was the village "beyond the torrent."

The four successive sites of *Ossossané* all lay in the neighbourhood of Varwood Point, lot 18, concession VIII., Tiny Township, and from this lot to lot 11, concession X., the distance is about three miles. *Ossossané* to *AngSteuc*, as we already know from the Relations, was three-quarters of a league. As no other site tallies so well with what data we have, it is all but morally certain that the fortified town of *AngSteuc* stood on the land occupied by Alexander Santimo and Andrew Parent.

Mr. Andrew Hunter's description of this site is given at page 33 (No. 30) of his Monograph on Village Sites in Tiny Township, 1899.

Arenta, Arenté or Arentet.

Township of Tiny, XIII. concession, near lot 18 or 19, about two miles from La Fontaine, towards the south.

Arenta is the form given on Ducreux's map; *Arenté* is found in Rel. 1637, p. 150, 2 col.; p. 151, 1 col.; p. 163, 2 col.: p. 176, 1 col.; Rel. 1643, p. 30, 1 col.; *Arentet* occurs in Rel. 1649, p. 29, 2 col.; and finally *Auenté*, probably a misprint, in Rel. 1637, p. 170, 1 col.

Ducreux seems to identify *Arenta* with the village "*S. Magdalenæ*," and locates it not far from *Taruentutunum*, but more to the south.

Derivation. From *arcenti* or *aarent*.

"*Arcenti*, caus. Y avoir une embouchure de rivière en tel endroit." (R. H. 1751, p. 180.).

"*Aarent*, act.: ouvrir; neut.: avoir un trou, une ouverture." (R. H. 1751, p. 78.)

If we derive it from the former, it would be compounded with the enclytic *aë* (see explanations further on under the heading Derivation of *Andiataë*). Thus: *arcenti-aë*, *arcenté* (Gr., p. 66-2° de composit.), *arenté* (Gr., p. 66-8° de composit.), meaning "There where there is a river's mouth." If from the second, it would be compounded with *at* (R. H. 1751, p. 19), "*at*, prim. neut. quod significat quelque chose être dans une autre . . . . v.g.: *iSat* il y a quelque chose dedans, *arontat* or *iSat arontaç* il y a dans un calumet," i.e., there is something in the pipe. *Arentat* would then mean "In the mouth of the river."

I have followed Ducreux in locating *Arenta* as I have, and the only other clue to its position to be found in the Relations, without imparting much information, is corroborative evidence.

In Rel. 1637 (p. 170, 1 col.), Fr. François Le Mercier, writing from *Ihonatiria* (Id. p. 179), says: "Le mesme iour . . . . le P.

Superieur et le P. Chastellain retournerent d'*Ossossané*, où ils étoient allez le iour precedent . . . . mais en y allant [to *Ossossané*], ils passerent par *Auenté*, où ils trouuerent, etc." *Arenté*, consequently, could not have been much out of the trail from *Ihonatiria* to *Ossossané* since it was taken in on the journey from the former to the latter place. "Ils passèrent par" suggests that they had a choice of routes and that they chose this o e. And from what follows (Ib. 2 col.) *Angoutenc* apparently did not lie in the line from *Arenté* to *Ossossané*, since, on their return trip to *Ihonatiria*, it was on their line of march from *Ossossané* (Ib. 2 col.).

No exhaustive search for Indian remains has been made in the immediate neighbourhood, as far as I could ascertain; but while in the vicinity I learned that a clump of exotic cherry trees (*cerisiers de France*) was found by the first settlers growing wild on the left bank of the little stream which empties, about a mile below to the south-west, into Nottawasaga Bay.

Onnentisati.

Township of Tiny, concession XIII., lot 10. This indication is merely directive, and not irreformable.

Derivation. I am inclined to think that instead of *Onnentisati* we should read *Onnontisati*, as *onnonta* is the Huron for mountain (R. H. 1751, 291, 2 col.), and the Relations inform us that there was a hill or mountain near the village (Rel. 1637, p. 149, 2 col.). Thus *onnont8t* signifies there is a mountain (Gr., p. 60).

"*Isati*, 1. in comp., heurter quelque chose, donner contre; 2. être enfoncé, avoir des enfoncements, des coins enfoncés; v.g.: *etiotenrisati*, dans le coin, ou l'enfoncement de la palissade, des bastions; *eorhisati*, coin de forêt" (R. H. 1751, p. 238). With this derivation *Onnontisati* would be the village seated in the "Mountain Hollow."

But should the reading of the Relations be correct, the name would come from *onñenta*, sapin, tout bois gommeux, tout arbre qui ne flétrit pas (R. H. 1751, p. 290, 2 col.); and *Onnentisati* would mean the village in the recess or receding angle of the pines, or "Evergreen Glade," just, as we have seen, *eorhisati* means "Forest Nook."

Site. There is no mention in the Relations of the dual Christian name of *Onnentisati*. The village is placed on the map in the Township of Tiny, XIII. concession, lot 10; but the exact spot cannot be determined from the Relations alone, as there is no indication of its distance from any other village of the Point.

From the accounts of the various journeyings to and fro of the missionaries we know only approximately where the village stood.

As to the identity of the hill on, or near which, *Onnentisati* stood there can be no reasonable doubt. Roughly speaking, it takes in lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, of concessions XIV. and XV., Tiny, parts of lots numbered 14 in both concessions, to the west, and parts of lots numbered 8 to the east. Its southernmost limits cut across the northerly halves of the same numbered lots in concession XIII.

The plateau, now termed Randolph Hill, slopes off gently enough towards the west, but it is precipitous and almost bluff-faced to the east. The bearings of the village with regard to this prominent landmark remain undetermined in the old records, but one would naturally be led, on account of the conformation of the ground, and its closer proximity to *Oënrio* (Rel. 1637, p. 149, 1 col.), to seek for *Onnentisati* along the north-eastern edge of the plateau where many spots would seem admirably adapted to Indian defensive positions. Few of these, however, are under cultivation, and consequently traces of Huron occupancy, were there any, could with great difficulty be detected. Several positions also, towards the south-east, might very well have been chosen as village sites.

In enumerating the several evil spirits the Hurons were ever trying to propitiate, the Relation 1637 (p. 149) rehearses the words of one of them addressed to a favourite dupe: "Cettui-là, dit-il, s'appelle *Atechiategnon*, c'est à dire qui se change et se deguise, et est le demon de *Tandehouaronnon*, qui est vne montagne aupres du bourg *Onnentisati*."

Thinking that the name of the hill, or of the mountain as it is termed in the Relations, might throw some light upon the correct locating of *Onnentisati*, I attempted to decompose it with the following result. The name of the mountain, as given above, is *Tandehouaronnon*, or *T'andehouaronnon*. The main root is either *AndeSes*, blan [blanc, banc?] de sable" (R. H. 1751, p. 289, 1 col.), from the primitive "*ąndechia* sable" (R. H. 1751, p. 289, 1 col.), or "*ąndehSa*, peau de castor, de chat (wild cat), etc. (Id. ib.).

The secondary root is unmistakable. "Nationalia (nomina) formantur a nomine proprio addendo *ronnon*, v.g.: *onnontae*, *onnontaeronnon*, les habitants des montagnes (hill dwellers, highlanders), *etiorhenchtronnon*, anglais, habitants du levant, etc." (Gr., p. 65, 7°.)

The initial letter is the *T localitatis*.

With the former of the two main roots the word would mean the hill of the "Sand Dwellers," with the second, the "Beaver Skin People."

As for *Atechiategnon*, the name of the demon who favoured the mountain with his presence, and of which the writer of the Relation was good enough to give us the translation as "The one who transforms and disguises himself," derives apparently from *ate*, to be, to become (R. H. 1751, p. 200, 201), which, though it generally comes second in the compound word, as, *te eatate*, there is nobody, *ondate*, this space, is found also as prefix, as *atek8i*, meaning perpetual presence, *atatie*, to remain, to continue to be present (Ib. p. 201). The two other roots are *chia* or *chie* and *atetanion*. *Chia* in composition with *at* and *ate* "significat identitatem unius ejusdem rei secum, vel aequivalentiam. *Chia* in omnibus personis in quibus personæ aoristi primi incipiunt ab *a*; *chie* vero in omnibus quæ incipiunt ab *e*." (R. H. 1751, p. 198, *at*.)

"*Atetañion* in comp. avoir plusieurs doubles" (Ib. p. 27, No. 67).

The result is *ate-chia-atetañion*, *atechiateñion*, pronounced *Atechiategnon*, "To be or remain the same and become many doubles," "The One of many Transformations."

As for the position of *Onnentisati* itself, we may rightly infer from scraps of information gleaned here and there in the Relations that it lay further away from *Ihonatiria* than did *Oënrio* or *Anonatea*, both of which were one league distant from the Fathers' village: "Les Peres estant à *Ouenrio*, apprirent qu'vn petit enfant estoit à l'extremité; ils coururent et le baptiserent, il mourut auant hier. De là ils allerent *iusques à Onnentisatj*, pour visiter vn nommé Onendich, etc." (1637, p. 166, 2 col.). The idea conveyed is that having started from *Ihonatiria*, where the Fathers' residence then was, and having reached *Oënrio*, they had to push on further to see Onendich, that is, *as far as Onnentisati*. And yet, it was not very much further for *Oënrio* is classed among the towns lying round about *Onnentisati*: "Vn autre sorcier . . . . se mettoit fort en credit au bourg d'*Onnentisati*, et abusoit de ses resueries *les bourgades circonuoisines;* dés le neufuiesme de ce mois, que le P. Superieur estoit allé à *Oüenrio*, ... il *en auoit appris des particularitez* etc." (Rel. 1637, p. 149, 1 col.): as much as to say that *Oënrio* was one of the neighbouring towns where these vagaries of the medicine-man had been noised abroad.

Nor could it have been very far from *Ossossanë*, for the associate of the sorcerer aforementioned was at *Ossossanë* in a dying

state on January 23, when he had himself carried to *Onnentisati* where he died January 25 (Rel. 1637, p. 152, 2 col.); a litter with a dying man must have proceeded very slowly. From this and from what follows it is clear that the village lay between *Ihonatiria* and *Anonatea*, on the one hand, and *Ossossanë* on the other (Rel. 1637, p. 142, 1 col.). The superior who had left *Ossossanë* on December 17, 1636, and had passed the night at *Anonatea*, after reaching *Ihonatiria* despatched two missionaries to *Ossossanë* and here is their itinerary: "Le 19, le P. Superieur nous renuoia à *Ossosanë*, ... auec commission de nous arrester en passant à *Anonatea* . . . ." They passed the day there. "Le 20, nous allasmes à *Onnentisatj* . . . ." So the order of the route was 1. *Ihonatiria*, 2. *Anonatea*, 3. *Onnentisati*, 4. *Ossossanë*. They reached the latter place the evening of the 20 (p. 143, 1 col.), which they left on the 23 (p. 145, 1 col.), and returned home passing again by *Anonatea*. They had not passed by *Oënrio*, though but one league from *Ihonatiria*, (as was also *Anonatea*), for the narrative proceeds: "Estant de retour (à *Ihonatiria*) nous fusmes bien consolez d'entendre que le P. Pijart auoit baptisé huict petits enfans à Oüenrio, etc. This they would have heard of already had they taken in *Oënrio* also on their return trip.

Here is another itinerary (Rel. 1637, p. 145, 2 col.) of a journey lasting from December 27, 1636, to January 4, 1637: "Le 27, le P. Superieur retourna à *Ossossané* auec le P. Isaac Iogues et Simon Baron. Il passa par *Anonatea*, où il visita les Bissiriniens, etc. . . . . Il apprit là ce qu'ils pensoient de la maladie (p. 146, 1 col.) . . . . Mais en passant par *Onnentisatj* il apprit bien vne autre nouuelle, que *Tonneraoüanoné* qui estoit à *Ossossané* et vendoit là sa theriaque, nous accusoit, etc. . . . . *Tonneraouanont* ne reüssit pas en ses cures. . . . et le 4 de Ianuier que le Pere partit, il n'y auoit gueres moins de malades (Ib. 2 col.). . . . . Le Pere Superieur retourna donc à *Ihonatiria* le 4 de Ianuier." This corroborates what has been said above, that the order of the route was 1. *Ihonatiria*, 2. *Anonatea*, 3. *Onnentisati*, 4. *Ossossanë*.

But if *Onnentisati* was on the line of march from *Ihonatiria* to *Ossossanë*, it is also mentioned as having been passed through in a journey to *Teanaostaiaë*. This would lead us to suppose that it was not very much off the trail to the latter place from the Fathers' residence, since there was question of a long tramp, over twenty-three miles as the crow flies; so, very likely, the traveller turned little to the right or to the left: (Rel. 1635, p. 39, 1 col.): "Le dix-neufiesme Ianuier, ie partis pour aller en

la maison de Louys de saincte Foy, distante de nostre village de sept ou huict lieuës." The starting point was the Fathers' residence which was then at *Ihonatiria*, as may be seen by referring to p. 30, 2 col., and the term of the journey was *Teanaostaiaë*, for it was there that Louis lived. Fr. Charles Garnier in a letter to his father, dated 1638, writes: "Nous sommes sur le point de transporter la residence de St. Ioseph du petit village où elle est, nonmé *Ihonatiria*, au plus grand Bourg de ce pays nommé *Teanaustayae*, c'est d'ou etoit natif Louis de Ste. Foy." The Relation of 1637 (p. 161, 2 col.) confirms this fact in other words: "Ce mesme 29, le P. Sup. partit pour aller à *Teanaostaiaé* auec le P. Garnier, afin qu'il peust témoigner sur les lieux aux parens de Louys de Ste. Foy le ressentiment que nous auions de l'affliction de leur famille, etc." But to return to the itinerary: "Ie n'auois peu ny deu y aller plus tost . . . . En ce voyage passant par *Onnentisati* i'allay voir vn nommé Oukhahitoüa, etc." He did not as is evident from the wording of the phrase, go out of his way but just called in as he passed by.

Now, if *Onnentisati* lay further from *Ihonatiria* than did *Ihonatea*, but not too far to preclude its having *Oënrio*, a village lying one league from *Ihonatiria*, for one of its "bourgades circonvoisines"; if it was on or near the trail leading from *Ihonatiria* to *Ossossanë* so as to allow of passing travellers stopping there on their way to the latter place; and if, likewise, it was about on the direct trail from *Ihonatiria* to *Teanaostaiaë*, otherwise St. Joseph II., it could hardly be set down on the present Map at any other point than one on the eastern border of the Randolph Plateau.

While a perusal of the several passages of the Relations referring to *Onnentisati* leaves a strong impression that the real site lay towards the north-eastern corner—and I am persuaded that when the ground is all put under cultivation it will eventually be discovered there—still as nothing has yet been unearthed in that direction, and as to the south-east, unmistakable signs of a Huron village occur, I have rather reluctantly marked the village on the latter site.

Ranging through that part of Huronia, some years ago, our party endeavoured to find the bone-pit mentioned by Mr Andrew Hunter (village sites of Tiny, p. 25, No. 16) as lying near Joseph Groseille's farm, lot 12, concession XII. Though led to the supposed spot by a farmer of the neighbourhood, who seemed well informed on matters local, even after digging to some depth in the sandy soil, we failed to find any traces of an ossuary, nor could we glean any information as to ash-beds or relics discovered

nearby. But pushing on as far as lot 10, concession XIII. we came to the Ladouceur farm. We were shown over the ground, and in a small orchard to the west of the dwelling, and close to the foot of the hill, ash-beds and pottery were found. On the brow of the hill itself and a little further to the north similar indications were met with.

I have learned since that the Ladouceurs no longer occupy the farm. Lightning struck the house some twelve months later killing and injuring members of the family. Soon after this distressing event the survivors moved to other parts.

Oënrio or Oüenrio.

Township of Tiny, XVII. Concession, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lot 5; or about five miles north-east of La Fontaine, and about three north-west of Penetanguishene.

Derivation. The different readings of this name to be found in the Relations are: *Oënrio* (Rel. 1635, p. 31, 32, 39); *Oenrio* (Rel. 1637, p. 137, 159); *8enrio* (Rel. 1636, p. 89); *Ouenrio* (1637, p. 149, 159. 161, 163, 166); *Oüenrio* (1637, p. 153). The first seems to be the proper form.

Oënrio derives from "*Oęnra* (*akenra*), une sapinière (R.H. 1751, p. 287, 1 col.), a fir or spruce plantation, and *io*, which occurs only in compound words and signifies beautiful, grand, great, good, v.g.: "*Ąnñonchia*, (*atennonchia* vel *ennonchia*) cabane, maison" (R.H. 1751, p. 291, 1 col.), "*ąnnonchïo*, belle, jolie cabane" (Ib. p. 236); and similarly "*aatïo*, personne accomplie; *a8endïo*, principal maître; *andatsïo*, grande chaudière: *entiok8io*, belle troupe; *aki8achrïo*, chef de guerre; *ąrontïo*, grand arbre; *ąndaarachrïo*, belle corne; *arih8ïo*, affaire d'importance, gros péché" (Ib.). Consequently *Oenra-io*, *Oenrio*, might mean "The great spruce Plantation," "The Beautiful Firs." I find no root from which *8enrio or Oüenrio** can derive. It might be well to add that *oęnra* (*ataęnra*) has also the meaning of "cendres," ashes (Id. p. 281, 1 col.); but I fail to see how "Beautiful Ashes" could be a suitable name even for a Huron village, unless *Oënrio* occupied one of the former sites of *Teandeouïata*, of which it was an off-shoot, and which de Brébeuf tells us was burnt down twice "ayant esté bruslé par deux fois" (Rel. 1635, p. 29, 1 col.), and that it was supposed to have risen "Beautiful from its Ashes."

Site. It was one of the "bourgades circonvoisines" of *Onnentisati* (Rel. 1637, p. 149, 1 col.). Its village community formed

* "O" et "8" aliquando promiscue adhibentur (Gramm. p. 1).

at one time part of that of *Toanché I.* (Rel. 1635, p. 31, 1 col.): "Entre les villages qui nous ont voulu auoir, ceux d'*Oënrio* en ont fait plus d'instance. Ce petit village, assez proche du nostre (meaning *Teandeouïata* or else *Ihonatiria* of 1635; see Relation for that year p. 28, 1 and 2 cols., foot, and p. 29, 1 col. foot) faisoit autresfois vne partie de celuy où nous estions iadis." This one where they had previously dwelt is mentioned on p. 28, 1 col. foot: "Ie pris terre au port du village de *Toanché* ou de *Teandeouïata*, où autresfois nous estions habituez". These two villages have already been shown to be distinct as to their sites but identical as to their village communities: *Toanché* was *Toanché I.*, and *Teandeouïata* was *Toanché II.*

The fact that *Oënrio* and *Teandeouïata*, very near the latter of which *Ihonatiria* was situate, had formed but one community, is corroborated by what is said in Relation 1637 (p. 161, 1 col.): "Nous assemblasmes les principaux de nostre bourgade, (Teandeouïata and *Ihonatiria*) pour sçauoir . . . . si le dessein qu'ils auoient eu de se reünir auec ceux d'*Ouenrio* estoit tout à fait rompu, autresfois ce n'estoit qu'vn bourg" (with *Toanché* I., i.e. they formed but one village community).

Oënrio was one league from *Ihonatiria*: ". . . . les habitants d' *Oënrio*, qui est vne bourgade à vne lieüe de nous" (Rel. 1637, p. 137, 1. col.). The residence of the Fathers was then at *Ihonatiria*, (Ib. p. 179).

From *Ihonatiria* it lay in the direction of *Angoutenc* and *Ossossanë*. For, on January 17, the Superior sets out from *Ihonatiria* for *Ossossanë* (Rel. 1637, p. 151, col.), passes through *Oënrio* (Ib.), continues his tramp southward, stops over at *Angoutenc*, and arrives at *Ossossanë* on the morrow (Rel. 1637, p. 151, 1 col.).

And again: On April 5, he starts from *Ossossanë*, at the invitation of the village chief, and *on passing through Oënrio* he assembles the elders in council, then proceeds to *Ossossanë* (Rel. 1637, p. 163, 1 col.).

Oënrio was nearer to *Ihonatiria* than was *Onnentisati*, but not on the same trail as *Anonatea*, for the missionaries going from *Ihonatiria*, to *Onnentisati* pass by way of *Oënrio* and return by way of *Annonatea*, (Rel. 1637, p. 166, 1 col.): "Le premier iour de Iuin, le P. Charles Garnier et le Pere Chastellain furent enuoiez à *Ouenrio*, à l'occasion d'vne femme qu'on nous auoit fait bien malade . . . . (Ib. 2 col.) Les Peres estant à Ouenrio, apprirent qu'vn petit enfant . . . De là ils allerent iusques à *Onnentisätj*" . . . That is they *pushed on as far* as *Onnentisati* . . . . (Ib.) "Au retour (à *Ihonatiria*) ils passerent par Anonatea, selon

qu'ils auoient ordre du P. Superieur." They thus completed the round trip. Following these indications as finger-posts, one could go very little astray in marking the approximate positions of *Oënrio*.

From the Relations we learn that *Oënrio and Anonatea* were both one league from *Ihonatiria*, which was on the northern shore line—that both villages were stopping places on the way to *Onnentisati*,—and that the latter village lay between *Ihonatiria* and *Ossossanë*. Consequently one of the two villages occupied a more westerly position than the other.

The first reason for assigning to *Oënrio* the eastward position is that at one time its inhabitants formed part of the village community of *Toanché I.*, and it is to be supposed that they would have settled down near the village of which theirs was an off-shoot. A second, and perhaps a stronger reason, is that there would have been no room for *Anonatea* to the east of the position occupied by *Oüenrio*, as set down on Ducreux's inset map, unless it were placed further away than one league from *Ihonatiria*, which would be going counter to the Relations.

Anonatea.

Township of Tiny, XVII. Concession, near Lot 10; about four miles and a quarter in a north-westerly direction from Penetanguishene.

The name of this village is spelt in several different ways in the Relations: *Anenatea* (1637, p. 141. 1 col.); *Anonatra*, certainly a misprint, (1637, p. 166, 1 col.); *Aneatea* (Ib. p. 157, 2 col.) and *Anonatea*) Ib. pp. 142, 145, 165, 166.); which latter seems to be the most usual.

Derivation. There is very little room for doubt as to its two roots, *annoña* and *atea*. *Annoña*, has five different significations (R. H. 1751, 291, 1 col.) 1. The bottom of a well, a river, a lake, or of any body of water; 2. a precipice, an abyss; 3. a treasure, a supply, a store, a draught of fishes; 4. habit, custom, manners, fashion; 5. the back.

The verb-root is *Ate* . . . . extr. et int. Sed extra compositionem impersonaliter, in comp. autem impersonaliter et personaliter (être ut sic). 1° Significat sine addito être, avoir l'être, l'existence etc. [to be, to have being or existence] (R. H. 1751, p. 200, No. 89). Hence, *anona-ate*, *anonate*, a supply to exist, or any other of the objects mentioned among the different meanings of *anoña to* exist. To *anonate* has been added the suffix *a*. "Verbum *a* per se significat praecise magnitudinem vel

aetatem" (Gramm. p. 30, 7°). It is always placed at the end of the word it qualifies: "*a* in compositione sequitur suum simplex" (R. H. 1751, p. 1). Consequently *anonatea* means there where there is a great supply, etc., or "The Village of Abundance" if *annona* be taken in its third sense.

Site. *Anonatea* was one league from *Ihonatiria*, (Rel. 1637, p. 141, 1 col.): "Le Pere Charles Garnier et moy nous allâmes coucher à *Anenatea*, qui n'est qu' vne lieuë de nous." One league from them, i.e., from *Ihonatiria* (1637, p. 167, 2 col.). It was not much out of the line of march to *Onnentisati*, since it is mentioned as a stopping place for the missionaries on their way to that village, or to points further south. For instances of this, see the preceding section where there is question of the site of *Oënrio*.

Both *Anonatea* and *Oënrio* were but a league to the south of *Ihonatiria;* one however lay to the west, the other to the east. In journeyings from *Ihonatiria* to *Onnentisati* and *Ossossanë*, either the one or the other might expect a call as the Fathers passed; but there is no instance of their both having been visited on the same trip north or south. Here is an instance where the itinerary takes in *Oënrio* and leaves out *Anonatea;* the order followed was 1. *Ihonatiria*, 2. *Oënrio*, 3. *Angoutenc*, 4. *Ossossanë*, (Rel. p. 151, 1 col.): "Le 17, la maladie qui alloit tousiours continuant à *Ossossanë*, obligea le P. Superieur de continuer aussi les secours que nous auions rendus aux malades iusques à lors. Il prit auec soy le P. Isaac Iogues . . . . Le Pere passant par *Oüenrio* y trouua assez de malades . . . . Le P. Superieur continua de là son voyage, et s'arresta à *Angoutenc*, où il baptisa deux petits enfans. Le lendemain, 28 (misprint for 18), il arriua à *Ossossané*." *Passing*, therefore, by way of *Oënrio*, thence *continuing* his journey he stops over at *Angoutenc* and then arrives at *Ossossanë*. Attention to the wording of the phrase will show that they were not supposed to have deviated much from the beaten way. An instance of a return northward by way of *Anonatea* after the journey to the south had been made through *Oënrio*, may be found on page 166 of the Relation of 1637.

There is another, which has already been touched upon in the section entitled *Onnentisati;* it is from Relation 1637 also, pages 142, 143, 144, 145. The order of the route was, it will be remembered, 1. *Ihonatiria;* 2. *Anonatea;* 3. *Onnentisati;* 4. *Ossossanë*. But in this case the return trip also was via *Anonatea*, while an incident mentioned shows that the missionaries had not been near *Oënrio*.

Which of the two villages, of *Oënrio* and *Anonatea*, lay to the east and which to the west? There is nothing in the Relations, taken by themselves, which might incline one to adopt one theory in preference to the other. The main reason for placing *Anonatea* to the east is suggested by Ducreux's map, and I have already pointed it out when dealing with *Oënrio*.

Arendaonatia or Anendaonactia.

The two forms given above occur in the Relations. The proper reading would seem to be *Arendaonactia*, for there is no primitive noun-root beginning with *anend* in the Radices Huronicæ, save "*annendaecha*, automne" (R. H. 1751, p. 290, 1 col.) which could be so trimmed as to enter into this compound word.

I. *Ǎrenda* is evidently the first root, but it has a number of different meanings:

1° *Ą̌renda* (*atrenda*) prière, ceremonie, danse superstitieuse [prayer, ceremony, a superstitious dance],

2° *Ą̇renda*, sort, sortilège [a spell, divination, witchcraft].

3° *Â̇renda*, rocher, roc [rock, boulder, a crag],

4° *Arenda* (*atrenda*) charge de bois, bûcher [a load of wood, a wood pile], bûchettes de conseil [sticks used in the council-lodge],

5° *Ą̂rênda*, attrapes aux chats [raccoon traps],

6° *Ą́renda*, corde [a cord, a rope, a line] (R. H. p. 292, 2 col.).

Any of these meanings may be ascribed to this first radical, for there are no signs or accents in the Relations to guide us in our selection.

II. The second root may be either one of two.

1° *Ąoña*, in comp., *ąon* vel *ąendaon* extr., plat, van à vanner (R. H. p. 292, 1 col.)," a plate, a flat object, a fan for winnowing. This, it is true, is a noun, but I see no reason why one noun could not, in grammatical Huron, enter into composition with another. The very fact that the ninth rule to be observed when compounding words says "Verbum non componitur cum alio verbo vel cum adjectivo" (Gramm. p. 66), would seem to imply that nouns may be compounded with nouns. However, *aona* may well be an adjective, as well as a noun, meaning flat. As I find no list of adjectives in Potier the question must remain in abeyance. If it be taken as an adjective, *Arenda-aona*, *Arendaona* would as a consequence mean "Flat-Rock."

2° The alternative would be the verb *aon* for second root, a verb with a twofold meaning: "*ąon* . . . . extr., arriver en quelque lieu, y entrer, etc.; . . . . *Ion* in comp. (pro *ąon* extr.)

cum nonnullis nominibus quae usus docet, arriver (R. H. 1751, p. 154). So the root *aon*, in our compound word, does not admit of the meaning "to arrive at some place, to enter therein," since to be apt to compound with another root *ąon*, to arrive, must necessarily take the form of *ion*. The second meaning of *ąon* is to take, and in this sense is amenable to composition: "*ąon* . . in comp. (et aliquando extr.) prendre. *Stahion* prends ce couteau [take this knife], *tsentaon*,, prends, tiens ce baton [take this stick, hold it], etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 154, No. 80).

III. The third root may be either *achia* or *acte-aia*. "*Achia* et *aska* per contractionem, (*atechia*), bouche" (R. H. p. 286, 1 col.), mouth. "*Áte* dic *acte*, épinette" (Id. p. 293, 2 col.), tamarack, larch, hackmatack, to which is added the diminutive *aïa* (R. H. 1751, p. 1. No. 1), or possibly but quite improbably, "*aïa* (*ateia*) aile, bras" (R. H. 288, 1 col.) a wing, the arm.

It would require much ingenuity to sort out the roots, and to patch up a word out of the various meanings enumerated above, and I leave it to those so gifted to try their hand. I offer two suggestions only. *Arendao-nactia* might mean "The mouth at the flat rock." Not the mouth of a river, for *ąreęncha* means that (R. H. p. 292, 2 col.); nor an ordinary opening, hole, or aperture, for *ąąrent* (Id. p. 78, No. 74) in this acceptation is of most frequent occurrence; unless, indeed, *ąchia* be taken figuratively, but I have not met with it so used elsewhere. "The little larch at the flat rock" is the other meaning which with much diffidence I suggest and with no assurance that I have read the riddle.

In any case the meaning of the word can be of very little use in determining the location of the village.

The name is met with twice in Rel. 1637 (*Arendaonatia*, p. 159, 1 col.) On March 9, Father Superior and Father Charles Garnier had gone to *Onnentisati* to visit the sick, and the Relation adds: "Le 12 (Mars), le Pere Garnier et moy [Father Le Mercier] nous baptisasmes vne femme à vne petite bourgade que nous appellons *Arendaonatia*." On the 15, Father Le Mercier and the Superior visited *Annonatea*, and on the 17, *Ihaenhouton*, "où demeure le chef du conseil de cette pointe" (Ib. 2 col.). So that it may be fairly inferred that *Arendaonactia* was situated somewhere in the "Point," that is, in Tiny northwest of a line drawn from *Arenta* to the head of Penetanguishene Bay.

The second mention made of this village is on page 165. 2 col.: "Le 5 (May) le P. Chastellain estoit allé auec le P. Pijart visiter quelques malades à *Anendaonactia*."

IAHENHOUTON.

Township of Tiny.

Derivation. *Iha-aïen8i-8ton.*

R. H. 1751, p. 233: "*i*, in comp., être le seul, l'unique; saepe assumit particulam *ha* in fine." *Iha* consequently means "The only One."

R. H. 1751, p. 106: "*ąïenh8i*, extr. et intr. comp., savoir faire quelque chose, avoir la science, l'adresse, l'habileté nécessaire et le pouvoir d'en venir à bout, v.g.: *ęñienh8i*, je sais faire cela. In compositione jungitur cum nominibus earum rerum quae dicuntur sciri." To be wise and skilful in managing or administering affairs. In Potier's text there is an ñ over the space between the *a* and *i* to show how it is to be pronounced.

R. H. 1751, p. 277: "*8ton* (et *8tonnion*), mult. Significat multitudinem rerum quae suo situ eminent." In other words, it is an affix expressive of the presence of a multitude of things which overtop or tower over others. It is used both in a literal and in a figurative sense, v.g.: "*ąront8ton* vel *ąrhitonnion*, la multitude des arbres; *onnont8ton* vel *onnont8tonnion*, quantité de montagnes; *arih8ton*, donner, quelque chose à connaître, item, developper une affaire."

Hence, *Iha-aïenh8i-8ton*, *Ihaenh8ton*, or *Iahenhouton*, very likely with the meaning "The one Skilful Manager of many important affairs."

This village is favoured with but one mention in the Relations: "Le 17 (Mars) i' accompagnai encor le P. Supérieur à *Iahenhouton*, où demeure le chef du conseil de cette pointe" (1637, p. 159, 2 col.). It was, I infer from this, situated within the limits of what the missionaries, as long as they resided at Ihonatiria, called "This Point;" that is, the peninsula to the north and west of Penetanguishene Bay.

ST. CHARLES AND THE ELEVEN OTHER VILLAGES BEARING CHRISTIAN NAMES.

St. Charles, Township of Tay, (Penetanguishene Road), Concession I, Lot 113. This is the position given it on the present Map; but all that can be said with any degree of certainty is that it lay somewhere in the peninsula formed by Midland and Penetanguishene Bays, for on Ducreux's map the name extends lengthwise through the whole tongue of land beginning at an imaginary line drawn tangent to the head of both bays and ending at the very north-eastern extremity of the coast: while there is no little circle apparent to mark its exact site.

In the opening paragraph of Chapter VII. of the Relation 1640, p. 78, *St. Charles* is mentioned in the list of twelve towns or little villages whose spiritual wants, after the Fathers had withdrawn from the residence of *Ossossanë*, were still attended to by the evangelical labourers who had charge of the mission of *La Conception* "aux Attignaouentans:" "Ayant quitté la residence que nous auions les années precedentes au bourg de la *Conception*, ou *Ossossané*, on a continué de cultiuer ce mesme bourg par voye de mission, à laquelle ont de plus esté adioints douze autres tant bourgs que petits villages. *S. François Xauier, sainct Charles, saincte Agnes, saincte Magdeleine, saincte Geneuiesue, sainct Martin, sainct Antoine, saincte Cecile, saincte Catherine, saincte Terese, saincte Barbe, saincte Estienne.*"

Among these twelve there are three villages which are not wholly unfamiliar and which are marked on Ducreux's map, namely, "*S. Caroli*" or *St. Charles*, the subject of the present section, "*S. Xauerij*," whose site has been ascertained with a tolerable degree of certainty, and "*S. Magdalenæ*," which Ducreux seems to identify with *Arenta*.

The villages bearing Indian names, and not identified in the Relations with any Christian appellation, but which might have found place in this list under a Christian title, are *Andiataë*, *Angoutenc*, and it may be, *Onnentisati*, *Arendaonactia*, *Arontaen*, and even *Iahenhouten*. The others would seem too remote to have been included within the limits of this mission.

Indian remains have been found on the site of St. Charles, as indicated above. Mr. Andrew Hunter mentions them in his monograph on Tiny Township under No. 19, page 27.

TWO VILLAGES LYING BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH II. AND OSSOSSANE.

Ekhiondastsaan.

The exact position of this village cannot be determined from the Relations. A possible, and even plausible site is lot 53, concession I., Flos (Penetanguishene Road).

The *Ekhiondaltsaan* of Relation 1637 (p. 162, 1 col.) is certainly a misprint, there being no *l* in the Huron alphabet. The letter displaced was either *t* or *s*. If the former the signification of the word would not be changed, as many consonants were written indifferently either single or double; if the latter, it would be the note of the plural in the first radical. *Khiondaësahan* (Id. p. 70, 2 col.) is probably another form of the same name.

The noun-root is *ondas*, plural of "*Onda* (R. H. 1751, p. 295, 2 col.), (*atonda*) espace de temps, de lieu etc." an interval of time, space, stretch or extent of land. In the "etc." the idea of home, house is no doubt also included, for, in his Radices, Potier gives the verb "*ondaon* . . . . avoir une maison [to have a house, a home]," and adds: "compos. ab *onda*, espace, etc. *an'nen ichiondaon?* où est ta maison? etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 248, No. 24).

The verb-root is "*atsiaδan*, épreindre, presser, pressurer, quelque chose pour en faire sortir l'eau, la liqueur, le jus le suc la substance qu'elle contient" (R. H. 1751, p. 45, No. 56), to ring out, to press, to express, to squeeze.

Ondas-atsiaδan combined according to the second rule makes *OndastsiaδaN* (Gramm. p. 66) and contracted according to the eighth, *ondastsaan*.

The *i* must now be accounted for: " 'I' adjectitium ita appellatum quia nihil sensui vocum addit vel minuit, sed euphoniae causa praefigitur quibusdam vocibus et verbis" (Gramm. p. 2).

Our word now stands *iondastsaan*, to which is prefixed "*εχa*, hic, huc, hac, hinc; ce cette," (Id. p. 85), not forgetting that "*k* et *χ* sonant ut *kh*, v.g. *χa*, hic, haec, hoc, dicitur *Kha*" (Id. p. 1). This gives us the complete compound word as the *a* is elided before the *i*: *Ekiondastsaan*.

The meaning however is not clear, still I hazard the following: "The places, or lands where water is pressed out," "Here the places which exude water." It may seem far-fetched, but it is in keeping with the locality, as the hollow to the north of the rising ground, a Huron village site, on lot 53, concession I., Flos, abounds in springs, so that the water must be drained off by a ditch.

This village is mentioned nowhere save in the Relations, and there but twice. The only indications which can be of any help in determining its site are to be gleaned from pages 161, 162 and 163 of the Relation of 1637, of which the following is a short summary.

On March 29, the Superior and Father Garnier set out from *Thonatiria* for *Teanaostaiaë*. At the town of *Scanonaenrat (St. Michel)*, they explain the tenets of religion to their host and to the other inmates of the cabin, and on March 30 they reach *Teanaostaiaë* (p. 161, 2 col.). On their return trip, March 31, the missioners pass the night at *Ekhiondaltsaan*, which, says the Relation "est vn bourg assez beau et assez peuplé" (p. 162, 1 col.). On April 1, having reached *Andiataë*, they minister to the sick there, and there pass the night (Ib. 2 col.). On April 2 they

are at *Ossossanë* (p. 163, 1 col.), whence they return home. This is not said but implied, since, on the 6th., in answer to an invitation from *Ossossanë*, the Superior with Father Le Mercier, starts again for that town via *Oënrio* and *Angoutenc*.

Consequently *Ekhiondastsaan* lay between *Teanaostaiaë* and *Ossossanë*, a good distance from the former place, but not in the vicinity of *Scanonaenrat*, since that village was visited on their way from *Ihonatiria* to *Teanaostaiaë*, while *Ekhiondastsaan* was taken in on their way from *Teanaostaiaë* to *Ossossanë*.

Pursuant to these facts I have selected as a possible, if not probable, site of this village the Cleland and Dunn farms situated on the western parts of the lot mentioned above, viz., the 53d in concession I., Flos. In this position it could conveniently have received a call, on a return trip northwards by way of *Ossossanë*. In 1899, in company with Fr. J. J. Wynne, S. J., and J. C. Brokovski, Esq., of Coldwater, I visited the site. The ground was thoroughly gone over with the result that extensive ashbeds, yielding many Indian relics, were found on the rising ground towards the south, while a deep but gradual falling away of the surface towards the north formed a valley supplied with an abundance of water oozing out, as it were, from the ground. There was every indication that this spot had been the site of a populous village as Indian villages go.

Ekhiondastsaan was in all likelihood the nameless village which was destroyed with St. Joseph II., and alluded to in Rel. 1649, p. 3, 1 col. (see also "Première Mission," Carayon, p. 238, and Garnier's letters, contemporaneous copy p. 103, recent copy p. 88). It could not have been *St. Michel*, for even after the destruction of *St. Ignace II.*, in 1649, it was still standing and gave very evident signs of life (Rel. 1649, p. 13, 1 col.). Neither could it have been *St. Jean-Baptiste*, this village having been evacuated some months previously (Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.). Much less could it have been *Contarea*, which was the first of the Huron villages to fall, in 1642, under the blows of the Iroquois, a fact substantiated beyond all possible doubt in a previous section dealing with that village.

Now, as there was no other village within striking distance of St. Joseph II., by process of elimination it may safely be maintained that *Ekhiondastsaan* was the village that shared the fate of St. Joseph II., otherwise *Teanaostaiaë*, on July 4, 1648.

From the position of *Ekhiondastsaan*, to the west or northwest of St. Joseph II., and from the fact that it depended, as a mission on the latter centre, I should judge that it was peopled by the Clan of the Cord.

Andiataë.

There is the same difficulty in determining the exact position of *Andiataë* as there was for *Ekhiondastsaan*, save that it was on a stream near a lake, perhaps Anaouites, perhaps Lake Huron itself somewhere between Point Spratt and Point Varwood. It is set down on the Map quite arbitrarily on Lot 14, of II. Concession of the Township of Tiny.

The different forms of this name, as found in the Relations, are *Andiata* (1636, p. 111, 2 col.), *Andiatae*, evidently a misprint (1637, p. 150, 2 col.), and *Andiataé*, by far the most common (1637, pp. 134, 150, 152, 161, 164, 167, etc.), and for this reason the latter has been adopted.

Derivation. We have a choice between *ą̈ndiata*, the throat (or *ondiasa*); *ą̈ndiasą*, the neck; and *andiata*, a bridge (R. H. 1751, p. 289, 1 col.). All these words have a diminutive *g* marked over the *d* to denote that they are pronounced *andgiata*. The meaning of *ą̈ndiata*, throat, seems to lack appropriateness when used for the name of a village, so it is to be presumed that the meaning of *bridge* was intended. The affinity between *andiata*, a bridge, and "*ą̈ndiS, and(g)iS*, passer quelqu'un au delà de l'eau, d'une rivière, d'un bord à l'autre" (R. H. 1751, p. 132), is patent. Our word is composed of *andiata* and *aë*.

R. H. 1751, p. 3: "*Aë*, vel pro consuetudine *eska*, in comp., et *ą̈h8ae* extr.; activum, frapper, donner contre, et conséquemment trouver de la résistence; v.g.: *ą̈ñnh8ae*, frapper à la porte etc. Neutraliter seu passive, in comp., être arrêté etc.; v.g.: *oraë ti chies*, tu vas à l'abri du vent, tu es à couvert, à l'ombre." From "*ora*, air, vent (*atra*, passive)" (Ib. p. 292, 2 col.). Potier illustrates copiously, though indirectly, the use of *aë* as an affix while explaining the use of the adverb *annen*, ubi? (quo? qua? unde?), and for this purpose takes a word much similar to the one we are considering, i.e. "*ą̈ndata*, un village (*endata* vel *atendata*)" (R. H. 1751, p. 288, 2 col.). These examples are to be found on page 87 of his Grammar: *Annen ihentron?* ubi est? *ą̈ndatae*, in pago; *annen aretande?* quo vadit? *ą̈ndatąe* in pagum; *annen tontare?* d'où vient-il? *ą̈ndatąe* du village; *annen arendi?* par où a-t-il passé? *ą̈ndatąe*, par le village." So that according to the question put it conveys the several different meanings of in, at, to, from, out of, or through the village. *Andiataë* is consequently a legitimate compound, meaning "At the Bridge," or "Bridgetown."

Site. The position where *Andiataë* is marked on the Map is in the Township of Tiny, II Concession, Lot 14. But whether

Passing a Stream near Ossossane.
Sketch by Father Martin, 1855. *See page 151*

Sand Bluff, Entrance to Penetanguishene Bay.
Sketch by Father Martin, 1855. *See page 194.*

this was the site of the village, or whether it lay more to the south or not, is a matter of conjecture. That it lay on the trail between *Teanaostaiaë* and *Ossossanë* via *Ekhiondastsaan*, and nearer *Ossossanë* than the last mentioned village is evident from the itinerary given in the preceding section. On March 29, two missionaries start from *Ihonatiria* for *Teanaostaiaë*. They stop on the way at *Scanonaenrat* and reach *Teanaostaiaë* the 30th. On their way back to *Ihonatiria*, March 31, they spend the night at *Ekhiondastsaan;* on April 1; they are at *Andiataë*, and on April 2, at *Ossossanë* (Rel. 1637, pp. 161, 162, 163).

That *Andiataë* probably lay very near the lake shore, we are led to infer from Father Le Mercier's words in this same Relation (p. 150, 2 col.): "Ils ouirent dire qu'vn autre sorcier du bourg *Andiatae*, nommé *Tehorenhaegnon*, promettoit merueille." This medicine-man had built his divining cabin on the lake shore, and was invited to come to *Ossossanë* to try his incantations: (p. 151, 1 col.) "Le lendemain 18, il [Father Superior] arriua à *Ossossanë*, où il trouua les demons deschaînez, et vn pauure peuple dans l'affliction plus que iamais, attentif aux impertinences d'vn certain *Tehorenhaegnon*, qui se faisoit fort d'auoir vn secret pour cette sorte de maladie, qu'il disoit auoir appris des demons mesmes, apres vn ieusne de 12 ou 13 iours, dans vne petite cabane qu'il s'estoit faite à ce dessein sur le bord du lac. Doneques les habitants d'*Ossossané* entendant parler de ce qu'il sçauoit faire . . . . luy deputerent quelques-vns des principaux d'entre-eux, pour eux le supplier . . . . de se transporter à leur bourg, etc."

Andiataë must have been a village of some importance since, at a feast, the contents of twenty-five kettles, or a chowder of fifty big fishes entered into the menu of the banquet (Rel. 1636, p. 111, 2 col.).

Though I have coupled *Andiataë* with *Ekhiondastsaan*, as was necessary, since the same quotation from the Relations refers to both, it would seem that it did not belong to the same clan as *Ekhiondastsaan* but rather to that of "The Bear."

TWO VILLAGES LYING BETWEEN ST. JEAN AND ST. IGNACE I.

Arethsi.

Township of Tay, near east half of lot 2, concession IX., a little over two miles and a half north-north-west of Coldwater.

This village is not mentioned in the Relations, but on Ducreux's map it is placed north of *St. Ignace I.*, on the east bank

Note.—See colored sketch, page 160*a*.

of Sturgeon River. On page 161 of the "Journal des Jésuites" it occurs once, under the slightly different form of *Arhetsi*.

Derivation. R. H. 1751, p. 225: "*Etsi*, être long . . . . *arihδetsi*, impers. la chose est longue, l'affaire, le discours être de longue durée; pers., quelqu'un être long à ce qu'il fait, être lent; *ęδendetsi*, parler longtemps, ... une île être longue. Componitur tum cum aliis nominibus earum rerum de quarum longitudine sermo esse potest: tum praesertim cum n minibus loci et temporis . . . . *ārenhetsi*, étendre, allonger les branches." in Gr., p. 69, 70, under the heading "Adverbia quantitatis, et excessus," we find: "*ti ciachietsi*, long comme le bras, *ti eonretsetsi*, long comme la main. *θo iaon ihanderetsi chia ęentate*, il est haut comme ces deux perches, *Sahia a te ąten ti ąnnonchietsi*, la cabane est longue de six brasses."

The other root is either *ąron* or *aro*. R. H. 1751, p. 169: "*Ąron*, mult. (a prim. ar) extr. et intr. comp., act. et pass., mettre quelque chose à diverses distances l'une de l'autre, être à quelque distance de lieu, être multiplié en divers endroits ou lieux." With this root the meaning would probably be "The Straggling Village."

R. H. 1751, p. 188: "*Ąro*, per contrae, pro *ārao*, significat bûcher, faire du bois." With this latter root *Arhetsi* might well mean "The Long Clearing."

Site. Gauging its position solely from Ducreux's map, I have placed it in the Township of Tay, concession and lot as given above.

Under No. 42, page 34, Huron Villages in Tay Township, Mr. Andrew Hunter says: "Another site distinct from the one last mentioned [i.e. lot 3, concession IX.] is on the farm of Joseph Greatrix, the east half of lot 2, concession IX. Mr. Greatrix has lived on this farm for 25 years, and has frequently found, at the rear of it, the usual remains of camps and the same kind of relics as occur at the other villages of this group."

St. Joachim.

Township of Tay, near lots numbered 4, concessions IX. and X.

In 1640 St. Joachim was a little village, which, together with the Algonquin mission, was attended by the missionaries who had charge of the Mission centre of *St. Jean Baptiste* "aux Arendaronons."

Rel. 1640, p. 90, 2 col.: "Cette année nous estant trouuez assez forts pour cette entreprise, nous y auons [i.e. at *St. Jean*

Baptiste] commencé vne mission, qui a eu dans son ressort trois bourgs: de S. Iean Baptiste, de S. Ioachim, et de saincte Elizabeth. Les Peres Antoine Daniel et Simon le Moine en ont eu le soin." After dwelling on certain incidents which occurred at the village of *St. Jean Baptiste*, the Relation adds: "Les deux bourgs de -ainct Ioachim et de sainte Elizabeth donnerent aussi de l'exercice à nos ouuriers euangeliques, la maladie ayant regné esgalement par tout." This is the only information respecting St. Joachim which can be gleaned from the Relations. For in the following year, 1641, though Fathers Daniel and Le Moyne (Rel. 1641, p. 67, 1 col.) were still in charge of the mission of *St. Jean Baptiste*, there is no explicit mention made of *St. Joachim*, but we are told that, owing to the small number of missionaries, *St. Joseph* (*Teanaostaiaë*) had been added to the mission of *St. Jean Baptiste*, which probably still comprised *St. Joachim*. A glance at the Map will show how far apart these points lay, and no wonder if the Relation adds (loc. cit.) "Leur peine en est accruë notablement, quand mesme il n'y auroit que la distance des bourgs qu'ils doiuent cultiuer."

Site. On Ducreux's map "*S. Joachimi*" lies midway between *St. Jean* and *Arethsi*, a little east of Sturgeon River. This would mean that it stood very near the site of *St. Ignace II.*, but on the opposite bank of the stream. However, it must not be forgotten that *St. Ignace II.* occupied that site only several years later, that is in 1648. I have set *St. Joachim* down as having occupied the sites described by Mr. Andrew Hunter under Nos. 39 and 40, page 34, Sites of Huron Villages in Tay Township, 1900:

"39. A site of moderate dimensions occurs on the northwest quarter of lot 4, concession X.—the farm of James Stewart. On a patch of high ground, toward the centre of the farm, they have found pottery fragments, iron knives, iron tomahawks, etc. Similar relics have been found on the adjoining fifty-acre farm, or southwest quarter of the same lot, which is cultivated by Mr. Begg; and also a few on the east half, owned and occupied by Robert C. Stewart.

"40. Across the road, on the east half of lot 4, concession IX., James Paden, the owner, has found iron tomahawks, pottery fragments, etc., in ashbeds and patches blackened by Huron camp-fires. These occur on the highest ground—a large knoll at the rear of his farm."

ONE VILLAGE WITHOUT A HURON OR A PATRON'S NAME.

Caldaria.

Caldaria is one of the puzzles of Ducreux's inset map. It is mentioned nowhere else. Neither the Relations, nor the entries in the "Journal des Jésuites," nor the contemporaneous letters of the missionaries make the slighest allusion to it. On the inset map it lies to the east of Hogg River, and about as far south from the village "S. Dionisij" as the latter does from "S. Ludouici." It should therefore be looked for in Medonte township in any of the concessions ranging from I. to VIII., but not farther south than the lots numbered 19.

The "Atlas Geographicus Societatis Jesu, 1900," the author of which was Father Louis Carrez, S.J., sets down *Chandeleur* (Candlemas) in its place as a French translation of the Latin, quite as if the reading were *Candelaria*. This latter word, according to L. Quicherat's Latin dictionary, is given in the "Glossaire de du Cange" as the Latin equivalent of *Chandeleur*, that is, the feast of the Purification, February 2d.

Others hazard the supposition that the word was intended for *Calcaria*. *Fornax calcaria* is a lime-kiln in contradistinction to *Fornax lateraria* a brick-kiln . *Calcaria, ae*, as a noun feminine, standing alone, is to be found in the Digesta of Domitius Ulpianus, though some suppose it to be there an adjective agreeing with *fodina* (a pit or mine) understood.

Mr Andrew F. Hunter on page 74, No. 11, of his Village Sites in Medonte, 1902, has the following: "Gen. John S. Clark of Auburn, N.Y., has called my attention to the fact that several names of Huron villages probably signify "lake," and he includes "*Caldaria*" of Ducreux's map in this class.'

We have here three hypotheses. The first, based on a faulty reading, *Candelaria* for *Caldaria*, which it would be useless to discuss. The second which assumes that *Calcaria* was intended, perhaps *Calcaria fodina*. This supposition seems entirely gratuitous in theory, while in fact, though pits are plentiful enough in the region, notably on six sites, no traces of lime-burning have been detected. Of course it is not contended that the Indians themselves were lime-burners, they had no need of mortar, but that, in building Fort Ste. Marie I., the missionaries could not have brought the lime in canoes from the lower country, and consequently must have established kilns at no great distance.

Elementa
grammaticæ huronicæ

* nisi efficiamini sicut parvuli ; non intrabitis in regnum Cœlorum
* deus scientiarum, Dominus est
* o virgo Studijs semper adesto meis

De Litteris seu Materiâ Lrum (Quinque sunt Literæ Q. f. l. n. p. q. u. v. x.)

a. ch. d. e. g. h. i. k. x. n. o. s. r. s. t. b. tr. ç

C semper est junctum cum h et hæc duæ litteræ simul junctæ pronuntiantur more gallorum vg: chieqannionk hic fait chaudière... et aliquando ut Christum ut Christ

D. aliquando pronuntiatur ut n ; et vicissim n ut d vg: onnhe vivere, à multis pronuntiatur ut ondhe v potius onthe
* commutantur interdum n et d in 3as et 5as conjug. ut vedebitur suo loco
* promiscue etiam in fine quarumdam vocum, pronuntiatur vg: oridaie ojatenstnd y ajalenhasinn atreq. modo scribitur et pronuntiatur . item ystatiandenn v t'eatatiandenn non loquuntur

* post n et ante i purum, sonat semper ut apud nos gui vg andia digitus hic anguta, quasi sit diphtongus... plura de littera d in capite Libero. n

E. potest notari triplici accentu, acuto, circumflexo, gravi, et varie sonat pro vario accentuum sono... ejus notatur acuto, sonat ut é masculinum gallicum devinité ut Ié je vivrai... Si circumflectitur, sonat ut apud gallos Bail Monnoye vg ondé, quasi esset ondaie... quod si gravem habeat, medium sonat inter utrumq: ut aj gallicum v.g: tgrhé volo, puto

G vulgo sonat ut iota aliquando tamen ut apud nos vg: ochingot grus. ochingota genus

H. semper consonat, semperq: cum aspiratione effertur.

I nunquam est consonans... aliquando coalescit in diphtongum ut ondaie... alij y sonum finalem efferunt ut nos playe. ; alij ut ondé... ethoj moriar... aliquando supprimitur duobus punctis, et tunc fit diæresis vg hatientéa cognatum. nam si coalescit in unam syllabam cum præcedentibus x d. x t r k y n ; et i. sit purum, sin quasi liquefactio in pronuntiando vg: aridia die languia... hatatiak loquitur die hatakiak... etkion ridebo quasi etquion egrinionk je suis chagrin. die teiagnionk, gn ut galli agneau... onniannni bene, nec agniandi x potius ongriandi

k et x. sonant ut kh vg xa hæc hæc hoc di kha

n. si sola sit, vocali præcedenti jungatur vg aterion sur tomere grain Dicte aten-ion, non vero ate-nian... si geminetur, nil difficultatis est-

O semper pronuntiatur ut apud gallos [* o et v aliquando promiscue adhibentur y sonat ut ou... * Nota i et y sæpe facere unam tantum syllabam cum vocali aut diphtongo sequenti vg kvavatkwa partons... Chionvesen tu es Liberal... tionvesen nous sommes Libéraux ; quæ omnia trisyllaba sunt... atque notantur duobus punctis, faciunt duplicem syllabam cum sequente vocali aut diphtongo vg hotiaj ille ou coupe quadrisyllabum... hotiaj il est coupé trisyll... Sic etkion esset rentrerons et trisyll. ; et etkion je rentrerai disyllabum

r. tribus modis effertur... 1° ut apud nos, sed nunquam geminatur... 2° lenius pronuntiatur, si leni aut nullo notetur accentu vg aronta arbre, arenda, cæremonie... asperius vero, si notetur spiritu aspero vel gronta guerre, grenda, rocher... 3° si r præcedatur littera d. t. k. n. ardua die pronuntiatur vix habiles nos galli ad imitandam huronicam pronuntiationem... et nolunt canalibus hæc habe. applica ; fortiter linguam palato, deinde retrahe proferre syllabam in qua r inest vg patra imago, arendrakwe obedire te hagannra aspicio hatatekhsenvokkra barbam rade tondet sab qkhenna barba et etkaron evellere. —

s. nunquam pronuntiatur ut z. licet inter duas vocales, sed ut duplex ss vg asara ante de chaudiere

t et d... duplex etiam alius t pro th... sæpe t vulgare. coalescit seu mutatur in k ob hi ja sequitur in hermandis temporibus et aptandis cum localitate ; et re qualitatis vg atasenxwa clamavit pro atekasenxwa

---

De ç seu J (cola.)

* hæc virgula seu semi-littera ç v.g: maximi est usus

1° ad pronuntiandum vg qatatiak die tatatiak... ehiatonk die ichiatonk aute alias vocales idem, sed lenius quasi prope t nasi vero omnino : aliud douhe

2° ad pronuntiandum asperius consonantes, et quasi duplicandas vg: qkakkwat asperitio die akakkwat ason adhuc, nondum die asson

3° affixa litteræ r variat pronuntiationem, et facit lenioravem vg arati numerare. senseri, non tremulo linguæ motu hanc litteram effert

Facsimile page from Fr. Portier.

Limestone was certainly available, since on lot 21, concession VI., slabs of it were used to cover the bones in an ossuary (see Hunter's Village Sites, Medonte, p. 75, No. 18).

Coming to the third hypothesis that *Caldaria* was a Huron word, bearing some reference in its signification to "Lake," I may premise at once that as the name stands it cannot be Huron.

"C" not followed by "h" had no existence for those who reduced the language to writing, and the author of the inset map, whoever he was, must be counted among them. Ducreux never set foot in America, so he must have been supplied with all the details of the map by some ex-missioner. One of his successors but of a much later date, Potier, says: "'C' semper est junctum cum 'h,' etc." (Gram. De Litteris, p. 1.). It has never the hard sound: "hae duae litterae simul junctae pronunciantur more Gallorum . . . . et aliquando ut 'C' Italicum, etc." (Id. ib.). Moreover, not only the letter "L" but the l-sound was unknown to the Hurons. "Hurones carent litteris b, f, l, m, p, q, u, v, x" (Id. ib.). Hence the "k" or the Greek "χ" took the place of "c" whenever the hard sound was required. "'K' et '*x*' *sonant ut 'kh,' v.g.* χα, hic haec, hoc, dicitur kha" (Id. ib.).

Nothing is easier than to replace the initial "C" by a "K," but for what letter does the inadmissible, well-formed "l" stand? From appearances it could only be an uncrossed "t" or a mutilated Greek "θ" (for the "θ" was used by the Huron missionaries instead of "th"), and preferably the former, though the stem of all the other "t"s on the inset map are much shorter. "'T' et 'θ' . . . . Duplex est: aliud 'θ' pro 'th' . . . . saepe 't' vulgare coalescit, seu mutatur in 'θ' ob 'h' quae sequitur in formandis temporibus et aptandis cum localitate, et 'te' dualitatis, v.g. *aθasenχδa*, clamavit, pro *a te hasenχδa*."

The word, if Huron, should now read *Katdaria* or *Kaθdaria*, no possible root of which has any reference to *lake, pond, stream or water.*

What then could be the roots of *Katdaria?* After much juggling, all more or less satisfactory, I can find but three which, when compounded, adapt themselves at all to the form required: 1. *Katon*, 2. *Aïo* or *Ario* and 3. *Aïa* or *iskia.*

1. "*Katon*, in comp. cum utraque voce . . . . 1° cum voce activa significat plier quelque chose, la courber, la disposer en forme circulaire, la tourner en rond en sorte qu'elle fasse un cercle . . . . 2° cum voce pass., significat in fieri, ... in facto être courbé, etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 208, No. 1). Cfr. *aton* sub. voc. *Kδ-aton* (Id. p. 38): "in comp. cum pass. tantum, entourer quelque chose ou quelqu'un."

Katon, consequently, in the passive would mean to be bent round or in a circular form, or simply a circle. It should be added, however, that the more usual equivalent of "circle" in Huron is "*Stahoch(r)a*, cercle . . . . vel ohocha" (R. H. 1751, p. 293, 2 col.). The latter noun is akin to "*KS-ach(r)a*, neutrum, être double, être doublé" to be double or doubled up. (Id. p. 2).

2. "*Aïo* vel ario . . . . frapper, battre, tuer quelqu'un, le rendre captif" (Id. p. 109, No. 37), to strike, beat, to kill, to make captive.

From these two roots we would have *Katon-ario*, which when compounded would not make *Katdaria* unless the "o" was eliminated and a "d" took the place of "n." The latter transmutation would easily be accounted for, since Potier (Gram. p. 1., De Litteris) informs us that "'d' aliquando pronunciatur ut 'n' et vicissim 'n' ut 'd.'" As for the superfluous "o" it might be surmised that the one who set down *Caldaria* on the map, after first marking its site with a little circle, so much like an "o," placed this mark, as it really appears on the map, between "Cal" and "daria" and then inadvertently left it to do duty for that vowel which he omitted. If this explanation is waived as far-fetched we should then have to invoke the 8th of the observations on compounding words (Gr. p. 66): "Saepe fiunt erases unius vel plurium syllabarum."

At this stage *Katon-ario* would read *Katodario* or *Katdario*, meaning "the dead, or stricken, or the prisoners so arranged as to form a circle" or for short "the circle of the slain."

3. "*Aïa* vel *iskia*, diminutivum formatum a praecedenti [that is "a"], extr. et int. comp., ponitur *aïa* pro sing. et *asa* pro plur. . . . . *iandatsaia* (dic. *andatsask8i*) petite chaudière . . . *iandatsasa* de petites chaudières" (R. H. 1751 p. 1.). The word "*a*," from which *aïa* is formed, has many meanings: to be of such a height, size, or age, to be in such numbers or quantity, to be of such value, etc. (Id. ib.). But its presence would scarcely be detected in many of the examples that follow. In the one given to explain the use of *aïa* or *asa* for the singular and *asa* for the plural, when figuring as diminutives, Potier adds: "cui utrique praefigitur *i* initiale diminutivum" (R. H. 1743, p. 2).*

The final result is now *Katodario-ia* or *Katdario-ia*, and blended according to the second of "Quaedam observanda in compositione substantivi cum adjectivis et verbis (Gram. p. 66) it becomes *Katodaria* or *Katdaria* "The little circle of the slain."

Singularly enough this last attempt at explaining *Caldaria* might claim support, if not corroboration, from the fact that

*See *Ihonatiria*, for the use of the initial i more fully explained

lying towards the south at about the proper distance from the village of St. Denis, and east of the western-most fork of Hogg River, (were it prolonged) a circle has been found. It is formed of a number of shallow pits so plentiful in the neighbourhood. Mr. Andrew F. Hunter, thus places the fact on record:

"4. On the north-east quarter of lot 72, concession I. Robert Brown. Many iron tomahawks and other relics have been found here. Two clay pipes were given to Dr. R. W. Large, in 1892, and when his collection went into the Provincial Museum in 1897 these were included, and now appear as No. 16, 719 and No. 16, 720. (See 10th Archæological Report, page 9). A cornpit was found at this site, and also shallow pits in the ground, similar to those described under the preceding numbers. One observer remarked that some of these were arranged in a circle, etc." (Sites in Medonte, p. 72).

Notwithstanding the plausibility of this latest explanation, based on the supposition that the name *Caldaria* was intended for a Huron word, I submit another and last explanation, the least strained etymologically of all.

Caldaria, in this hypothesis would be taken exactly as it stands, but as a Latin word, just as all the other inscriptions on Ducreux's map are in that language. Its meaning is familiar to classical scholars. We have the adjective *caldarius* or *calidarius*, *a*, *um*, with the rendering "pertaining to or suitable for warming;" *caldaria cella*, the hot bath chamber; so also the noun *caldarium*, *ii*, taken by itself, and the noun feminine *caldaria*, *ae*, a kettle. *Caldarium* signifies also a vessel containing warm water for bathing, or a vessel in which water was heated for the bath (subaudi *aënum vas*). The *caldaria*, as in use by the Romans, as is well known, was supplemented by the *tepidaria*, the tepid bath, and *frigidaria* the cold bath, while the word *thermae*, *arum*, borrowed from the Greek, and taken alone, denoted not only the presence of warm springs but also a structure adapted for warm baths either natural or artificial.

The *Caldaria* of Ducreux's inset map may stand either for the feminine singular or the neuter plural.

Of hot baths, in the form of vapour baths, there is most frequent mention in the Relations, sometimes there is a mere passing allusion to them, as is more generally the case, but a description is occasionally vouchsafed. At times there is mention of pits, at other times this feature is omitted. Bressani, Sagard, Charlevoix and the author of the "Relation par Lettres de l'Amérique Septentrionale-1709-1710" also, describe them with more or less detail. The mode of using them varied. The most

common practice was to build a low cabin or closet for the most part within the lodge, but sometimes, especially when travelling, in the open air. These sweat-boxes were covered with furs so as more effectually to retain the heat. Hot stones were piled in the centre and the bathers crowded round in the space left between the stones and the sides of the cabin. Not infrequently cold water, in a vessel of bark or clay, was shut in with them. Of this they occasionally drank, or with it sprinkled each others' faces, when they felt faint, or else the stones to increase the vapour. After profuse sweating they plunged, even in winter, into a stream, if there was one near by not frozen over, if not they washed themselves in cold water.

But to heat water, either for cooking or for the vapour bath, pits were also in use. Bressani when speaking of the manner in which they prepared their food says: "Before knowing the Europeans, as they had no kettles, they were wont to dig a pit in the ground and fill it with water which they brought to the boiling point by cooling in it a number of stones heated red-hot for the purpose" (Relations, Thwaites' edit. Vol. 38, p. 255: orig. Italian, Macerata, 1653, p. 10 recto: Martin's French Translation, Montreal, 1852, p. 74). His description of the vapour-bath is given on the preceding page, where there is no mention of a pit.

Father Lafitau, one of the old missionaries of New France, in his "Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains" (Paris-1724-Vol. III, p. 79), speaking also of their manner of preparing food gives us to understand that the more sedentary Indians, previous to their coming in contact with white men, used kettles made of clay, while the nomadic tribes carried about with them vessels made of wood. These they filled with water and kept throwing into them red-hot stones until the water boiled, a process thorough enough, he remarks "for people who could stomach meat half-raw." Lafitau's description of the vapour-bath is to be found in Vol. IV., of the same work, p. 87.

A transition from this method of heating water for culinary purposes to its adpotion for vapour baths, if indeed it be really necessary to point out a transition, may be found in the "Mission du Saguenay"—Relation Inédite du R. P. Pierre Laure (Montréal, 1889, p. 50). After describing the usual manner of proceeding, Laure tells us that the Indians had been taught an improved way of taking a sweat-bath. The water used is a decoction of aromatic herbs: "On prepare une cuve où l'on met d'abord une planche en travers pour servir de siège, puis en dehors on cloue aux cercles de la cuve 4 ou 5 petites perches pliantes dont le haut

bout va aboutir à un moien cercle qu'on met à la hauteur du col de celuy qu'on veut y asseoir, en sorte que sa tête passant dehors on a soin de bien couvrir le reste du corps à l'aide des perches qui ne servent qu'à soutenir les couvertures de peur qu'elles ne portent sur les épaules. Tout préparé ainsi on met d'avance la chaudière bouillante dans le fond de la cuve et sous le siège. Pour soutenir les pieds du malade on place sur la chaudière un bout de planche, crainte de la brulure. Le patient enveloppé seulement d'un linceuil se fourre doucement dans la surië avec un petit baton qui lui sert à remuer la medecine à mesure que la chaleur se ralentit, etc." (See also Thwaites' edit. of Relations—with translation, Vol. 68, p. 72.)

All this would be according to rule in our own days. It is the orthodox fashion we have followed, or at least seen depicted in the flashy advertisements of our magazines and reviews, but it has one drawback, it can be enjoyed but by one at a time, and this was not to the liking of the savage. Hence the single tub was in most cases discarded, and pits were dug in the ground, which, where the earth was pervious to water, must have been lined with clay.

The "Relation par Lettres de l'Amerique Septentrionale, 1709-1710" recently published by Father Camille de Rochemonteix (Letouzey et Ané—Paris—1904) at page 97 furnishes an account with ample detail of this description of vapour-bath.

"They (the Indians) are all faster walkers than we are, and are good runners, while among the different nations there are some tribes who surpass the others as much as the latter surpass us. When tired or out of sorts they make a sw at-box. For this purpose they set up four poles over a pit dug in the ground, and these they cover with beaver-skin robes. Then they take their places on a strip of bark in this hollow, close to the red-hot stones, over which from time to time they sprinkle water, or scatter pieces of tobacco, so that the steam arising from them diffuses the heat throughout. Such are the places in which they have their sweat. The outer air does not penetrate, the heat within is excessive, and the sweat exudes profusely everywhere from their bodies, while all the pores are open. This does not hinder them from bathing afterwards though covered with perspiration, and they plunge into cold water without its doing them the least harm."

Lafitau also mentions this custom: "Some, more particularly the sick, content themselves with a spraying of cold water" (Vol. IV. p. 88), and Sagard says: "Having perspired sufficiently they come out and go for a dive in the water, if they be near some

stream, if not, they wash themselves in cold water and then begin to feast" (Grand Voyage, old edit. p. 272, new, p. 190).

No doubt it will be of interest to hear what Ducreux himself has to say concerning the vapour-bath. On page 58 (Historiae Canadensis seu Novae-Franciae Libri Decem—Parisiis—Apud sebastianum Cramoisy, etc., 1664) we read as follows:

"Sudorem autem cient vel maximè, angustiore septo quodam è cancellatis perticis, aggestisque pellibus, tanquam elibano, mediâ in casulâ inclusi: candentibus lapidibus admotis, priùs con calefacto, thermarum in modum, etc."*

The facts made clear by these quotations are, that the Indians made frequent use of vapour-baths, *sueries* in French; that one of the modes of proceeding was to dig holes in the ground to hold the water and hot stones, and that the sweating-boxes erected over them were not always set up near a stream as long as a supply of cold water was at hand.

Now my contention is, not that the shallow pits found in the north-west part of Medonte township were for a certainty vapour-bath pits, but that they might very well have been such.

Of lot 74, concession I. it is said: "The most noteworthy feature of the site is a collection of shallow pits" (Andrew F. Hunter's Medonte, p. 72, No. 1); of lot 73, concession I., "There were from 100 to 200 holes in the ground similar to those described under the preceding numbers [i.e. 1 and 2], some of them arranged in rows and cross-rows" (Id. ib No. 3): of lot 72, concession I., "a corn pit was found at this site, and also shallow pits in the ground, similar to those described under the preceding numbers. One observer remarked that some of them were arranged in a circle" (Id. ib. No. 4). The supposed empty caches on lot 73, same concession, are declared by the same author to be similar to the other shallow pits (Id. ib. No. 2). The same remark might be hazarded with regard to the depressions noticed on lot 69, always the same concession, though spoken of as "single graves" (Id. p. 73, No. 6).

On the east half of lot 16, concession III.: . . . . "remains occur here beside the stream that flows out of the huckleberry marsh mentioned under preceding sites. Iron tomahawks have been found and some shallow pits were to be seen. A few of these

* "As for sweating, they bring it on, and most profusely, by shutting themselves up, as in an oven, in a smaller compartment formed in the middle of the cabin of poles interlaced, thickly covered with furs, and intensely heated beforehand, after the fashion of the 'thermæ,' by means of red-hot stones brought thither for the purpose."

The "thermæ," or hot baths, did not necessarily suppose as an adjunct either the tepid or cold baths.

were examined by two men, who formerly lived near the place. They found a few human bones" (Id. p. 74, No. 12).

"On the east half of lot 15, concession III., Duncan Barr and Chas. Todd. There are ashbeds and ashheaps here, near the left bank of the Sturgeon River. Clay and stone pipes, iron tomahawks, pottery fragments, and other relics have been found. On the same lot some shallow pits have been reported, which on examination yielded a few human bones" (Id. ib. No. 13).

All these sites, with the exception of the last two, which lie between St. Michel and the Sturgeon River, are crowded into a quadrilateral of less than one mile by two, situated in the extreme north-west corner of Medonte township. This is what I shall call the First Group of shallow Pits, or the Waverley Group.

Coming now to the more central part of upper Medonte, another village site is met with which is deserving of attention. Had it been set down on the reconstructed map it would occupy a point on the edge of Vasey Ridge just above the space between the "e" and "o" of Sturgeon in the inscription "Sturgeon River." It lies well to the east of Hogg River, perhaps too far to be identified with the position occupied by *Caldaria* on Ducreux's map. Mr. Andrew F. Hunter gives it a lengthy notice.

"19. On the west half of lot 21, concession VII., John Tinney. Here were found the remains of many camps. At the front of his land, in his garden, and near the road, Mr. Tinney found relics, including iron tomahawks, a stone mortar, pottery fragments, pipes, Indian corn (carbonized by age), etc. While doing statute labour on the road near Mr. Tinney's gate a few years ago one of the workmen ploughed up some human bones among the Huron camps. The most notable feature of this site was a group of shallow pits or depressions in the ground, at a short distance from it. My attention was called to these by James Davis, then of Coulsons Corners. Mr. Davis described them as "rifle pits," and considered them to have had their origin in connection with the war in which the Hurons were engaged. He had traced 140 of the pits about the year 1870, before the forest was cleared. In the year 1889, I made a brief inspection of them, having been guided to the place by Mr. Tinney, who had lived on this farm since 1876. They appeared to be irregularly distributed over the surface of the ground. But what I saw on that occasion, I should hardly describe as pits, although the land had been under cultivation for some years and the appearance of the surface had doubtless changed. The ground was uneven, and made so apparently by artificial means: but the irregularities might have been intended for cornhills, the Hurons having used

very large hillocks for this purpose. The pits would thus be depressions between the cornhills. Prof. Montgomery also noted these, and describes them in the following terms, in reply to my enquiries:—'Not far from this ossuary [situated on lot 21, concession VI, and spoken of by Mr. Hunter on p. 75, under No. 18], perhaps a mile,—then in the woods,—I found numerous artificial pits. These may be the pits referred to in your catalogue. My recollection would lead me to place the pits I found near by to the east of the ossuary . . . . They were mere shallow, circular depressions in the ground, but a few feet in diameter. Of the few examined, that is, excavated, most seemed to be barren as to skeletons and relics. But some Indian corn, entirely charred and in perfect shape, was found in one of them. I kept about a pint cupful of this corn in excellent condition for many years' " (Id. p. 75-76, No. 19).

This single village site contains what I would call the Second or Vasey Group of Shallow Pits.

Water was not lacking for the Waverley Group. Mr. Hunter established the fact. The site (No. 1, lot 74, concession I. "with the four following is on the highest ground in this part of the township. The indispensable supply of spring water was easily obtained from an old (though still water-bearing) beach, 110 feet above the 'Algonquin' " (Medonte, p. 72, No. 1). The others occupy points either on a tributary of Sturgeon River or near the river itself.

Of the two groups of shallow pits that of Waverley is more likely to occupy the place which Ducreux intended to designate as *Caldaria*.

From all that has preceded one general conclusion may be drawn, which presumably no one will be disposed to controvert, viz., that throughout the region in which Ducreux has set down his *Caldaria* there were shallow pits scattered profusely—there and no where else so lavishly, and that consequently whatever *Caldaria* may stand for, and whatever may have been the use to which these pits were put, their topographical proximity is suggestive of some relation of these features to the name inscribed.

As soon however as we would attempt to draw some more definite conclusion (be it, that the word *Caldaria* was purposely chosen to designate on the map a locality where hot baths were used more than elsewhere, and conversely that the shallow pits, which are found to abound just in the neighbourhood indicated, had really been used for that purpose, though here and there some might have been turned to other uses) we must be prepared to parry the very pertinent question: "But is it not very odd

that if these baths were so very extensive, though grouped together in one particular part of Huronia, forming a kind of fashionable but barbaric Carlsbad, no mention whatever of their existence in this privileged locality should find place in the Relations?"

If what has already been pleaded for the theory is not a sufficient answer, it may as pertinently be asked in turn: "Does it not seem singular to a degree that a name should figure on the map (where not very many other names are given), very distinctly written, with the very obvious—in fact only possible meaning of "Hot Baths" or "Kettles," and that no village, more or less noted for its baths, or whose inhabitants were given more than others to bathing, should have existed in the neighbourhood?" And what of the explorer of Huron sites, puzzling over these shallow pits? He may indeed wonder how it could happen that the missionary annalist could have ignored them, but he cannot reasonably blame the chorographer, since the inset map gives him the clue by placing very conspicuously on the spot the "topographical label" *Caldaria.*

At all events, all the data obtainable, bearing on the question, have been gathered here, and experts are free to draw their own conclusions. Personally, I think the choice lies between the theory that, supposing the name to be a Huron word, *Caldaria* stands for *Katdaria*, "The Little Circle of The Dead, etc.," and this other theory which takes *Caldaria,* just as it stands, for a Latin word with its natural meaning of "Hot Baths" or "Kettles." Of these two theories the latter, it would seem, has most to commend it, in fact, it might claim to be sanctioned by the chorographer himself, for on his general map he certainly uses the word for *Kettle* or *Caldron.* The well known Chaudière Falls (Falls of the Kettle or Kettle Falls), on the south shore near Quebec, he designates twice by the name "Saltus Caldariae."

TWO PLACES WITH HURON NAMES IN THE ALGONQUIN COUNTRY.

Endaraiiy.

The mention of this village or encampment occurs in Rel. 1656, (p. 43, 1 col.): "I became, says the same Father [Claude Pijart], most intimately acquainted with him [Father Léonard Garreau] while in the country of the Hurons, and admired the exalted virtue of that man of God. I remember that when I was

passing the winter with him, in 1644, at a place named *Endarahy*, we were crossing a frozen pond, on the fourth of December, St. Barbara's day, the ice broke under my feet and I sank into the water. Without thought of danger he ran to my rescue, etc."

Turning to the end of the last chapter of the Rel. 1645, (p. 51, 1 col.) we read: "The seventh Church [i.e. group of Christian Indians] that of the 'Sainct-Esprit,' is made up of Algonquins, of whom several nations gathered together and wintered on the great lake of our Hurons about twenty-five leagues from us [i.e. from Huronia]. This obliged Father Claude Pijart and Father Léonard Gareau, chosen as their instructors, to pass the winter [1644-45] with them, etc." This Relation was closed on May 15th, 1645: see following page, 52, 2 col.

The two Fathers mentioned broke up camp on May 7th, 1645, as is stated in Rel. 1646 (p. 81, 2 col.) so that few particulars of their adventurous mission could be recorded in the Relation of 1645, which, as was just stated, closed on May the 15th: these particulars find place in the Relation 1646, where their escape from death, when they broke through the ice, is described (p. 81, 1 col), and where the date of their departure from Huronia for their mission is determined as having taken place at the end of November.

In our first quotation (from Rel. 1656) we have the name of the place given, *Endarahy*. In the second its distance from Huronia is set down at about twenty-five leagues, otherwise about seventy-five miles. While what is contained in Rel. 1646, establishes the parallelism of the passages, and consequently shows that in the citations there is always question of *Endarahy*.

A distance of about seventy-five miles from Huronia, along the shores of Lake Huron, would reach as far as Parry Sound, and the "étang" mentioned might be Mill Lake or Fetherstone, or any one of the small lakes in Foley or McDougall townships.

Derivation of *Endarahy*. The name is compounded of three roots.

1. "*Enda*, robbe de peau, vide *ʕAndScha*" (R. H., p. 295, 1 col.). "*ʕAndSch(r)a*, robbe de castor, de chat, etc." (Id. p. 290, 1 col.); a fur robe, a beaver skin robe, a wild catskin, etc.

2. "*Ar* vel *ara*, in comp. 1° active peindre, representer, figurer, effigier . . . . 2° passive, être peint, etc." With the passive meaning to be painted, drawn on, etc. (Id. p. 167.). From these two radicals *endi-ara* we have the compound word *endara* "The painted beaver skin robe."

3. "*I*, ... in comp., être plein . . . . être entier" (Id. p. 233.) the first example given by Potier is "*annonchi*, la mai-

son est pleine," this seems a little singular as the full word for house or cabin is *ąnñonchia* (*atennonchia* vel *ennonchia*, Id. p. 291, 1 col.), and instead of adding another "i" the final "a" is eliminated and the syncopated form *annonchi* stands for "a full house." In *endarahy*, the word before us, the case is quite different, the "i" is added as a suffix, and, to prevent its coalescing with the "a" preceding it, the aspirate "h" is added, and the "h" in Huron is always aspirate: "semper consonat, semperque cum aspiratione effertur" (Potier, Gram. p. 1). Properly speaking there is no "y" in Huron. Potier mentions it neither among the letters wanting in Huron, nor in the enumeration of those in use. It never appears in the written text. Its place is not taken by the "i" for " 'i' nunquam est consonans" (Gram. p. 1), but its place is very well supplied by the *iota* subscript. Our word to be thoroughly Huron should read *Endarahi* and not *Endarahy*, and has for meaning "A whole beaver-skin-robe painted" or "The beaver-skin-robe all painted," or "covered with paintings."

Tangouaen.

This name occurs in Relation 1646, p. 76, 2 col. "Le Pere Iean de Brebeuf alla sur la fin de l'automne en vn lieu nommé *Tangouaen*, où demeurent quelques Algonquins et où quelques cabanes de Hurons se sont refugiées pour y viure plus à couuert des incursions des Iroquois: car c'est vn pays écarté et entourré de tous costez de lacs, d'estangs et de riuieres, qui font ce lieu inaccessible a l'ennemy."

The distance from Huronia to this spot is given in the first column of the following page approximately as a journey of five or six days. Travelling on foot, according to Relation 1641 (p. 71, 2 col.), to cover about forty leagues it would take four or five days, so the rate would be eight to ten leagues a day, from twenty-four to thirty miles. Had Father de Brébeuf and his companion gone on foot to *Tangouan* the distance could be set down at any figure between forty and sixty leagues or 120 to 180 miles. This pace of eight or ten leagues a day, over broken ground could hardly be kept up for five or six days. But the main portion of the journey was to all appearances made in a canoe, for it is added in the sequel (p. 77, 1 col.) that ice impeded their progress homewards.

"Le Pere ayant passé quelques iours en cette solitude, fut pressé de haster son retour, craignant d'estre surpris des glaces et de l'hyuer qui commençoit, et qui en effet l'arresta en chemin

et le mit en danger de mourir et de faim et de froid, et de perir dans les lacs et riuieres qu'ils auoient à passer."

We are enabled to make a very fair surmise as to the direction by an entry in the "Journal des Jésuites" under date of July 4, 1651, p. 156: . . . . "Nouuelles de l'estat des Hurons & de la defaite des *TangSaonronnons* dans le lac des Nipissiriniens par 50 Iroquois."

Lake Nipissing lies 100 miles due north of the Huron country, so that *Tangouaen* was situate in the region north of the lake anywhere between Lake Wahnapitaeping and Seven League Lake on the Sturgeon, Smoke or Anthony Rivers. That it was on a river, or where a river falls into a lake, is evinced when we consider the meaning of the word.

Though it would seem from the last quotation from the Relations that Father de Brébeuf and his companion travelled by canoe, it need hardly be assumed on that account that the distance covered daily was appreciably greater. The rough weather at that season along Parry Sound, (in spite of the shelter of its numerous islands), and the many portages they must have been forced to make when they struck inland no doubt contributed greatly to equalize results.

Derivation. *Tangouaen* is compounded of *angSa* and *aen* with the *Te* localitatis as prefix.

"*Ą̊ngSa*, torrent, rapide, (vel *angSara* et *ą̊skonchia*)." R. H. 1751, p. 290, 1 col.; ą̊en . . . . extra et intra compositionem. neut impers.: y avoir de quelque chose en quelque lieu. . . . . *ą̊ndataen* il y a un village, et alia innumera." Id. p. 61. Or else from "*ą̊ą̊n* . . . . extr. et int., voir." Id. p. 83, No. 81, *Te-angouaaą̊n*, *Tangou-aen*, "In sight of the Falls or Rapids," "Where there are Falls or Rapids."

DERIVATION OF HURON NAMES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

A. HURON ALPHABET (Facsimile)

B. ON COMPOUND WORDS (Facsimile).

C. AHOUENDOË—Charity, Christian or St. Joseph's Island.

D. TEANAOSTAIAË—St. Joseph II.

E. SCANONAENRAT—St. Michel.

F. OSSOSSANË.

G. IHONATIRIA—St. Joseph I.

H. KHINONASCARANT or QUIEUNONASCARAN.

I. CARHAGOUHA.

J. TEANDEOUIATA or TOANCHÉ II.

K. CAHIAGUÉ—St. Jean-Baptiste of the Relations.

L. TAENHATENTARON—St. Ignace I.

M. KAŌTIA or KAONTIA—Ste. Anne.

N. L. ISIARAGUI—Mud Lake.

O. EKAENTOTON—Manitoulin Island.

P. PAGUS ETHAOÜATIUS.

Q. LACUS OUENTARONIUS—Simcoe Lake.

R. LACUS ANAOUITES—Cranberry Lake.

S. ANATARI—Thorah (?) Island.

T. SCHIONDEKIARIA—Beausoleil, Prince William Henry Island and CHIONKIARA—Mouth of the Severn, along the South Shore.

DERIVATION OF HURON NAMES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Before submitting my attempts at decomposing the Huron names of places as found in the Relations and on Ducreux's inset Map, I wish to disclaim formally any pretentions to inerrancy.

Having scrupulously quoted phrase and rule on which my deductions are based, and whatever else I deemed of a nature to throw light on the matter in hand, any reader who can master his distaste for so wearisome a task may form his own estimate of the correctness of the derivations.

The difficulties of the language are innumerable, as Huron became practically a dead language a score of years ago, and without a living master might I not add these difficulties are well nigh insurmountable?

During about a century and a half of close observation, the succeeding generations of missionaries singled out and carefully compiled a list of a little over eight hundred verb-roots, and upwards of five hundred and sixty nouns either primitives or immediately deriving therefrom. Of adjectives there is in their lists but a thin scattering.

On the other hand, in any work written in Huron the number of compound words is, in comparison, endless, and the complexity of their structure appalling for any beginner however enthusiastic. In fact what Brébeuf says is enough to damp the ardour of any amateur linguist: "Nous sommes employez en l'estude de la langue, qui, à cause de la diuersité de ses mots composez, est quasi infinie" (Rel. 1635, p. 37, 1 col.). And again: "Les mots composez leur sont plus en vsage . . . . La varieté de ces noms composez est tres grande, et c'est la clef du secret de leur langue" (Rel. 1636, p. 99, 1 col.).

But at the outset what most disagreeably surprises one intent on dissecting compound words, so as to segregate their roots, is that most of the words in any phrase in Huron begin with a consonant, while the root-words in the *Radices Huronicae* almost invariably begin with a vowel. The reason of this is that particles denoting time, place, duality, negation, affirmation,

reciprocal relation, reduplication, re-iteration, etc., etc., are in constant and necessary use, and, as a general thing, figure as prefixes.

L'Abbé Cuoq, P. S. S., in his *Lexique Iroquois* (J. Chapleau et fils, Montreal, 1882, p. 204), in speaking of the Iroquois language, which is akin to the Huron, so much so that it may be considered but a dialect, remarks:

"For the understanding of the language either written or spoken, it is important before all else to disengage the roots be they verbal or nominal, which for the most part are involved with all manner of prefixes, particles expressing relation, accidents and suffixes or enclitics, and, as it were lost in their surroundings." This process of disentangling he tells us, is the great stumbling-block for the beginner. It is a task perplexing enough when there is question of single derivatives, but which becomes intensely so when lengthy compound words are to be resolved into their component parts.

Nor would I have given a second thought to inquisitive promptings to know what, after all, these Huron names of villages, towns, lakes and hills really meant, were it not that I found to hand, methodically compiled and admirably transcribed precepts and roots of the language of a stricken and dispersed nation.

Among the many precious relics of the past which have been gatherd into our collection at St. Mary's College, are five volumes in Fr. Pierre Potier's handwriting. This father was the last missionary to that portion of the Huron nation which settled in Western Canada in the vicinity of Sandwich. He died at that town July 16, 1781.

Immediately on his arrival at Quebec in October 1743, he was sent to Lorette to study the Huron language under Fr. Pierre Daniel Richer, who had had charge of the Hurons almost from the time he first landed in the country in 1714. Potier spent a little over eight months under Fr. Richer's tuition, and reached the scene of his labours, near Detroit, September 25, 1744.

The first of the volumes above mentioned is, according to his own title, *Radices Linguae Huronicae, Tom. I.* It is a closely written small 8vo of 260 pages, and was completed December 22, 1743. It comprises the Huron Radicals or Roots of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Conjugations. This volume is referred to in the following notes and throughout as *R. H. 1743.*

The second volume, of 302 pages, entitled *Radices Linguae Huronicae, Tom. II.*, comprises the Huron Roots of the Second Conjugation, and was completed February 18, 1744. These two

volumes were consequently copied, while Potier was still at Lorette, from pre-existing works. It is referred to as *R. H. 1744.*

The third volume, entitled *Elementa Grammaticae Huronicae*, comprises the Huron Grammar properly speaking, of 109 pages, a Compendium of Huron Radicals of 37 pages, and a census of the Hurons of his mission etc., in all 158 pages. The Grammar and Compendium were completed May 21, 1745. In quotations it appears simply as Gramm. or Gr.

The fourth volume is a collection of sermons in Huron, homilies, a treatise on Religion etc., with the names, when known, of the different missionaries who composed them. The first part was completed July 2, 1746, and the last date given in the second part is April 1, 1747.

The fifth and last volume, entitled *Radices Huronicae*, which comprises the two previous volumes of Huron Roots, with many additions, and a list of some 566 nouns, in the order of the conjugations to which they belong, under the heading *Quaedam Substantivae*, was completed September 20, 1751. It is quoted as *R. H. 1751*, or simply as *R. H.*

Now these would be very useful and effective tools in the hands of a skilled workman; but I am not proficient in the Huron Language. This will account satisfactorily, I hope, for reflections made, as it were, aloud, while I am casting about for some root that resembles the Huron name of whose derivation I am in quest. Far from having any desire to load these few pages with pedantic quotations, I simply take the public into my confidence, and invite critics to set me right when I go astray, or to brush aside any far-fetched derivation they may detect. Huron is a dead language, and the first comer may learn as much about it as the next. The last Indian who could speak the language, Chief Bastien, died some years ago at Lorette. Moreover, works on the Huron Language are exceedingly rare, and there are none in print, I believe. Consequently I thought it would be more than unfair to proceed to pronounce dogmatically on the derivation of a word, while those as able to judge of the correctness of the etymological meaning were precluded from consulting the sources to which I alone have access. I regret exceedingly that I have no Huron dictionary, for with it the work would have been greatly simplified and, what is of more consequence, the results less dubious.

I offer no apology for repetitions of certain quotations from the *Grammar* or *Radices*. They were made advisedly to spare the reader the trouble of too frequently turning back to preceding pages to refresh his memory.

C.—AHOUÊNDOË

CHARITY, CHRISTIAN* OR ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND.

In the old records the same name appears under different forms. In the Relations it is printed *AhSendoe* (R. 1649, p. 29, 1 col.) *Ahouendaé* (R. 1652, p. 10, 2 col.). Ducreux's map has *Gahoēdoë*, a contraction for *Gahoendoë*, while in the "Journal des Jésuites" we find *AhSendoę* (p. 151) and *AhSen'doę* (pp. 152, 170).

The main root is "*ąhSênda* (*akSênda*), espace de terre séparée, île," *R. H. 1751, p. 288, 1 col.* distinguished by the circumflex accent over the "e" from "*ąhSenda* paquet de poisson [a string of fish]," *Id. ib.*, and "*ąhSenda*, gras de jambe [the calf of the leg]" *Id. ib.*

AhSênda, meaning a stretch of land cut off, separated, or an island, derives in turn most probably from "*ąSi*, être ceint, avoir un brayer" *Id. p. 162, No. 2*, to be girdled or girt about, to wear a breech-clout.

In the Huron dictionary of Lorette, near Quebec, sub voc. "île" what follows is to be found "Insula, *ąhSêndo; ahSêndoë* dans l'île; *ekaSeSêndonnion* aux îles; *atihSêndo*, vel *atiSêndarak* les Hurons, quia in insula habitabant; *AhSêndoronnon*, les insulaires, les Anglois et autres."

Potier (Gramm. p. 155, 1 col.), in giving the Huron names of different nations, writes: "*Sendat*, Huron; *ekeenteeronnon* vel *hatin(g)iaSointen*, sauvages de Lorette," while to designate the English he gives the word "*etiorhenchtronnon*, anglois," which he explains on page 65 (Id. sub. No. 7) "*etiorhench(t)ronnon*, anglais, habitants du Levant," dwellers in the east, referring probably to the New Englanders.

Decomposing the name *Ahouêndoë* we have *Ahouênd-o-aë*.

1. "*Ahouênda*, île" (R. H. p. 288, 1 col), an island.

2. "*O* . . . . 1° extr. comp. . . . . y avoir de l'eau ou quelque liqueur semblable à l'eau coulante et humide, comme l'eau dans quelque lieu ou vase . . . . item, être en quelque corps transparent, ou y paroitre par l'image qu'on y forme." Among the derivatives given are "*Aronto*, une arbre dans l'eau qui sert de pont pour passer une rivière, un pont; *ASêndo* il y a une île dans un lac, dans une rivière, etc." (Id. p. 241). Hence *Ahouênda-o, Ahouêndo*, there is an island in a lake; adding the suffix *ae* and eliding the "a," *Ahouêndoë*. The *ae* is placed after words in

*See Rel. 1649, p. 27, 2 col.

answer to the question "*annen?*" [expressed or understood] ubi? quo? qua? unde? *annen ihentron? ạndataę̄*, ubi est? in pago" (Gramm. p. 87), where is he? in the village.

D.—TEANAOSTAIAË

St. Joseph II.

There are various readings of this name in the Relations: *Teanaustayaé* (R. 1637, p. 56, 2 col.; p. 64, 1 col.; p. 66, 2 col.); *Ieanaustcaiae* (R 1637, p. 107, 2 col.); *Teanaostahé* (Id. p. 127, 2 col.) *Teanansteixé* (R. 1640, p. 63, 1 col.) an evident blunder of the copyist, and *Teanaostaiaé* (R. 1637, twice on p. 161, 2 col.; p. 162, 1 col.). I have adopted the last mentioned form.

This word may be resolved more or less satisfactorily into its component parts in three ways.

First Combination of radicals:

1. *Tc* or *T* (Gramm. p. 75): "De praepositionibus—ex particulis quae praeponuntur, aliae sunt separabiles, *intaę*, *etaę*, infra, *ach(r)a8i* supra, sursum; aliae sunt inseparabiles ut 1° *s* quam vocamus particulam reiterationis, unitatis et excessus, 2° *T* quam vocamus notam distantiae, temporis, vel loci, 3° *Te* quod vocamus affirmationis, dualitatis, divisionis vel notam perennitatis et totalitatis, 4° *chiate*, nota aequalitatis."

"Ceteris temporibus (besides those enumerated above on the same page of the grammar) et modis nihil mutatur, sed praefigitur *te*, quod ante vocalem eliditur cum apostrophe" (Gramm. p. 26, 4°).

2. "*Eą* (*ateą*) eau, liqueur" (R. H. p. 294, 2 col.), water, liquid.

3. "*Annon* . . . . in comp. cum voce pass. significat garder quelque chose ou quelque personne en avoir soin" (R. H. p. 148, No. 54.), in English, to take care of, to stand guard over.

Thus far: *Te-ea-annon* which becomes *Teannon*, in compliance with the first and second rules to be observed in compounding words: "Quaedam observanda in compositione substantivi cum adjectivis et verbis—1° Subtantivum semper praeit. 2° Ultima vocalis substantivi perit, et consonans adjectivi vel verbi quae initialis est eliditur, seu (quod idem est) perit vel ultima primi verbi [word] littera, vel prima littera secundi verbi [word]." (Gramm. p. 66).

Teannon may be written *Teanon*, for it must be remembered that Potier (De Litteris—Gramm. p. 1) warns us: "'n,' si sola sit, vocali praecedenti jungatur, v.g. *atenion*, far torrere, graler

du blé [to roast or pop corn] die *aten-ion*, non vero *ate-nion*, si geminetur nil difficultatis est." So that it would be very difficult to determine by merely hearing it pronounced whether there was a single or a double "n" in any Huron word.

Teanon, as it now stands, is a complete compound word of itself, meaning "The Guardian of the Spring, or River" and may be combined according to rule with other words or roots.

4. "*A̱8asti*, in compositione cum quibusdam nominibus significat être beau, bon" (R. H. p. 158), to be beautiful, good etc.

Teanon-a8asti, combined, *Teana8sti*. Were I attempting to account for *Teanaustayaé*, the form adopted in Relation 1639 (pp. 56, 64, 66 vid sup.), I should call attention to the presence of the "u," but would remark at the same time that "u" is not the equivalent of "8:" "'8' sonat ut 'ou.' Nota 'i' et '8' saepe facere unam tantum syllabum cum vocali aut diphthongo sequenti, v.g. *k8arask8a*, partons [let us depart, let us go], *chion-8esen*, tu est liberal [thou art bountiful], *tion8esen*, nous sommes liberaux [we are bountiful]; quae omnia trissyllaba sunt. At quando notantur duobus punctis [diaeresis], faciunt duplicem syllabam cum sequente vocali aut diphthongo, * v.g. *hotïai̯*, ils ont coupé [they have cut] quadrisyllabum; *hotiai* il est coupé [he is cut] trisyllabum; sic *eskïon* elles rentreront [they (femin.) will re-enter], est trisyllabum, et *eskion*, je rentrerai [I shall re-enter] dissyllabum." (Gramm. p. 1).

The form *Teanaostaiaë*, however, has been adopted because it appears to be the more correct, seeing that the change of "8" into "o" is in accordance with Huron usage: "'O' semper pronuniciatur ut apud Gallos. 'O' et '8' aliquando promiscue adhibentur" (Gramm. p. 1).

Teanon thus combined with *a8asti*, *Teanaosti*, would mean "The Keeper (or Guardian) of the Beautiful Spring (or River)." To this the diminutive is now added.

5. "'*A*,' in sing. *a*, *ak*, *aha*, *ache;* in plur. *as*, *ask8a*, *aska*, *aska eenk*, ... extr. et intr. comp. (vide grammaticam) [p. 30, 7°], varia significat, etc." (R. H. p. 1.), and its derivative a few lines lower down on the same page:

"*Aïa* vel *iskaia*, diminutivum formatum a praecedenti, extr. et int.; in compositione ponitur *aïa* pro sing., et *asa* pro plur.: *i8askaia*, vel *i8aia*, vel *i8aia θo*, il y en a un peu, vel il y en a

*For this reason, *Wenrio*, a very common modern way of spelling the name of the Huron village *Oënrio*, *8ënrio* or *Oüenrio*, is not correct, as it makes only three syllables, while the name should be pronounced as a word of four. If the diaeresis is sometimes omitted, it must be ascribed to the carlessness of copyists.

peu. *IskSaia*, fort peu, est reduplicativum [there is a little, there is but little, there is very little] *Iandatsaia* (dic *andatsaskSi*) petite chaudière, *iandatsasa*, de petites chaudières, etc.," (R. H. p. 1) [a little kettle, little kettles, from "*andatsa*, chaudière [a kettle, pot], *anneño* extr. comp." (Id. p. 289, 1 col.)

Potier refers us to the Grammar, where on page 30 ample explanation of the manner of conjugating the verb '*a*,' of its combinations and meanings, is given. What concerns us most is contained in paragraph seven: "7° Verbum '*a*' per se significat praecise magnitudinem vel aetatem, additione litterae 's' rem saepe magnam dicit, addito in fine *aia* est verbum diminutivum, unde adverbium *iSaïa* vel *iskSaia* (redup.). Potest componi, v.g. *annonchiaia* [from "*anñonchia* (*atennonchia* vel *ennonchia*, cabane, maison," R. H. p. 291, 1 col., a cabin, hut, house], *andatsaia*, *ïSasaia*, petite cabane, petite chaudière, petit plat [a little cabin, a little kettle, a small plate. The last word is from "*asa*, *atsen* extr. (*atesa*) plat, cuiller, bassinet de fusil" (R. H. p. 293, 1 col.), a plate, spoon, the pan of a flint lock]. In pluribus dicitur *asa* pro *aia*, v.g. *iannonchiasa*, *iandatsasa*, etc., de petites cabanes, chaudières, etc." little cabins, little kettles, etc. See also under *Ihonatiria*.

Hence, *Teanaosti-aia*, *Teanaostaia*, "The Guardian of the Beautiful Little River, or Spring.

6. The last addition needed to make the two words *Teanaostaiaë* and *Teanostaia* wholly alike is of the suffix *ae*, denoting place, permanency, number, etc. The function of *ae*, which is very extensive, is explained at great length in R. H., 1751 (p. 82, No. 80), and in the Huron grammar (p. 75, passim, and p. 87, under "*annen?*" But such exhaustive explanatory details could not find place here. Suffice it to say that it is frequently added, as a suffix, to names of places, and that owing to elision the "e" alone sometimes remains: "Porro aliquando accidit ut in compositione nominum cum verbo '*ae*,' fiat contractio ita ut vix appareat pars ulla verbi, v.g.: *θo iannonske* (pro *θo iannchiae*? Combien de cabanes? *a te annonske* (pro *a te annonchiae*) dans toutes les cabanes, *a te ondechrae* (pro *a te ondechrae*) par toute la terre" (R. H. p. 82, in fin.), how many cabins? in all the cabins, everywhere on earth. The following passage renders sufficiently clear its use when there is question not of numbers but of place: "Ad quatuor quaestiones loci, ubi? unde? quo? et qua? respondetur eodem modo per istam finalem . . . . v.g. *annen ihentron*? où est-il? *andatae* [or—aë], il est au village; *annen tontare*? d'où vient-il? *andatae*, du village; *annen are-*

tande? où va-t-il? *andatae*, au village; *annen a'rendi?* par où a-t-il passé? *andatae*, par le village" (Gramm. p. 75).

So that if the question be either: Where is he? Whence comes he? Whither goeth he? or: Through what place did he pass? and you wish to answer: He is at (or in) the village, He comes from the village, He goes to the village, He passed through the village, the answer is the same in Huron: *Andata-ae*, contracted to *andataë* (or *andatae*); "*Andata* (*endata* or *atendata*" (R. H. p. 288, 2 col.), meaning a village or town. This accounts for the finals in *Ahouendoë, Toanchë, Arentë, Ossossanë, Teanaostaiaë, Cahiaguë, Andiataë,* etc. in answer, as it were, to the question, Where? (understood), and denoting site or place, as, there where, or where such a village stands, etc.

When we come to consider the appropriateness of the name *Teanaostaiaë*, "Guardian of The Spring, River or Water," we must bear in mind that the village stood in a commanding position, overlooking the deep valley of the Coldwater, which river takes its rise to the south not far from it, and with many windings feels its way northwards, emptying finally into Matchedash Bay. And I have no doubt that the village site, cleft in two by the Penetanguishene road, at lots numbered 35 in Oro and Vespra was one of the several positions occupied in turn by the villagers of St. Joseph II. It is of very considerable extent, and any traveller, passing that way, cannot fail to notice a very abundant spring but a short distance to the west of the roadway.

Second combination of radicals:

The same as the preceding, but with *ea* omitted, while *annona* would take the place of *annon*, thus, *Te-annona-aSasti;* to which *qiai* would be added with the enclitic *ae*: *Te-annona-aSasti-iai-ae*, contracted *Teanaostaiaë*.

2. *Annona*, with identically the same spelling and the same signs has five different meanings:

Annoña, le fond de l'eau.

Annoña, abyme, précipice.

Annoña, tresor, magasin, une pêche, etc.

Annoña, (in comp.) coutume, usage, moeurs.

Annoña, le dos" (R. H. 1751, p. 291, 1 col.).

In English: 1. The bottom of the water, 2. An abyss, a precipice, 3. A treasure, hoard, store, a catch (draught of fishes) etc., 4. A custom, usage, manners, and 5. The back.

The first, third and fourth meanings may be set aside as being hopelessly unsuggestive of anything which might relate to this Indian village. The choice would lie, I think, between *annoña*, an abyss, a precipice, and *annoña* the back. There would be some

significance in the latter, since *Teanaostaiaë* stands at the very edge of the height of land extending from that point diagonally across the township, through Mount St. Louis and Moonstone, towards the village of Coldwater. But this would be taking the word in a metaphorical sense.

Ạnnoña, with the meaning of abyss, precipice, etc., seems more apposite, for the cliff, or bluff on which St. Joseph II. stands is indeed precipitous. This reminds us of what Father Bressani said of it: . . . . "As the enemy could approach it on one side only, thus betraying his presence, on account of the elevated site of the village (per l'eminenza del borgo,—Ital. Orig. p. 106), the inhabitants who chose to do so, had time to escape by the side opposite" (Martin's French Transl. p. 247).

4. *Aiại*, the fourth root is thus noted in Radices Huronicae, 1751, (p. 103, No. 28): "*Ạiại* (vel *aai*) . . . . extr., couper rompre, briser, casser," to cut, cleave, break, sever, and inferentially no doubt to shape, or something to that effect. "*iai* . . . . in comp. (pro *aiai* extr.)" (Id. ib.) with the same meaning. As *aiai* is marked "extr.," i.e. "extra compositionem" we must use its equivalent, *iai* in compound words, thus:

Te-annoña-a8asti-iai-ae.

Applying the second rule, quoted above, we have *Teanoa8asti-aiaë*, whose further contraction to *Teanaostaiaë* is sanctioned by rules seventh and eighth. These rules run thus:

"7° Aliquando duplex aut triplex vocalis eliditur in substantivo, etc."

"8° Saepe fiunt erases unius vel plurium syllabarum, v.g.: *haak8asti*, il est beau [he is handsome] pro *haata8asti; ạnnon-sk8ei*, cabane bouchée [a well closed cabin, i.e., all crannies and chinks stopped or plugged] . . . . *ondechen*, il y a une terre [there is a stretch of land] pro *ondechaen*, etc." (observanda in compositione, etc.—Gramm. p. 66.).

This second combination would mean. "The Beautiful Cliff shaped," "The Beautifully shaped Cliff." Nor can it be found fault with as being at variance with the ninth rule: "Verbum [a verb] non componitur cum alio verbo, etc.," for the process seems to be authorized by Potier (De Nominibus—Gramm. p. 65, 10°): "A verbis [verbs] et adjectivis formantur vera substantiva, etc." And in the present case *Teanaosti* has already been transformed into a noun before combining with *iai*, which otherwise would be the second verb.

Third combination of radicals:

There is but one other root I can discover, which in combination with the others just mentioned, could give as resultant *Teanaostaiaë*.

4. "*Atai* (die *Staï*) . . . . être coloré (couleur brillante, éclatante) utuntur tantum praesenti *Staï*, cela est coloré, etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 20, No. 19). *Atai* would supplant *aiai*, making *Teannona-aSasti-atai-ae, Teanaostaiaë*, "The Beautifully Coloured Cliff," referring to the autumn hues when the ridge was still thickly wooded.

Of the three combinations the first is the least anomalous.

E.—SCANONAENRAT.

St. Michel.

The spelling of this word is anything but uniform, in the Relations. In Relation 1635, (p. 35, 2 col.) *Scanouenrat* is given; in R. 1636, (p. 77, 1 col.) and in R. 1637, (p. 161, 2 col.) *Scanonaenrat;* in R. 1639, (p. 72, 1 col.) *Scanonaentat.* Some of these are probably misprints. The name of the nation is given in R. 1637, (p. 113, 1 col.) as the *Tohontaenras*, in R. 1639, (p. 50, 2 col.) as the *Tohontaenrat*, and finally in R. 1644, (p. 93, 1 col. in heading) as *Tahontaenrat.* The "Journal des Jésuites" modifies slightly this last variant by separating the two last syllables, thus, *Tahonta enrat.* Let us deal with the latter appellation first.

Tahontaenrat is made up of three roots.

1. *Te.* See what has been said of this prefix under the heading *Teanaostaiaë.*

2. There are but two roots which, without violent wrenching, can be made to do service in building up this word.

"*Ahoña* (*atchona*, vel *akona*) canot" (R. H. p. 287, 2 col.), a canoe. This is the form used exclusively in compound words: "*ia* extr., *ahoña* in comp." canot (Id. p. 295, 2 col.) But as, in combining, a "t" would have to be inserted to bridge the hiatus, of which make-shift, instances seem extremely rare, I prefer the following:

"*Ahonta*, brossailles" (Id. p. 287, 2 col.) The French word brossailles or broussailles is equivalent, according to the context, to our words: thicket, brushwood, underwood, scrub, or else, bushes, briars, brambles, thorns.

That this is really the root-word made use of in compounding the name seems evident from the non-contracted form given in the variant at page 150 of the "Journal des Jésuites," where it is separated from the third component by an inverted comma, thus *Tahonta enrat.*

3. "*Ąenrat*, in comp. être blanc" (R. H. 1751, p. 87, No. 93), [to be white], *enkSaraęnrat*, coverte blanche [a white blanket], *endaęnrat*, avoir la peau blanche [to be white skinned], *chindaenrat*, tu as la peau, le teint blanc [thou hast a white skin, a fair complexion], *ąǫnskenrat* (pro *ąǫnchiaęnrat*) avoir le village blanc [to have a white village], *hatiǫnskenrat* ils ont, etc. [they have, etc.].

Combining the three roots we have *Te-ahonta-aenrat*, *Tahontaenrat*, with the signification "The White Thorns." If *ahona* had been used, "The White Canoes."

Scanonaenrat, the Huron name of the village of St. Michel is also composed of three roots: *skat-annonchia-aenrat*.

1. *Skat* is listed by Potier among the "Adverbia Numeri" (Gramm. p. 105): "*Skat*, 1; *tendi* vel *te*, 2; *achienk*, 3; *ndak*, 4; *Sich*, 5; *Sahia*, 6; *tsStare*, 7; *a'tere*, 8; *entron*, 9; *a'sen*, 10, etc." One, two, three, four, five, etc. It derives from *Ąt* which has a fourfold meaning, the sense to be determined by the way it is employed. 1. "*Ąt* (dic *kat*) être debout" (R. H. 1751, p. 196), to be erect, to stand, to be standing; 2. "*Ąt*, ... y avoir quelque chose dans un autre," (Id. p. 197), something to be contained in some kind of receptacle; 3. "*Ąt* . . . . cum particula reiterationis, significat unitatem unius rei" (Id. p. 197, in fin.). 4. "*Ąt*, significat identitatem unius ejusdemque rei secum, vel aequivalentiam" (Id. p. 198), it implies identity of some one object, and also equivalence.

It is with *at* in the third sense we have to do, that is *at* denoting singleness or unity. The following are some illustrations of its use "*Skat*, une seule chose [one single thing]; *SkarihSat* (vel *tsorihSat*), une seule affaire (une seule chose) [one matter only]; *Skarontat* [one solitary tree]; *tsStaéta*, une buche fendue [a split log]; *skaentat*, une buche ronde [a round log, i.e. one that is not split into pieces]; *skaSendat*, une seul voix, item, une seule île [a single voice, the same word means also a single island]; *skontarat*, [one single lake]; *tsondechrat* vel *tsonhSentsat*, une seule terre [one land only, or one single stretch of land]; *skannonchiat*, une seule cabane [one single lodge or cabin]; *skSeat*, une seule eau [one single expanse of water]" (Id. pp. 197, 198).

2. The second to the last of these examples shows how *skat* is combined with "*ąñnonchia*, (*atennonchia* vel *ennonchia*), cabane, maison" (cabin, house, lodge) which is our second root-word. Consequently we have *Skannonchia*, a single lodge.

3. "*Aenrat*, (R. H. p. 87, No. 93), in comp. etre blanc [to be white] *enkSaraenrat*, étoffe, couverte *blanche* [white cloth, white

blanket, from "*enkSara* (*endikSara* passiv., *atendikSara*, recip.) étoffe, couverte, linge, dicitur etiam *enhSara*" (R. H. p. 295, 1 col.), cloth, blanket, linen]; *ęndaęnrat*, avoir la peau blanche [to be white skinned]; *chindaęnrat*, tu as la peau, le teint blanc [thou hast a white skin, a fair complexion]; *ąǫnskenrat* (pro. *ąǫnchiaęnrat* avoir le village blanc [to have a white village], *hatiǫnskenrat*, ils ont le, etc., [they have their village white, or a white village] (Id. p. 87.). From "*ęnda*, robbe de peau (vide *ąndScha*); *ęnda*, le teint (*endinda*), a robe of skins, the skin, complexion. As for *anñonchia*, it means cabin, lodge or house (R. H. p. 291, 1 col.), and cannot be rendered by the word "village" save by synecdoche. *Indata* was the word in current usage for village (Id. p. 288.

This example however occurs very opportunely, for it shows that among the Hurons such a thing as a white village was not a fanciful creation. And what is of no little help for us *ąǫnskenrat* for brevity, and perhaps also for euphony's sake, is substituted for the more regular form *ąnonchiaenrat*. We can now with better grace have recourse to the eighth observation on the compounding of Huron words, where we find among the examples *anñonchia* again figuring in a disguised form "saepe fiunt erases unius vel plurium syllabarum, v.g.; . . . . *ąnnonskSei*, cabane bouchée, pro *ąnnonchiaSei*, etc.," (Gr. p. 66) meaning a weather-tight cabin or lodge. Our three roots combined should read *Skanonchiaenrat*, but by a temperate use of the privilege of "erasis" we suppress one syllable, *chi*, and as final outcome have *Scanonaenrat*. I again call to mind that I am innocent of the compounding and have but to do with the analysis of a word already existing, and of which the Huron nation itself was the originator. What they had in mind when they first coined it may be inferred from a passage to be found in Relation 1639, p. 72, 1 col.:

"The village upon which, at the outset, we cast our eyes was *Scanonaenrat*, both because it is one of the most important of the country,—*itself alone forming one entire nation* of the four that compose the Hurons, as we have explained in the first chapter,—and because it is distant only five quarters of a league from the residence of St. Joseph." (See also Cleveland edition of the Relations Vol. 17, p. 87).

Now, as we all know, it was customary to designate a nation metaphorically as "a cabin," "a house," "a lodge." The confederacy of the Five Nations was for this reason termed "The Long House, or Lodge." Father Millet, in his letter from Oneida (Onneiout) July 6th 1691, gives a short summary of an

Indian harangue, in which the orator, an elder of the Bear Clan, speaks of the Five Nations as "La Cabane Iroquoise" (Relations, Cleveland Edition, Vol. 64, p. 80). In Relation 1660 (p. 38, 2 col., and Clev. edit. Vol. 46, p. 122) this custom is mentioned explicitly ". . . . l'année prochaine sera plus redoutable pour nous que les precedentes, parce que *toute la cabane* [the entire cabin], c'est ainsi qu'ils parlent pour exprimer les cinq Nations Iroquoises, se doiuent liguer et former vn grand dessein de guerre contre nous." But the most striking instance in this regard is the remonstrance of the Mohawk chief recorded in Relation 1654 (p. 11, 1 col.; Clev. edit. Vol. 41, p. 86): ". . . . 'Nous ne faisons qu'vne cabane nous autres cinq Nations Iroquoises; nous ne faisons qu'vn feu et nous auons de tout temps habité sous vn mesme toit.' En effet de tout temps, ces cinq Nations Iroquoises, s'appellent dans le nom de leur langue, qui est Huronne, *Hotinnonchiendi*, c'est à dire la Cabane acheuée, comme s'ils n'estoient qu'vne famille, etc."

Quite in keeping with this manner of speaking, the inhabitants of the village of St. Michel, forming by themselves one entire nation or clan of the four which went to make up the Huron confederacy, were styled "The one single cabin," *Scanonchia;* which combined with the word expressing the colour they had adopted (found also in their name as a people) viz.: *aenrat*, has for outcome *Scanonaenrat*, "The One single White cabin," or "The Lone White Cabin."

One, interested in the matter, searching for the meaning of Huron names, would be led to enquire at this juncture if no other root could be found to replace *annonchia*, so as to avoid maiming the word by the suppression of the syllable *chi*.

There are in fact two others: *annoña*, already mentioned (under the heading of *Teanaostaiaë*) with its five different meanings: 1. The bottom of the water; 2. an abyss or precipice; 3. a treasure, store, hoard, a catch or draught of fishes; 4. a custom, usage, manners; 5. The back. None of these seems at all applicable. The other root is "*annonhia* [with a bar across or over the "h"], présent public" (R. H. 1751, p. 291, 2 col.), meaning a public present. As no further explanation is vouchsafed, it is not easy to define exactly what is meant by a "public present." Were it interpreted as a donation made to, or by a whole community or village it would have some significance in view of the fact that this nation or clan had cast their lot in with, or given themselves to the three elder clans of the Hurons, somewhere about the year 1609 (Rel. 1639, p. 50, 2 col.; Cleveland Edit. Vol. 16, p. 227).

F. OSSOSSANË

Ossossanë is the most common reading of this name in the Relations, but there are variants: *Ossosané*, with one "s" less, R. 1637, p. 139, 2 col.: Id. p. 140, 2 col.: Id. p. 142, 1 col.; Id. p. 143, 1 col., etc. *Ossossarie* occurs twice on p. 63, R. 1640; but it may safely be set aside as a misprint.

Ossossanë is composed of a noun, a verb and the enclitic *aë*.

1. "*Aosa*, feuilles vertes qui couvrent l'épi de blé." R. H. 1751, p. 292, 1 col., the green leaves forming the sheath of an ear of maize or Indian corn, corn-tassel. It is classed by Potier among the substantives of the second conjugation, those with an initial "ạ." Let me here remark that nouns as well as verbs in Huron are said to be of the first, second, third, fourth or fifth conjugation according as they have for initial letter 1. an "a," 2. an "a," 3. an "e" 4. an "ẹ," or "i," 5. an "o" or "8." They admit of no change of case: "Nomina non inflectuntur per casus, adeoque non patiuntur ab alio nomine aut verbo ullam alterationem, nisi in compositionem cum illo intrent, v.g.: *onnenha*, blé (wheat, corn), sive praeponatur sive postponatur verbo *ạichSas* j'ai besoin (I need), idem semper et eodem modo manet, dicesque: *onnenha aiehSas* vel *ạichSas onnenha*, j'ai besoin de blé (I need corn). Ad pluralem numerum exprimendum saepe additur "s," v.g.: *chicannen iounenhas*, vel *onnenhSannens* ce sont de gros grains de blé (they are big grains of corn), nam in singulari dicitur: *chicannen onnenha*, gros grain (a big grain). Sic *haSennen*, c'est un ancien (he is an elder), *hatiSannens*, ce sont des anciens (they are elders)" Hur. Grammar p. 65.

Consequently, *aosa* though it may be singular or plural, must be changed to *aosas* if we wish it to be taken unmistakably for the plural.

2. The verb is "*Oïanni* [5th Conj.], agiter, troubler, interrompre." R. H. 1751, p. 273, (to agitate, to trouble, to interrupt): hence:

Aosas-oïanni, and in conformity with the second remark under the title "Syntaxis Substantivorum cum adjectivis" (Gram. p. 65): "Substantiva quae componuntur, in hoc tantum conveniunt cum adjectivis quibuscum junguntur, quod saepe induunt naturam eorum paradygmatis, v.g. *annonchia*, cabane, si componatur cum *aSasti* beau [R. H. 1751, p. 158, No. 92 in 2°] dices: *annonchiaSasti*, belle cabane (paradyg. C.) quia *aSasti* est parad. C: si vero componatur cum adjectivo *ondiri*, fort (par. S), dices: *annonchiaondiri*, cabane forte, (par. S) quia ondiri est par. S.," *Aosas-oïanni* becomes *Oosas-oïanni*: and in the

blending, *Osasanni*, not simply in virtue of the second rule in compounding words, but also of the eighth: "Saepe fiunt erases unius vel plurium syllabarum" (Gram. p. 66, 8°).

Furthermore, bearing in mind that the authors of the Relations for the most part spelled the Huron words so that a Frenchman would pronounce them as near as possible as a Huron would, the double "ss" in *Ossossane* are easily accounted for: "'S' nunquam pronunciatur ut "z," licet inter duas vocales, sed ut duplex "ss" v.g.: *a'sara*, anse de chaudière (the handle of a kettle)" (Gramm. p. 1), the hard breathing sign over the "s" showing that it is to be sounded as a double "ss."

Hence *Osasanni* is written *Ossassanni*.

As for the "n" it is quite immaterial whether it be written single or double as it must always be linked and sounded with the syllable preceding: "'n' si sola sit, vocali praecedenti jungatur, v.g.: *atenion*, far torrere, graler* du blé, dic *aten-ion*, non vero *ate-nion*. Si geminetur, nil difficultatis est" (Gramm. p. 1).

The result, at this stage, is *Ossassani*, with the meaning "The waving corn tops," and with the enclitic, *Ossassani-aë*, *Ossassanë* "Where the corn-tops wave."

Yes, but *Ossassanë* still differs from *Ossossanë*.

True enough, and I can account for the difference only by pointing out that, as in western France, whence most of the early French missionaries came, the "a" was sounded very broad as "a" in "paw" and not as "a" in "far," it would answer perfectly to the "o" in our English word "boss." Now, the name *Ossossanë* was in print as early as 1636 (Rel. 1636, p. 134, 1 col.), long before the language was completely mastered grammatically, or later etymologically, brought under rule, supplemented with classified compilations of radicals, which had been worked out laboriously by several generations of missionaries, such as we find it to-day in the admirable manuscript volumes which have come down to us. The form *Ossossanë*, once made familiar by frequent repetition to the readers of the Relations was not likely to be modified in succeeding years when the change would matter so little to the general reader.

**Graler*, old French patois for *bruler, rôtir, sécher*. This is beyond question the sense intended, first because it is given here as an equivalent of *torrere*, and secondly because it is used elsewhere with this meaning by Potier himself: "*oSaïtsa* blé gralé, fleuri et crevé au feu" (R. H. 1751, p. 293. 1 col.). The English rendering of *aSaïtsa* would be "popped-corn."

The work in hand, be it remembered, is not synthetical but analytical. There is no question here of building up words, but of striving to detect roots in existing compound-words and of resolving these words into their component parts. The latter process may be attempted by a tyro, the former could be undertaken only by an accomplished Huron linguist unless he had to deal with the simplest combinations.

The name *Ossossanë* is compound. Nothing bearing the least likeness to it as it stands can be found among the fourteen hundred roots and their immediate derivatives, as set down in Potier's "Radices Huronicae," this is a test all-sufficient to warrant the assertion. And the combination of roots I have suggested, with the exception of one other is the only possible one which yields as a result anything resembling the word sought for.

The alternative would consist in the substitution of *oscenni* for *oïanni*, the other components remaining unchanged.

"*Oscenni* (5th conj., parad. S) 1° sine "te" dual., quelque chose appartenant à quelqu'un tomber dans l'eau. 2° cum "te" dual., éblouir, nuire aux yeux, etc. in comp. *OnchonraSentSs* mon fusil, mon arme est tombé à l'eau: *Kandinientoscenni*, être ébloui par la neige, ou la glace . . . . *kasatoscenni* (ou *akSaastSi*) la fumée entrer dans les yeux et les incommoder" R. H. 1751, p. 242. Without the dual sign the word means, to fall into the water, with it, to dazzle, to hurt the eyes.

Compounding the roots *aosas-oscenni-aë* the result would be *Ossosseni*, and on account of the absence of the "te" verbale (otherwise the "te" dualitatis), with the meaning "There where the leaves of the corn-sheaths fall into the water," taken metaphorically, "Where the corn-tops, or corn-tassels, or corn-blades droop into the water."

This would be quite in keeping with the original location of La Rochelle, the French name of Ossossanë, conferred on it for the very reason that when first visited by the traders its site was at Point Varwood, close to the shore of Nottawasaga Bay. In view of this fact it would be very desirable to have an "a" substituted for the "e" in some way strictly in accordance with Potier's rules, but a mere "presto change" is quite powerless to effect it. Perhaps an adequate reason may be found later. Meanwhile, as second root, I shall adopt *oïanni* in preference to *oscenni*, following Nature's lead in reaching the term by "the way of least resistance."

G.—IHONATIRIA.

St. Joseph I.

Variants of this name are few. As written above it occurs in R. 1635, p. 3, 1 col., p. 30, 2 col., p. 41, 2 col., in R. 1636, p. 139, 2 col; in R. 1638, p. 56, 2 col., and in R. 1639, p. 66, 1 col. Written with "tt" it is to be met with in R. 1637, p. 138, 1 col., p. 177, 2 col., p. 179, 2 col., and in R. 1638, p. 53, 1 col., p. 59, 1 col.

There is nothing doubtful as to its etymology. The three component roots are modified, after combining, by the usual formative signs of the diminutive.

1. "*Ahona* (*atchona* vel *akonha*) canot" (R. H. 1751, p. 287, 2 col.), "*ia*, extr, ahona in comp." (Id. p. 295, 2 col.) a canoe.

2. "*It* 1° act. embarquer quelqu'un . . . . 2° neutr. être embarqué . . . . in comp. (vide *ǫaSi*, aller en canot [Id. p. 48, No. 7]) (R. H. 1751, p. 238, No. 31), to put one aboard, to be on board or embarked, to go in a canoe. But *It* is also given as the passive of "*Atit* (pass. *it*) 1° in fieri, s'embarquer . . . . 2° in facto, être embarqué" (Id. p. 239). To go on board, to be shipped, to be loaded, to be freighted.

3. *Iara* is the third root. Potier in his grammar under the heading "quo modo praepositiones Latinae efferuntur per particulas quae postponuntur" (p. 75) dealing with *sub*, *intus* and *super* informs us: "Saepe per easdem particulas exprimuntur, ut *ǫannenhSane iSat*, cela est dans le sac [from "*annenhSen*, vel *annenhoin*, sac à mettre du blé," R. H. 1751, p. 290, 2 col., a bag, a sack for wheat], *annonchiaę iara*, dessus la cabane," on or on top of the cabin. On the next page (76), always under the same heading, we have: "Super, supra [on, over, above, etc.], *endich(r)ac iara* cela est sur le buffet, that is on the side-board: "*θo iara*, cela est là dessus" R. H. 1751, p. 172, sub. *ara*.

Hence *Ahona-it-iara*. Applying the second and eighth rules for compounding words the resultant left is *Ahonitira* with the signification "Above The Loaded Canoe." But as St. Joseph I. was the merest hamlet (R. 1636, p. 124, 1 col.; Clev. edit. Vol. 10. p. 241) it is not surprising to see the Huron name take on the diminutive form.

4. "*Aïa* vel *iskaia*, diminutivum formatum a praecedenti [i.e. "A"], extr. et int.; in compositione ponitur *aia* pro sing. et *asa* pro plur., *iSaia* vel *iSaskaia* vel *iSaia θo*, il y en a un peu, ou, il y en a peu, etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 1, No. 1). This has already been quoted while *Teanaostaiaë* was undergoing analysis. But here an important remark is in order.

Father Pierre Potier, who arrived at Quebec, October 1, 1743, began immediately to make a copy of Father Etienne de Carheil's Ms. on Huron Roots compiled between the years 1666 and 1700. His first manuscript volume, comprising words of the first, third, fourth and fifth conjugations, was completed December 22, 1743; his second, containing words of the second conjugation, on February 18, 1744, a few months before his departure for his mission on the Detroit River. In these two volumes (Radices Huronicae, 1743 and Radices Huronicae, 1744) quite a number of explanations are given which are omitted in his second transcription, made at the Detroit Mission in 1751, perhaps deliberately, or it may be through some oversight. What is omitted concerning *Aïa* is too important to have been suppressed on purpose, for it is an explanation to be found nowhere else, not even in his Grammar. It explains the use of the initial "I" in diminutives, and runs thus:

"*Aia* (verbum diminutivum) formatur a praecedenti primitivo *A*. Significat être petit, être en petit nombre, y avoir peu de chose [to be little, small; to be few in number: to be sparse, scarce, a scanty supply]; intra et extra compositionem: paradig. *chi. ISaia* vel *iSaia θo*, il y a un peu, vel, il y en a peu [there is a little, or there is but little].

"Intra compositionem dicitur *aia* vel *asa*, pro singul., *asa* pro plurali numero, cui utrique praefigitur 'i' initiale diminutivum. Sic dicitur "*iąndatsia* (vel *adatsaskSi*) [from *andatsa* chaudière, *anneño* extra—R. H. 1751, p. 289, 1 col.—a kettle] petite chaudière; *iandatsasa* de petites chaudières: *iąnnonchiaia* [from *ąnñonchia* . . . . cabane, maison—R. H. 1751, p. 291, 1 col.—a cabin, a hut, a house] une petite maison [a little cabin, etc.], *iąnnonchiasasa* de petites maisons [little cabins]: *iSasaia*, un petit plat [*ąsa*, *atsen* extr. (*atesa*) plat, etc., a plate, etc.—R. H. 1751, p. 293, 1 col.], (R. H. 1743, p. 2).

Thus *Ahonitira* becomes in its diminutive form *I-ahonitira-aïa*. Consulting, at this final stage, "observanda in Compositione, etc." (Gramm. p. 66) we find authority for eliding and for suppressing the redundancy of vowels in the seventh and eighth:

"7° Aliquando duplex aut triplex vocalis eliditur in substantivo, v.g.: *arihiaį* déchirer un papier, un livre [to tear a paper, a book] pro *arihSaai* ab *arihSa*, [*arihSa*, *atrihSa* passiv., *atatrihSa* recip., chose, affaire, nouvelle, présent public: a thing, an affair, news, a public present. R. H. p. 293, 1 col.] et *ąaį* [*ąiaį* vel *ąaį*, extr., couper, rompre, briser, casser—R. H. 1751, p. 103, No. 28—to cut, break, etc.], etc. (Gram. p. 66.)

"8° Saepe fiunt erases, etc." Already quoted when treating of *Teanaostaiaë*.

By such warrant is *I-ahonitira-aia* reduced in its proportions to *Ihonatiria*, with the rendition "The Little (Hamlet) above The Loaded Canoe."

This was the one thing *Ihonatiria* could boast of, it was conveniently perched on the bluff overlooking a snug little harbour, well sheltered from wind and wave, where the canoes from Quebec landed their stores. It was this point that the chief Aenons brought out so clearly in his harangue before Father de Brébeuf when he urged him to abandon *Ihonatiria* and to come and live with him in the new village he was to build. After skilfully setting forth the advantages of such a move, he anticipated the great objection the Father might have to his proposal (R. 1636, p. 123; Cleveland edit. Vol. 10, p. 236):

"Echou," he continued, "I know well that you are going to say that you dread being further away from the Lake [Huron] than you are now; but I pledge my word, that you will not be as far from it as you might well think. And were it even so, where is the cause for worry. You are not going to fish; all the village will do that for you. You will find it hard to embark your parcels for Quebec? Not at all; there will not be a soul in the village who will not deem it a pleasure to serve you in this matter. True enough you will not be on the edge of the Lake to receive the parcels sent to you: but what matter, since they will be carried to your very door? And in case you wish to employ the villagers of La Rochelle, if they care for you, as they usually pass before the village which we purpose building, they will not put you to the trouble of going all the way for them to their village" (R. 1636, 124, 2 col.; Clev. Edit. Vol. 10, p. 242).

Surely St. Joseph I. could not have found a better, a more appropriate name than *Ihonatiria*, "The Little (Hamlet) above The Loaded Canoe."

H.—KHINONASCARANT.

OR QUIEUNONASCARAN.

The former spelling occurs in Relation 1637 (p. 128, 1 col.), the latter in Sagard (passim, and Grand Voyage, p. 64 new, 93 old edit.).

If we are to accept *Khinonascarant* strictly as a compound word, and not as a mere juxtaposition of words coalescing but imperfectly, there is only one etymological solution: *Xa-hiñnonaskarent*.

1. The first root is *Xa*: "*Xa* vel *eχa* vel *deχe*, hic, huc, hac, hinc [here, hither or thus far, hence, etc.], (Gramm. p. 68): *xa aotae acchiatorha*, vel *x'aotae*, etc., j'ai mal icy." I suffer here, here is where it pains.

"*K* et *x* sonant ut *kh*, v.g. *xa*, hic, haec, hoc, dicitur *kha*. (Id. p. 1).

2. "*Hiñnon*, le tonnerre [the thunder]," (R. H. 1751, p. 295, 2 col.). The primitive of this noun is the verb "*ASinnon* . . . . in comp. cum voce pass., trainer [to draw, to drag]" (R. H. p. 163). Hence also: *atiataSinnon*, se trainer, ramper, marcher sur le ventre, comme font les serpents" (Id. ib.), to drag one's self along, to creep, to crawl along the ground serpent-like; and "*aθonSinnon* (pro *atchouaSinnon*) trainer son canot [to draw or drag along one's canoe] (Id. ib). Hence also "innon . . . . trainer, faire aller, mener, conduire [to draw or drag, to drive, to make go, to lead, to conduct] in comp. cum utraque voce, cum quibus semper significat aliquem motum; sed cum aliis ponitur absolute, cum aliis relative, cum aliis neutr., cum aliis active: *aunenrinnon*, aller en armée quelque part, y conduire une armeé [to march somewhere with an army, to lead an army thither], etc. etc.: *akootsinnon*, glisser comme font les enfans sur la neige trainant sous eux une écorce qui leur sert de glissoire, et qu'ils appellent *akoocha* [to slide as children do on the snow having under them a piece of bark in lieu of a sled, and which they call an *akoocha*" (Id. ib.).] Hence also derives our noun: "*hiñnon*, le tonnerre [the thunder] quod quasi motu reptabundo feratur" (Id. ib.).

3. "*Askarent* [the mouth to open] l'ouverture de la bouche, per contractionem (*achiaharent* ab *achia* bouche)" (R. H. 1751, p. 78), the opening of the mouth, from the primitive:

"*Aarent*, 1° active, ouvrir (to open) . . . . 2° neutraliter, y avoir un trou, une ouverture en quelque lieu, en quelque partie [an aperture, a hole, an opening to exist somewhere, in some part] . . . . in comp. Componitur cum nominibus partium corporis quae sunt apertae et patentes; usurpatur ad eas significandas, hinc: *kaakarent*, l'ouverture, l'orbite des yeux, l'endroit où les deux yeux sont ouverts (per contractionem pro *te aaraarent*, ab *aara*, oeil, vel potius pro *te aataarent* ab *aata* idem quod *aara*) [the opening, the cavity, the orbit of the eyes, the place where the two eyes are opened] . . . . *kS ahantaarent*, l'ouverture des oreilles [the opening of the ears] (ab *ahonta* oreille)" (Id. ib). etc.

These three roots, *xa* or *kha*, *hiñnon*, and *askarent*, combined in a regular compound word give us *Khinonascarent*, the last

syllable of which, whether written *rent*, *rant*, or *ran*, would be pronounced the same way by a Frenchman as *an* or *ant* in the word *enfant*, a child.

The idea conveyed by the word is "At this point is the mouth of the opening called Thunder," "From here the mouth-opening of the Thunder," "Here Thunder Straits yawn open," "Beginning of Thunder Straits" "Entrance to Thunder Sound" or "Thunder Channel," in reference to the strait separating *Ahouendoë* or Christian Island from the mainland.

As those who are conversant with the geography of the region know, Thunder or Douglas Bay lies only a short distance to the east from the Strait, beyond and around Cedar and Mark's points. It might be well to add here that the root *askarent* and the words *isati* and *ontarisati* are in nowise akin. In the Huron dictionary, already mentioned, the former is set down for "baie, enfoncement, sinus (a bay or inlet) the latter as being the Huron for "golfe" (gulf).

As *innon*, already mentioned above, is the only other root, which taken with *xa* and *askarent*, will yield *Khinonascarant*, and as it is itself a verb, we are confronted with the ninth rule (Gr. p. 66):

'9° Verbum non componitur cum alio verbo vel adjectivo, v.g. non dices *ąkensahiaton* [from *akense* . . . . . regarder, considerer quelque chose ou quelqu'un, to see, to watch or to consider some object—R. H. p. 6.—and *ahiaton* . . . . ecrire,—to write, Id. p. 101, No. 20] sed *ehiatonchraenk* vel *atchiatonchakensek* je regarde l'écriture [I see the writing or what is written]. *Akense*, regarder, exigit passivam vocem in compositione."

Neither verb is modified in the name, so the conclusion must be that, in the hypothesis, it is not a compound but an agglutinate word, unless we take what is said of *innon* by Potier (R. H. 1751, p. 163) as legitimizing this form:" in compositione cum utraque voce, etc.," already quoted above.

Mindful of the main object in view, which is not so much to vindicate the correct formation of Huron village names, fashioned as we find them in the Relations and on Ducreux's Map, as to discover their meaning, it remains for us to see what we can make out of the idea of *dragging, drawing, hauling*, etc., *(innon)*, coupled with the other idea of *a yawning cavity, the beginning of an opening, an open mouth*, etc. *(askarent)*, taken either literally or metaphorically.

Some of the derivatives from the primitive *aSinnon* may prove suggestive. There are two especially which seem adaptable. One we have met with in a previous paragraph, *aθonSinnon*, to haul

one's canoe. Conjointly with *xa* and *askarent*, *innon* might mean the "Hauling place at the Strait." But to haul their canoes overland to Thunder Bay from *Khinonascarant* would be, one might fancy, more arduous for the Indians than paddling around Cedar Point, unless a fierce gale were blowing from the north or north-east. A portage it certainly was not in the ordinary sense, for the Huron verb *ennencha* means to carry on one's shoulder (R. H. 1751, p. 283, addita), evidently from the noun *ennenchia*, the shoulder (Id. p. 294, 2 col.): while the nouns *ęnta* and *enθona* mean a portage (Id. p. 295, 1 col.), with the corresponding verb *ęntiaį* to make a portage (Id. p. 234, sub. *iaį*).

EnditsaSinnon (R. H. 1751, p. 163) is the second derivative I have in mind. Potier translates it: "trainer son appât, son amorce," to trail one's bait or lure, to troll; and two lines below: "*ąSindeti* . . . . trainer une chose avec une autre: *enditsaSindet* vel *ostiesara* vel *aontsenta*, hameçon, ce avec quoi on traine *l'amorce*," that is, to trail something by means of something else, a hook, by means of which one trails his bait. From what precedes I infer that trolling for fish was practised by the Hurons. Derived from *innon*, in this sense the name might mean "The Opening or Beginning of the Trolling Grounds."

Personally, I must say, I prefer the derivation of *Khinonascarant* from *hiñnon*, thunder.

I.—CARHAGOUHA.

This name is written as above by Champlain (Œuvres. Tom. IV., up. pg. 28, low. 516 et passim). Chrestien Le Clercq substitutes a second "r" for the first "h," *Carragouha* (Etablis. de la Foy, Tom. I., pp. 76, 87, 127).

The word is composed of three roots: the prefix *Xa*, the noun *arha*, the verb *aSi*, with the suffix *a* modifying the resultant.

1. "*Xa*, hic, haec, hoc" (Gramm. p. 1.), or "*Xa*, vel *exa*, vel *dexe*, hic, hue, hac, hinc (Id. p. 68, 1 col.).

2. "*ęarha*, vel *arhaha* (atraha), bois, forêt [wood, woods, forest]" (R. H. 1751, p. 292, 2 col.).

3. "*ęaSi*, être ceint [to be girt or girdled, to be encircled, encompassed]" (Id. p. 162, No. 2), thus:

Xa-arha-aSi.

I wish now to draw attention to the "a," with the iota subscript in *aSi*. On the first page of Potier's grammar we find the heading: "De "i" seu "j" (iota)" and under which, treating of it not only as an iota subscript, when marked under a vowel, but also when used as an aspirate sign either above or below the line, he says:

onnonchiandiri cabane forte ☉ ☾ ; quia ondiri est ☉ ☾

2° Substantiva quæ non componuntur ; concordant cum suo adjectivo in genere numero et persona vg: atieronkwa robuste ; si adhæret substantivo handehaon mes dicet hatieronkwa cum initiali h , quæ est nota 3ae pers masculina . . . . . Si vero onnhetien sit subjectum istud prædicati, dicet: atieronkwa sine h quæ est nota 3ae pers: fem . . . . quod si vir huronice diceret : tu es une femme forte : dicet: Chiatieronkwa de sannhetien concordante substantivo cum adject ; non quod sit Chatieronkwa de chionge tu es homo fortis.

3° Si cum unico Substantivo Compositionis capaci ; jungantur duo vocabula quorum aliud est adjectivum , aliud verbum . . ; Leporis seu elegantiæ est : si substantivum cum utroq seorsim componatur sed id repetatur vg: annonchiaratti annonchiorendi trouver une belle cabane . . orendi trouver annonchiaratti de sannonchiaran tu as une belle cabane asidihwaratti de sandahiaran ? sannenhwaran tu as un beau couteau

4° quando Substantivum non potest subire compositionem adjectivi, quæ de ipso prædicatur, sæpe nomen genericum ejus: Substantivi componitur cum illo adjectivo aronta ratti erohi beau chene ubi aronta arbre nomen gricum Cætr cum ratti haatachen d'hachiaaha un enfant laid . . qala substantiæ nomen genericum

Quædam observanda in Compositione Substantivi cum adjectivis et verbis

1° Substantivum semper prait

2° ultima vocalis Substantivi perit, et consonans adjectivi ? verbi qæ initialis illius elidi tur Quod dicendum est perit vel ultima primi verbi Libera , vel 1a littera 2i verbi

3° Substantivum sequitur naturam adjectivi ? verbi quod paret : non quod Conjug: vg: enta jour , componatur cum verbo ratti , semper est 3ae Conj: ; quamvis ratti sit 2ae et ondi 5e : sed quia ratti est ☉ ☾ ; et ondi ☉ ☾ ; ideo enta junctum ratti conjugatur juxta ☉ ☾ , et junctum ondi juxta ☉ ☾

4° Si adjectivum extra compositionem sumptum , incheatur ab alia vocali, quam a propria infinitivi sua conjug: i tunc ut aptum reddatur ad compositionem cum Substantivo præcedente , debet sumere vocalem propriam infinitivi sua conjug: ut ondiri fert 2ae conjug: ut possit componi cum Substantivo, debet mutare on in an vg: annonchiandiri cabane forte ; non vero onnonchiondiri

5° vocabula 3ae Conj: cum habent compositionem , loco initialis infinitivi , sumunt 3ae personam sing: seni: par: ☾ vg: hokaochaweiachiat le fachoux gueux ab okacha gueulerie et eiachiat fachoux — sic: hoatasendi et lui est arrivé &c. ab qata et endi arriver — item: thaonhsentasasendi le pail est repeuplé ab onhsentha terre et entendi croitre

6° multa verba à duplici vocali incheata , mutant tam vocalem ini i , quæ componuntur vg qai couper , si componatur cum qenta bâton ; dicitur qentiai couper un baton , non vero qentaai

7° aliquando triplex aut duplex vocalis elidi tur in Substantivo vg: arihtai dechirer un papier ; un Livre ? pro arihtaai ab arihta et qai . . sic orihierihen l'affaire est conclue , pro orihsierihen . . ab arihsa et erihen beau pro haatatsti . . . . . annonikwei cabane bouchée pro annonchiatsti . . . . hiennonstegen ils ont leurs cabanes proches l'une de l'autre pro te hiennonchiandiri koaete il perd un sac pro hoasaqete - qara sac in comp: ? annenhwan etc ondechen il y a une terre pro ondechaen -

9° verbum non componitur cum alio verbo ? cum adjectivo , vg non dicet: akensahiaton , sed ehiatonchenk ? atehiatonchakenhk je regarde Lecretum. akenhe regarder exigit passivam vocem in compos:

10° quædam verba exigunt passivam vocem nominum, quibuscum junguntur vg atiakeiati se charger d'un sac ab qara sac et qeie atondechatakwan faire le tour de la terre . . . . kwatiatakwan environner ? onnonchionatannon faire tour de la cabane . . . . aonennendatakwn on afflige le bois kwendiskwaton environner une bande

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De Comparativis et Superlativis pag 71

Comparativo carent hurones , utuntur circumlocutione ad illud exprimendum vg hechon eti plus Liberal que toy ; dicunt hechon est Liberal , ce tu ne l'est pas ? Tu es avara hechon hansesin , tante chionsendeha ? ila sannonsie

hechon est plus grand que toy ? hechon est grand et tu ne l'est pas hechon hasenne , iho sakenie ? hechon hasenne , tante chiasenne dela

Superlativo etiam carent , sic exprimunt . hechon est le plus liberal des françois : dicunt Les françois ne sont pas Liberaux , ils sont

"Haec virgula seu semi-littera "i" vel "j" maximé est usus: 1° Ad pronunciandum; v.g. *ątatiak* dic *iatatiak*, *ęhiatonk* dic *iehiatonk*, etc. Ante alias vocales idem, sed lenius quasi prope "i," non vero omnino; usus docebit."

Obeying these directions let us insert the "i" and instead of *Xa-arha-aSi* the word becomes *Xa-arha-iaSi*.

But what else has Potier to say concerning iota which might be helpful in our case?

"7° Utilis est ad discendum idioma Iroquaeum, nam scribunt 'g' ubi scribimus 'i' [i.e. the iota subscript]" (Gramm. p. 2).

Since the "g" is of extremely rare occurrence as an initial in purely Huron words, we have reason to suspect that *Carhagouá* is of Iroquois dialect rather than Huron, which indeed was more prevalent in Champlain's time and in Sagard's.

I take at random two or three instances out of several that I have chanced to notice. Sagard for the French word cabane (a cabin, house, hut) gives *Ganonchia* (Gr. Voyage, up. pg. 81, low. 118; idem in his dict. under *Ca*), which, though often to be met with in Potier, is invariably written *ąñonchia* with the iota subscript under the initial "a" (R. H. 1751, p. 291, 1 col. et passim in Gramm. and Radices). *Gagnenon* is the Huron for dog, acording to Sagard (Gr. Voy. up. pg. 100, and in his dict. under heading *animaux*), while Potier sets down the word *au(g)ñiennon*, chien, dog (R. H. 1751, p. 291, 1 col.), with a diminutive "g" over the first "n," which I have placed after it in parenthesis. Sagard interprets *Garihoüa andionxra* as "Capitaine et chef de la police," (under heading *armes*), the same root is to be found in Potier but written *arihSa* (R. H. p. 293, 1 col.) with the meaning "chose, affaire, nouvelle, présent public." Other examples might be adduced, but these are sufficient to sanction the change of *ąSi* into *gaSi*.

Nor must it be thought that the use of the initial "g" as a substitute for the iota subscript had become entirely obsolete even at a much later date. For instance, it had not wholly fallen into disuse when Ducreux's map was made. On it we find the inscription *"Ins. Gahoĕdoë"* (contraction for Gahoendoë). Now, this name appears in the Relations as *AhSendoe* (Rel. 1649, p. 29, 1 col.), where we can scarcely expect to find the iota subscript marked, but Potier never omits it either in his grammar or Radices (R. H. 1751, p. 288, 1 col.:).

The shape our word has now assumed is:—*Xa-arha-gaSi*, and by blending these roots according to the second and eighth rules of "quaedam Observanda in Compositione" (Gramm. p. 66), it reads: *XarhagSi*, a compound word one of whose roots is of the Iroquois dialect.

The ultimate form is reached by adding the suffix "a," thus: *Xarhagŝi-a*, *Xarhagŝa*, or *Carhagouha*.

The import of this last addition is sufficiently explained in Potier's own words: "Verbum "*a*" per se significat praecise magnitudinem vel aetatem" (Gramm. p. 30, 7°), supplemented by a remark from the Radices: "'*a*' in compositione sequitur suum simplex: *chiçannen iandatsa*, c'est une grande chaudière" (R. H. 1751, p. 1.) or more definitely still in the Radices of 1743 (p. 2): "'*a*' in compositione si jungatur singulari numero sequitur suum simplex in singulari, v.g. *chîçannen iandatsa*, c'est une grande chaudière."

The meaning of *Carhagouha* depends much upon how the word *arha* (bois, forêt,) is taken. If literally, the compound word could be rendered by "The Great Forest-encircled Town." If metaphorically, much as we say of shipping in a harbour "a forest of masts," in allusion to the great number of posts or trunks of trees forming its lofty palisade, it could be expressed by the terms "The Great Forest-Walled Town," meaning "The Great Palisaded Fortress."

This interpretation would seem to be borne out by what Chrestien Le Clercq writes concerning this stockade. "Le plus fameux de leur village (sic) s'appelle *Carragouha*, qui est revétu et entourré d'une triple palissade haute de trente six pieds pour se deffendre de leurs ennemis" (Etablis. de la Foy, Tom. I. p. 76). That is, "the most famous of their villages is called *Carragouha*, which is protected and surrounded by a triple palisade thirty-six feet high as a defence against their enemies." But prior to Le Clercq, Champlain had written: "De là, ie me fis conduire à *Carhagouha*, fermé de triple palissade de bois, de la hauteur de trente cinq pieds pour leur deffence et conseruation" (Œuvres, Tom. IV. p. 28, low. pag. 516).

J. TEANDEOUIATA.

OR TOANCHÉ II.

It is mentioned twice in Relation 1635, once as it appears above in the title, on page 28, 1 col.: in the second mention, on page 29, 1 col., it is spelt *Teandeouïhata* with an "h" added.

There can be no doubt as to the roots which enter into its composition:

Te-andeSes-i-ata.

"*AndeSes*" is the noun root, which as we know must precede the verb: "*andeSes*, blan (sic) de sable" (R. H. 1751, p. 289.

1 col.). I presume that Father Potier intended to write "blanc de sable," for I have noticed that in other instances, but not invariably, he has omitted the "c" in *blanc*. The meaning in this supposition would be "colour of white sand," "sand white." Had he meant "banc," we should have to translate by "sand bank." *Andechia* is the ordinary Huron equivalent for sand. (R. H. 1751, p. 289, 1 col.).

"*I*" is the verb, and in one of its three acceptations is thus explained by Potier: "'*I*' in comp. être plein, être entier, *annonchi*, la maison est pleine [the house is full] etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 233). Hence:—

AndeSes-i, *AndeSï* meaning "all sand white," "all the colour of white sand."

The use of the termination *ata* requires lengthy explanations which are found in the Radices. What strictly concerns our case may be summed up in comparatively few words.

"*Ata*, in comp. et extr., le bout, l'extrémité de quelque chose [the end, the extremity of something] . . . . Quando *ata* significat in facto esse être fini [to end, to be finished] . . . . in compositione aliquando est personale aliquando impersonale juxta naturam rei significatae per nomen quod componitur . . . . . Componitur autem cum utraque voce, sed raro cum activa, saepius cum passiva" (R. H. 1751, p. 198).

Among the examples given are the following:

"*Ti annonchiata*, etc., au bout de la cabane [at the end of the cabin or lodge]."

"*Eiotendatata*, au bout du village [at the end of the village.]

"*Etiotétata*, au bout du champ, des terres cultivées [at the end of the meadow, of the cultivated lands].

"*Etiotrahata* (pro *etioterhata*) au bout du bois, de la foret [at the end of the woods or forest].

"*Etiotond(g)iata*, au bout d'une pointe [at the end of the point].

"*EtiokSendata*, au bout de l'ile [at the end of the island].

"*OtrihSata*, l'affaire est finie, achevée, c'est tout, il n'y a plus rien [it is done, finished, that is all, there is nothing more]" (Id. ib.).

This termination *ata* added to *AndeSï* gives us *andeSïata* and our word is worked out to completion by prefixing the *Te*., which may be either the simple particle of affirmation (R. H. 1751, p. 241, sub. voc. *oannon*, and p. 102 in Gramm.) or the *Te*, a prefix meaning in front of, opposite, abreast of, etc." "Vis-à-vis, *te*

Sandaen, te sandaen vis-à-vis de la porte de la maison, *te skSandaen* vis-à-vis de votre porte" (Gramm. p. 75), opposite, or in front of the door of the house, in front of your door.

Whichsoever we take the sense is appropriate.

At the entrance of Penetanguishene Bay, in fact what gives the very name of "Rolling Sands," in Algonquin, to the town itself, is a headland or bluff of light coloured sand. If the name *Teandeouïata* was intended to convey the idea that all this district, lying in the north-eastern part of the peninsula, and including this point as a special feature, was under the control of the village, then, the name must be rendered "The Sand-white Point." If *Te*, in the other sense is preferred the name would be "Abreast of, or Opposite The Sand-white Point."

Teandeouïata was in fact, at the date when it was mentioned in the Relations, the only village in that part of Huronia.

K.—CAHIAGUÉ.

St. Jean-Baptiste of the Relations.

This town is mentioned in Champlain (Œuvres, Tom. IV., up. pg. 29, low. 517; up. 32, l. 520; up. 251, l. 907; up. 253, l. 909). And its orthography does not vary. Nor does its derivation seem doubtful. Its component parts are:

Xa-aiaχou-ae.

1. *Xa*, pronounced *kha*, "*Xa* vel *deχa* vel *decha*, hic, haec hoc, hi, hae, haec, Pronomina non inflectuntur, sed omni numero et generi inserviunt absque ulla variatione" (Gramm. p. 67, De Pronominibus).

2. *Aiaχou* . . . . aller tirer des oiseaux, darder du poisson" (R. H. 1751, p. 104), to go shooting birds, to spear fish.

3. *Ae*. See what has been said of this suffix under the heading *Teanaostaiaë*.

Combined according to rule, the three roots give *Xaiaχe*. The "h" is supplied because in the primitive *qiai* (vel *qai*), to shoot, to spear, the "i" is accented, and more than ordinary stress is laid upon it, to which Potier draws attention lest it should be overlooked: "'i' notatum accentu acuto valde producitur, *ihSenta hatías*, ils dardent du poisson (R. H. 1751, p. 104), they spear fish. Hence, *Xahiaχe*. Champlain used the hard "c" for the initial Greek "X," and the final "*que*" to render the sound of "χe." The meaning is: "Where Fish-Spearing is carried on" or "Fish Spearing Place."

Note.—See colored sketch at page 160b.

The final "*e,*" however may be accounted for otherwise. "*Ad, apud,* in, exprimuntur per aliquam ex particulis *'e' 'ke,' 'ske,' 'nde.'* Vocabulis desinentibus in *'t' vel 'k'* postponitur *'ke'* loco dictarum litterarum, ut *8tenr8ke,* chez *8tenr8t* [at Outenrout's], *Handotonke,* chez *Handotonk* [at Handotonk's], *Aąt̨onnkake* vel *Aąt̨onnhatake,* à la fin de ma vie [at the close of my life, *ąhachenke,* pendant le conseil [during the council, or in council] . . . . Vocabulis terminatis in *'s'* vel *'ch'* loco illarum ponitur *'ske,'* v.g. *Andachiaske,* chez *Andachiach* [at *Andachiach's.* Vocabulis aliter terminatis nunc *'ę̨,'* nunc *'de'* vel *'nde'* postponitur, v.g. *Hechonde,* chez *Echon* [at Echon's house or home], *ond8ende* vel *ondoinde,* chez sa mère [at his Mother's]. . . . .*Kierre de* vel *Kierre ande,* chez Pierre [at Peter's]" (Gramm. p. 75).

In this latter supposition the word would still retain the same form with almost the same identical meaning "At the Fish Spearing Place."

L.—TAENHATENTARON.

OR ST. IGNACE I.

Taenhatentaron was the name of the Huron village, which by the missionaries was called St. Ignace. There is no evidence to show that its Huron appellation was retained after the village was removed to its new site of St. Ignace II.

The main root is "*Ąę̨nha,* perches qui servent à commencer la cabane [poles used at the beginning of the construction of a cabin or lodge]" (R. H. 1751, p. 287, I col.).

The second root, or verb, is "*Ąę̨θen,* 1° in fieri, se secher [to be drying, to become dry] . . . . 2° in facto, être sec [to be dry]" (R. H. 1751, p. 202, No. 90). One of the examples given is "*Snñ(t)hataten* bois sec [dry wood]."

From the combination of these two roots we have a compound substantive *aenha-aθen, aenhaten,* meaning a dry pole, or possibly dry poles, which now enters into composition with another verb:

"*Aron* (vel *karon*), 1. act., mettre de travers [to lay across, athwart, to place in the way] . . . . Saepe ponitur impersonaliter et cum *Te* dualitatis . . . . *te aentaron,* une buche traversant, a log lying across, (R. H. p. 188, No. 46) [from, *ąenta* (*atienta*) baton, perche, pieu, etc.—a staff, a pole, a post, etc.—R. H. 1751, p. 286, 2 col.], *t'etiond(g)iaron,* dic *etiond(g)iata,* il y a une pointe qui traverse et avance sur la rivière, etc. . . . . *t'etionnontaŕon* où

il y a une montagne de travers [there is a point that lies athwart, across, and stretches out in the river, etc.; there is a mountain in the way, barring, as it were, the passage].

Our word by this second combination becomes *aenhaten-te-aron, aenhatentaron.*

The initial *t* may be the numeral "*tendi* vel *te*, deux [two]" (Gramm. p. 105) or the *te* localitatis, and with it, the *e* being elided, we have the perfect word *Taenhatentaron*, meaning "Where The Dry Pole, or Post, Lies in The Way" or "Where The Two Dry Poles Lie Athwart etc.," referring probably to some landmark in the forest trail.

M.—KAŌTIA OR KAONTIA.

Ste. Anne.

On Ducreux's inset map at about the same distance from Ste. Marie I., and in about the same direction as Ste. Anne was, according to the Relations, we find inscribed *Kaōtia*, a Huron name. It does not occur elsewhere. The bar over the *o* is the sign used to denote the omission of an *n*, which is to be supplied when pronouncing the word. A similar instance on the same map is "*Ins. Gahoēdoë*" for *Gahoendoë*.

The etymology of the word is not difficult to trace. In the Radices of 1751, page 287, 2 col., we find the word "*Kahonchia*, tout l'attirail de medecine [all the paraphernalia of jugglery]." As no marks of the aspirate are reproduced on the map the absence of the *h* before the *o* is easily accounted for, while the sounds of *chia* and *tia* are alike.

As the only alternative of this rendering we have *Xa-aonchia*, contracted *Xaonchia* or *Kaontia.*

Xa, vel *eχa*, vel *deχe*, hic, huc, hac, hinc (Gramm. p. 68, 1 col.).

"*Aǫnchia* (*akonchia* passiv., *atakonchia* recipr.) village [a village]" (R. H. 1751, p. 287, 1 col.).

With the latter derivation *Kaontia* would mean "The village" or "This village;" or if we would follow the translation by Potier of "*Xa onδaenχδi*, voilà notre champ, vel, c'est là que nous avions notre champ [Lo, our field! or behold our field, or there is where our field was]" (R. H. 1751, p. 63, sub. No. 41), *Kaontia* might be rendered "Lo, or behold the Village!"

Why this place, remarkable, in the records which have come down to us, for nothing in particular save as the pest-centre,

whence the terrible epidemic of smallpox in 1639 spread throughout Huronia (Rel. 1640, p. 54, 2 col.; p. 70, 1 col.), should have been styled emphatically "The Village" must remain a matter of conjecture.

This cause of unenviable celebrity, however, might lend colour to the claim that the name *Kaontia* should be translated "Tout l'attirail de medecine" (R. H. p. 287, 2 col.). "All the paraphernalia of the medicine-man, or of jugglery."

N.—L. ISIARAGUI.

Mud Lake.

On page 50 of "La vie du R. P. Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot," Shea-Cramoisy Series, nouvelle York, Isle de Manate, 1858, the Father is made to say "Le canot sur lequel je m'embarquai . . . . aborda le 10 de Septembre au haut d'un petit lac nommé *Isiaragui* . . . . Depuis peu nos Pères avoient fait bâtir tout proche une cabane [Ste. Marie I.] pour s'y loger." Father Felix Martin on pages 46 and 47 of his "Autobiographie du Père Chaumonot, Paris, H. Oudin, 1885, gives the same passage with a slight variant "au bout d'un petit lac nommé *Tsirargi*, and in a foot note adds "On trouve aussi '*Tsiaragui*.' Ce lac, nommé par les Français 'Lac Bourbeux,' à cause de ses marécages, se décharge dans le grand lac Huron par la rivière Wye."

Of these three readings I choose the last as the most likely.

The noun-root is *arak8a*, the verb *oh8i*, and the prefix *ts*, note of reduplication.

"*Ą́rak8a* (*atrak8a*, soleil, rayon d'astre [the sun, the ray of some heavenly body, sunbeam, etc.]" (R. H. 1751, p. 292, 2 col.).

"*Oh8i* . . . . in comp. et aliquando extra, mettre quelque chose dans l'eau ou autre liqueur semblable [to put something in the water or some other liquid]. *Ą́ǫhos* (dic *aorit*) on met quelque assaisonnement au pot [one puts some seasoning in the pot, or some seasoning is put in the pot]; *ahoñoh8i*, to put the canoe in the water; . . . . *and(g)ioh8i*, mettre le doigt a l'eau, l'y tremper [to put the finger in the water, to soak it]; *ą́arǫh8i*, mettre un rets à l'eau, l'y tendre [to put the net in the water, to set it] etc." (R. H. 1751, p. 242).

Ts. "In relatione 2*ae* ad 1*am* [person] pro reduplicatione mutatur *k* in *X* . . . . Reliquis personis inchoatis a vocali praefigitur *ts*, etc." (Gramm. p. 21.).

Before blending these component parts, it will be well to recall what Potier says of the "i" or iota subscript: "Haec virgula

seu semi-littera 'i' vel 'j' maximi est usus: 1° ad pronunciandum, v.g. *ątatiac* dic *iatatiac*, *ęhiatonk* dic *iehiatonk*, &c." (Gramm. p. 1.).

Ąrak8a consequently is pronounced *iarak8a*, so that our compound word is *Ts-iarak8a-oh8i*, contracted (Gramm. p. 66, 2°, 7° and 8°) *Tsiarak8i*.

The last three letters, *k8i*, not bearing the diaeresis, form one syllable. There is no single *u* in Huron, so the termination *gui* in the name accredited to Chaumonot cannot be correct, but must be either *gi* (as *gee* in geese) or *goui* (in English *gwooy*, slurred into one syllable). This sound, with the g, is so extremely rare in Huron, that I am unable after no little research to find a single instance of it, and I think it should be assigned to the Iroquois rather than to the Huron dialect.

At all events, the meaning of the word is plain, literally, "The Sunbeams cast many times on The Waters," and less prosaically, "The Sunbeams Dancing on The Waves." For, evidently, the idea which the compound word is intended to convey is that of rays glinting from the waves, or sunshine shimmering on the rippled surface.

O.—EKAENTOUTON.

Manitoulin Island.

Ekaentoton is mentioned in the Relation 1649 (p. 6, 2 col., and p. 26, 2 col.), and in Relation 1651 (p. 6, 2 col.; p. 7, 1 col.). In Relations 1671, (p. 31, 2 col.; p. 33, 2 col., title; p. 32, 2 col.) and 1672 (p. 31, 2 col.; p. 32, 2 col.) an *ou* is substituted for the first *o*, *Ekaentouton*, which takes the form of *8* in the mention made in the "Journal des Jésuites," (p. 173), *Ekaent8ton*.

The missionaries called it the "Isle de Saincte Marie," St. Mary's Island (Rel. 1649, p. 6, 2 col.; p. 26, 2 col.). Its distance from Huronia was estimated at about sixty leagues (Id. p. 6, 1 col.; p. 27, 1 col.). Needless to say that this is an overestimate; in a straight line one hundred and eighty miles would reach beyond the western extremity of the Island. Its periphery, given in the same Relation (p. 6, 2 col.) as sixty leagues also, is very little over the correct figure. It was thought to be forty leagues long by twenty in breadth (Rel. 1671, p. 33, 2 col.), while its real proportions are about seventy miles by twenty-five. Of course if the circumnavigating canoes followed the indentations of the coast line, the estimates and the reality would be nearly equalized.

That *Ekaentouton* was Manitoulin Island there can be no doubt. It lay in Lake Huron to the west of the country of the Hurons: "dedans nostre grand Lac ou Mer douce, tirant vers l'Occident" (Rel. 1649, p. 6, 2 col.). "Il est facile de la découvrir dans le Lac Huron, puis qu'elle y tient le milieu, et se fait remarquer par dessus toutes les autres pour sa grandeur" (Rel. 1671, p. 33, 2 col.).

Nothing, in fact, is easier than to identify it, it extends lengthwise in Lake Huron, well out on its southern shore line towards the middle, and by its great size it surpasses all the other islands of the "Fresh Water Sea." The island thus specified can be no other than Manitoulin.

The last mention, I think, made in the Relations of this island, under the slightly modified form of the Huron name, *Kaentaton*, is to be found where the events of 1673 are recorded (Rel. 1673-79, Martin-Cramoisy edit., Quebec, 1860, p. 16; Original MS. p. 7; Cleveland edit. vol. 57, pp. 211, 229). Its first mention under its modern Algonquin name, *Manitoüalain*, occurs where the events of the year 1678 are related (Rel. 1673-79, p. 62; Original MS. p. 26; Clev. edit., vol. 61, p. 127). But the form *Manitulain* also is to be found in another passage in the Original M.S. (p. 27), while in the parallel passage of the Martin-Cramoisy edition of Relation 1673-79 (p. 64), the form *Manitoualain* is repeated. The Cleveland edition (vol. 61, p. 131) follows the manuscript.

Ekaentoton cannot strictly speaking be called a compound word, but rather a juxtaposition of words rounded off by elision. I say strictly speaking, for appeal might be made to the exceptional case of compounding an adverb with a verb, sanctioned by Potier: "Observationes in Adverbia . . . . 2° Nonnulla adverbia transeunt in nomina, atque adeo conjugantur per personas, v. g. *sanderat*, tu es excessif, importun en ce que tu veux, etc." And hence he adds: "3° Adverbia aliquando subeunt compositionem" (Gramm. p. 73).

At all events the word is made up of three roots.

1. "*Xa*, vel *exa*, vel *dexe* (adverbia loci) hic, huc, hac, hinc," *(Gramm. p. 68, 1 col.)* meaning here, thus far, hither, hence, from (on) this side, out of this, from there on.

Or, as a substitute for the adverb *exa* the prefix *ek* (De localitate—pro tempore et loco. Gramm. p. 24, 4°): "Vocabulo incipienti ab iota (*i*) praefigitur *ek* dempto iota. Hae regulae nulli exceptione sunt obnoxiae." And as *ęent* (pronounced *yaent*), the second root, begins with the iota subscript: *Ek-aent* becomes *Ekaent*.

2. "*Aent*, . . . in comp., être jeté à bord, *ohonaent*, canot jeté à bord par l'eau" (R. H. p. 65, No. 43), in English, to be cast on shore by the waves v.g. a canoe stranded by the waves. This verb and the multiplicative *aenton* are both derivatives of *aen*.

"*Aen*, neut impers. extra comp.; et in comp. aliquando personale, aliquando impersonale: être à bas, à terre, être couché, etendu, gisant, être en arret, en repos, en paix, être dans l'oisiveté etc., etc." (Id. p. 61), to be prone, prostrate, lying on the ground, stretched, felled (as a tree), to remain at the point (as a setter or pointer), in repose, in peace, in idleness, etc., etc.

"*Aentonnion*, multip. plusieurs choses être à bas, à terre, etc.: *arontSton* [from *aronta* (atronta pass., *atatronta* recip.) arbre, a tree—R. H. p. 293, 1 col.] *ichien dSa arhaon, Sa de arontaenton*, or *arontaentonnion*, il y a dans les bois des arbes, les uns debout, les autres renversés par terre" (Id. p. 62), in the woods there are many trees, some standing and others felled. Hence:

Eχa-aenton, which blended according to rule makes *Ekaenton*, meaning, thus far, or from this place many objects cast up by the waves lie scattered along the beach; to which already compounded word is added a second multiplicative:

3. "*Ston* (et *Stonnion*) mult. significant multitudinem rerum quae suo situ eminent: *arontSton* vel *arontStonnion*, vel *arhitonñion*, la multitude des arbres, *onnontSton* vel *onnontStonnion*, quantité de montagnes" (R. H. p. 277). Meaning trees without number, endless mountains.

So with our word *Ekaenton-Ston*, *EkaentSton*: "Near there, are very many, or no end of things washed up and littering the shore," driftwood, etc. As *EkaentSton* was the name of an island, the modern Manitoulin, it might fittingly be translated "Island of castaways." And if we have taken *ek* as prefix (localitatis) the meaning is restricted locally: "There where, or simply "Where very many etc."

P.—PAGUS ETHAOUATIUS.

In Mara township, Ontario County, south of where Atherley now stands, the north-eastern coast of Lake Simcoe is deeply indented by two bays, one of which is, or was called Tenby. These bays are formed by three points of land jutting out into the lake. This sinuous shore-line extends from The Narrows very nearly as far as Brechin, and on the inset map of Ducreux bears the name of *P. Ethaoüatius*. The masculine Latin termination

tius, shows that the *P.* does not stand for *promontorium* but for *pagus.* The latter word may mean either a village or a district or canton. As there is no little circle to mark the site of a village I conclude that it stands for district, canton or region.

The Huron word is descriptive as is usually the case and is made up of two roots.

1. "*E'ta* (*ateta*) champ, prairie [a field, a meadow]" (R. H. 1751, p. 294, 2 col.). If taken in the plural sense it does not necessarily follow that an *s* should be added: "Nomina non inflectuntur per casus, adeoque non patiuntur ab alio nomine aut verbo ullam alterationem, nisi in compositionem cum illo intrent, v.g. *onnehna* blé [wheat] sive praeponatur sive postponatur verbo *ą̈ieh8as* j'ai besoin [I need] idem semper et eodem modo manet, dicesque: *onnenha ą̈ieh8as* vel *aieh8as ǫ̨nnenha,* j'ai besoin de blé [I need wheat]. Ad pluralem numerum exprimendum saepe additur *s,* v.g. *chieą̈nnen ionnenhas* vel *onnenh8annens* ce sont de gros grains de blé [they are large grains of wheat], nam in singulare dicitur *chieą̈nnen onnenha* gros grain [a large grain], sic *ha8ennen,* c'est un ancien [he is an elder], *hati8annens* ce sont des anciens [they are elders]" (Gramm. p. 65, 1°).

"*Saepe* additur *s,*" therefore not always.

2. "*Ą̈8ati* . . . . in comp., courber [to bend]" (R. H. 1751, p. 102), from the same stem as "*ahï8at,* extr. comp., être tortu [to be tortuous] . . . . hinc *ą̈hiochia* vel *ą̈iochia,* coude [the elbow]" (R. H. 1751, p. 101, No. 21) and "*ą̈8at,* in comp. (pro *ą̈hï8at* extr.) être plié, courbé, tortu [to be folded, bent, twisted, tortuous]; *t'etiaontara8at,* une baye, un cul de sac, là où le lac est courbé (Id. ib.) [from "*ontara* (*atontara*), lac, mer—a lake, a sea—" (R. H. 1751, p. 295, 2 col.)]; a bay, a land-locked cove, there where the lake curves, takes a bend.

Divesting the name of its Latin termination the two Huron roots *Eta* and *A8ati* remain, and in the combining the *t,* on account of the aspirate before that letter, becomes *th* or *θ.* A parallel case is given in "Notae in Relationes" (Gramm. p. 21, Localitas.): "Quando *et* praecedit litteram *h, t* coalescens cum *h* evadit in *θ,* ut: *éθaakak8acha* il me viendra voir de là [from there he will come to see me], *eθiak* il te viendra voir de là [he will come to see thee from there]." Now, in the verb *ą̈ti* there is no *h* apparent, but the sign of the hard breathing precedes the *t* (See "*ennon, éti,* aller, venir; venir, revenir"—to go,. to come; to come, to come back—p. 36 et ss., where the entire conjugation of this irregular verb is given).

Hence *E'ta-a8ati, etha8ati,* with the meaning "The Deeply Indented Meadow Lands," referring to the sinuosities which are met with along the margin of Lake Simcoe at this point.

This name is not duplicated on the inset map, but we find it again on Ducreux's general map, inscribed as *P. EθaSatius*, in the region that would correspond to what is now Peterborough County, comprising apparently the present townships of Douro, Otonabee and Asphodel. There is no little circle to indicate that "P." (pagus) stood for "village." Further north however there is one with an accompanying name, *P. Echioïus*, which would seem to lie in the northern part of Dummer township in the vicinity of the present village of Stony Lake. This *P. EθaSatius* has evidently the same meaning as the one in Huronia and for a similar reason, that is, the intricate windings of the water course through Stony Lake, the Otonabee River and Rice Lake.

Q.—LACUS OUENTARONIUS.

Lake Simcoe.

Lacus Ouentaronius, such is the name Lake Simcoe bears on Ducreux's inset map.

It is a compound word of two Huron roots and a Latin termination.

1. "*Ąh8enta* (*ak8enta*) petit poisson [a small fish]" (R. H. 1751, p. 288, 1 col.), and though "*ęntson* extr., *ęntsonta* in comp. poisson" is given (Id. p. 295, 1 col.) as the generic name for *fish*, "*ąh8enta* seems to have been more in use. *Ąh8enda*, without the circumflex accent on the *e*, means "paquet de poisson," a parcel or string of fish (p. 288, 1 col.); *ąng8achia* (Id. p. 290, 1 col.) a word with the same meaning as the preceding; *ąng8ira*, queue de poisson, coche de flêche (Id. ib.) the tail of a fish or the notch in an arrow, from *ąngara* the tail (Id. ib.), etc., not one of which can possibly derive from *entsonta*. Inferentially, therefore, *ąh8enta* when compounded with other words is not restricted in meaning to *small* fish but is used for *fish* in general.

2. "*Ąroni* vel *ąharoni* et *ąraį* (vide *aharen* [p. 99, No. 10, être percé, etc.—to be pierced, etc.—]); 1° neutr. significat vel in fieri se percer, s'ouvrir, se faire plusieurs trous . . . . vel in facto être percé, ouvert, percé en plusieurs endroits [in fieri, to pierce or stab oneself, to open oneself, to make several wounds in one's body: in facto, to be pierced, opened, stabbed in several places . . . . 2° act., to pierce, to stab, to make holes in some object . . . . aennionraharoni (dic *ennionronn(g)iak*, je vais faire des trous au bois des raquettes [I am going to make the holes in the frame of the snowshoes] . . . .; *andechiaroni* rompre la glace, y faire des trous [to break the ice, to make holes in it]" (R. H. 1751, p. 189, No. 48). Hence:—

Ąh8enta-aroni, ah8entaroni.

The initial *a* is elided (see observa. 7. on compounding words, Gramm. p. 66; "aliquando duplex aut triplex vocalis eliditur in substantivo)," while the aspirate passes to the *8* and we have the compound Huron name *'8entaroni*, with the Latin termination *Ouentaronius, Lacus*, that is, "Fish-piercing" or Fish-Spearing Lake."

R.—LACUS ANAOUITES.

The Modern Cranberry Lake.

No mention is to be found of this lake in the Relations, but on Ducreux's inset map it occupies the same position as Cranberry Lake and is drained by what is now Wye River.

Were it certain that there were no other substantives in the Huron language than the 566 noun-roots catalogued by Potier in his Radices of 1751, the name *Anaouïtes* when subjected to analysis might well be termed refractory, for there is no noun on the list which can be made to do service as the first root in the compound word.

The name however has been compounded by the Hurons themselves, so we are led to conclude that a noun existed corresponding to the verb *annhi*, probably the only one which combined with the second root would yield *anaouïtes*. Here is what is said of it in the Radices:

"*Ąnnhi* (ex quo videtur formatum *ąnnhandi*) 1° extr. significat y avoir du monde en affluence dans quelque lieu, un grand concours [a great crowd to be collected, a great concourse of people] . . . . 2° in comp. significat telle on telle chose signifiée par le nom qui est composé être ramassée dans quelque lieu jusqu'à le remplir, y être répendu de tout côté [that the thing signified by the noun which enters into composition is gathered in some place so as to fill it, or to be scattered all about, on every side]." (R. H. 1751, p. 143).

From this the meaning of the missing noun would be a crowd, a mob, a swarm, a throng, etc.

Ąa8iti is the second root. "*Ąa8iti* . . . .aller en canot vers quelque lieu [to go in a canoe to some place]" (R. H. 1751, p. 48). This form comes under the heading of "*ąa8i* . . . . aller ou venir en canot, voguer [to go or come in a canoe, to row, paddle, sail, to sail along]" (Id. ib. No. 7). It would appear from an example given in the grammar (*p. 61, 1°*) to illustrate the force of the suffix *ti*, that the mere act of rowing—"to row" is expressed by another cognate verb not to be found in the Radices of 1751: "*ąa8e*, ramer [to row], *ąa8eti* ramer avec telle chose [to row with such or such an object].

Taking now our two roots as given above we have:

Annhi-aaδiti, combined and contracted *anaδiti*.

The meaning would be "Swarming with canoeing parties," "The swarm of canoes being paddled about."

One would think this sufficient to express the idea of the numbers present, or the popularity of the place as a resort, the coiner of the word, however, intensifies its meaning, but first he must localize it.

"*Ad*, *apud*, *in* exprimuntur per aliquam ex particulis '*e*,' '*ke*,' '*ske*,' '*nde*' . . . . vocabulis aliter terminatis [i.e. otherwise than in *t*, *k*, *s*, *ch*] nunc *e*, nunc *de* vel *nde* postponitur, etc." (Gramm. p. 75). Thus *e* is substituted for the final *i*, and instead of *anaδiti* we have *anaδite*, "at the place" or "there where swarms of canoes are paddled about."

The intensifying process to which we have just alluded accounts for the final *s*. After descanting on the formation of verbs of motion and continuation (Gramm. pp. 59, 60), Potier says in Nota 4: "Praecedentibus verbis additur *s* ad exprimendos frequentes actus, v.g.: *hatiδe ihaties* ils vont tous ensemble, etc. Quod etiam est in usu in ceteris verbis motus ut *ątrendaendes* j'ai coutume d'aller prier Dieu [I am wont to go to pray God] at *ątrendaende* je viens prier Dieu [I come to pray God], de unico actu intelligitur." And in Nota 5: "Haec additio litterae *s* non solum significat frequentationem actuum, sed aliquando etiam pluralitatem v.g.: *haδannen* ancien [an elder] *hatiδannens* les anciens [the elders], *handachiaθen* sitit, *hatindachiatens* sitiunt . . . . sic *θo iąndatsa* la chaudière est comme cela [the kettle is like that], *θo ąndatsas aδeti* ces chaudières sont toutes de cette grandeur [these kettles are all of that size]."

Thus modified according to rule, *Anaouites* would mean "There The Swarms of Canoes Being continually Paddled about" that is: the Lake which is "The Much Frequented Resort of Canoeing Parties."

5.—ANATARI.

Thorah Island (?).

Opposite the north-western extremity of what may be intended for Thorah Island, in Lake Simcoe, Ducreux has inscribed the name *Anatari*. The appellation cannot be meant for the north-eastern part of Innisfil, for what is marked on the map is much too far to the east for that point. But whatever it may be there can be no reasonable doubt as to the signification of the name.

1. "*Aṅnhata.* dic *Stac'ta,* buche, bois de chauffrage" (R. H. 1751, p. 290, 2 col.), a log, fire-wood.

2. "*Ari* 1° in fieri, quelque chose se cuire, se mûrir . . . . . 2° in facto, quelque chose être cuite, être mûre [something to be cooking, to be ripening, and, by inference, to be seasoning] . . . *iori* (dic *iSri*) cela est cuit [that is cooked]; *oskeñari,* la farine est cuite [the flour is cooked]; *ohiari* les fruits sont mûrs [the fruits are ripe]; *oñdoiari* le blé est mûr [the wheat is ripe]" (R. H. 1751, p. 185, No. 42). Hence:

Annhata-ari, combined *annhatari* or *anatari,* "Where The Firewood is Seasoning" or else "The Dry Fire-wood," "Dry Fire-wood Island."

T.—SCHIONDEKIARIA INSULA.

Reausoleil or Prince Wm. Henry; and Chionkiara, Mouth of The Severn on the South Shore.

Along the south shore of the River Severn, near its mouth, Ducreux has inscribed the name *Chionkiara.* The appellation as it appears on his inset map would extend from about lot 16, XII. concession, Tay, to a point in the neighbourhood of lot 20, II. concession, Matchedash.

A name somewhat similar, *Schiondekiaria,* marks what is now Beausoleil or Prince William Henry Island. Nowhere else are the two names to be met with.

The initial *s,* in the latter word, as far as the pronunciation goes may be eliminated, for says Potier (Gramm. p. 1): "*c* semper est junctum cum *h* et hae duae litterae simul junctae pronunciantur more gallorum v.g. *chieąan(g)nionk* tu fais chaudière, et aliquando ut *c* Italicum ut *chieons,* aegrotas." As the *chi* is here followed by an *i* the first two syllables of both names are pronounced alike as if written in English "sheeon." In the name of the island the syllable *de* occurs after *chion,* but is wanting in the name on the mainland, whose termination differs also from that of the former word in as much as it has no penult *i.* The presence of this *i* is not difficult to explain if we bear in mind that the word has been latinized and that *Insula* requires the feminine adjective termination *kiaria* formed from the noun ending in *kiara.* Stript of their accessories the two names would now read *Chiondekiara* and *Chionkiara.*

This resemblance in structure, coupled with the fact that on the inset map the island lies opposite the mouth of the Severn, with none of the intervening islands marked, might well prove

a lure for one bent on making out the signification of the two names, which he might very naturally suppose, when worked out etymologically, would disclose some correlation in meaning as well as in outward feature.

Possible Derivation of *Schiondekiaria*. *Chi-onda-exa-i-ara*, contracted *chiondexiara*. The principal root seems to be *onda* (*atonda*), espace de temps, de lieu, etc. [an interval of time, a space, a stretch of land] R. H. 1751, p. 295, 2 col.), it certainly is the only noun to be found in Potier's list which can be made to fit more or less compactly into the compound word.

The verb-root might be *a̓ra* or *ara* the meaning of which is determined by the way the *r* is pronounced.

In this connection here is what Potier says: "De 'i' [the iota subscript] seu 'j' (iota)—Haec virgula seu semi-littera 'i' vel 'j' maximi est usus: . . . . 3° affixa litterae *r* variat pronunciationem et facit leniorem, v.g. *a̓rati*, numerare, leniori, non tremulo linguae motu hanc litteram efferas (Gramm. p. 1). With this sign over the *r*, *a̓ra* means paraître flotter sur l'eau, to seem to float on the water, or to appear floating on the water (R. H. 1751, p. 10, No. 66); without it, *ara* or *are* means un oiseau avoir son nid quelque part, a bird to have its nest somewhere; *iora* il y a un nid, there is a nest, *ondara* vel *ondare*, ils ont leur nid, they have their nest (Id. ib.). On Ducreux's map no hard or soft-breathings are marked.

"*Exa, ce, cette,*" this, (Gr. p. 85.)

When combined these roots, *onda* and *ara*, according to rule assume the form *ondexara*.

Chi as a prefix is generally an adverb, "*Chi*, loin [afar, far away, in the distance] (Gramm. p. 91). It means also, on the other side, beforehand, hitherto, hereafter, etc. (Id. ib.). However, as a preposition also, it often precedes the word with the meaning of the latin prepositions ultra, prae, ante, etc. (Id. p. 75).

With this prefix, and by inserting before the verb-root the *i* adjectitium "ita appellatum quia nihil sensui vocum addit vel minuit, sed euphoniae causa praefigitur quibusdam vocibus et verbis (Gramm. p. 2) we have *Chiondekiara*. As I have already pointed out the initial *s* does not modify the pronunciation of *Chion*, which remains as if written *sheeon* in letters with the English sound; but what it may add to the sense I have not been able yet to discover from anything to be found in Potier's Grammar and Radices, save that "in omni reduplicatione reperitur littera *s*, potest ergo haberi pro nota reduplicationis" (Gramm. p. 22, 1°). What follows complicates matters not a little for the

beginner, "gaudet [s] aliquando littera aliqua praecedente, aliquando littera sequente," and this with other certain rules respecting persons, moods, and tenses.

In the Iroquois language, which was but a dialect of the Huron, it had its use: "*S* initial augmente la force des qualicatifs" (Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise, abbé Cuoq, P.S.S. 1882, p. 161), in other words, it was an intensative prefix, though it was also used very much the same as in Huron as the note of reduplication (Iroquois Gramm. Marcoux, p. 73).

Schiondekiara, as a compound name, in the supposition that what precedes is correct, should mean "This Land to appear Floating Afar," "A Stretch of Land Looming up in the Distance over the Lake," just as on a calm sultry day an island on the horizon seems to hang in mid-air over the surface of the water. *Insula Schiondekiaria* would be rendered "The Schiondekiarian Island."

A Tentative Derivation of *Chionkiara*. How perplexing soever the difficulties that have been met with in explaining the derivation of other names they were but slight when compared with those to be encountered in accounting for the syllabic structure of *Chionkiara*. Wherefore I shall merely indicate, as closely as possible, the meaning of its several parts, when disconnected, without affirming that when strung together they may be taken as effectually rendering the sense of the compound word.

Chi-ion-ke-i-ara, or *-k8i-ara*.

Chi-on-ke-iar-a, or *-k8i-iar-a*.

-ke-iara, or *-k8i-iara*.

These or any other combinations will sufficiently serve the purpose.

Chi is an adverb or preposition, one of the few in Huron which may precede the noun. It means, far, afar, at a distance, beyond, on the far side etc. (Gramm. p. 91). It means also, before, beforehand (Id. ib); beyond, willingly, spontaneously, of one's own accord (Id. p. 75); ever, forever, from all time (Id. p. 92).

In compounding words "Substantivum semper praeit" (Gramm. p. 66). But "nonnulla adverbia transeunt in nomina" and "adverbia aliquando subeunt compositionem (Id. p. 73).

Ion, is a verb used only in composition for *ąon* which latter does not enter into composition (R. H. 1751, p. 154) unless it means, to take, to hold. *Ąon*, for which *ion* stands in compound words means, to reach, or arrive at some spot, to enter some place (Id. ib.).

On is a verb meaning, to be several or many together (R. H. 1751, p. 248, No. 21: R. H. 1743, p. 194, No. 96).

Ke, e, ske, nde are suffixes which have the same meaning as the Latin prepositions ad, apud, in. But according to rule words ending in *n* require *de* instead of *ke*, thus *Hechonde* at *Hechon's*, etc. (chez *Hechon*) (Gramm. p. 75); so that unless there be exceptions authorizing its use in the present case *ke* must be eschewed.

K8i. Ti, sti, k8i, etc. mean 1° by the same means, by or on the way, to take advantage of an occasion to do something else, as: *asenn(t)hatenha8it* on your way bring some wood (Gramm. p. 81). 2° despatch, as: *sastiaronk8at* go quick 3° immediately, on the spot, thereupon, from that time, as: *ek8aeñienh8iti* from that moment I knew it. (Id. ib.) . . . . *Ti* and *k8i* are also particles of place and time (Id. p. 82, 8° and 9°).

Ạr vel *ạra*, a heavenly body (sun, moon or star), to rise (R. H. 1751, p. 164, No. 6): *onnen iạr*, lo, the sun has risen (Id. p. 164, 4th line).

Ạr vel *ạra* neut., something to be within, among, with, and in the active, to put something within, etc. (Id. p. 165).

Ạr vel *ạra*, act. to paint, depict, represent, etc.; pass., to be painted, depicted, carved, etc. (Id. p. 167).

Iạra, preposition, placed after the noun, super, on, above, on top, (Gramm. p. 76, 2 line).

Ạra, verb, to place on, above, to be on, above, on top of, etc. (R. H. p. 172, No. 9).

A, final, means great (R. H. 1751, p. 1; Gramm. p. 30).

Now, when two verbs are component parts of a compound word the first must be compounded with the noun, before the second verb can enter into composition with it, or rather with the compound noun formed by its combination with the noun-root. So that if we have reason to think that the latter part of *Chionkiara*, that is *ara* or *iar*, is a verb the first part of the name should be formed into a complete compound noun before combining it with *ara*. Thus.

Chi-ion-k8i or *Chionk8i*.

This might have for meaning the "Far away Arrival Place." With this *ar* is now combined, *Chionk8iar*, contracted, according to the seventh rule for compounding words (Gramm. p. 66), *Chionkiar*, "There afar where the orb rises," adding *a*, the termination denoting greatness, *Chionkiara* "There in the distance where the great orb, or where the Sun rises." This appellation would be appropriate only for the Indians residing in that part of Huronia which lies to the west of the Severn River. The "materia prima" stands ready for those who wish to try their hand at other combinations.

I cannot say that the two last derivations are quite satisfactory, I mean, of *Schiondekiaria* and *Chionkiara*. The last mentioned is even less so than the former. I am fully persuaded that a substantive existed, not to be found among Potier's noun-roots either primitive or derivative for that very reason that it was itself a compound word. The spelling should be much alike *Achion* or *Ochion* with or without a vowel termination, and in meaning, denote an object polished, highly finished, cunningly wrought, but in a more or less perfect degree in keeping with the signification of the verb with which it was combined.

My reason for this conjecture is that the verb *achionSendii*, absolutely the only one at all resembling our two names, is given in Potier's Radices, 1751, p. 56, No. 27, with the meaning "polir quelque chose," to polish, furbish, scour, brighten by rubbing, burnish. The causative verb follows: "*achionSendi'ti*, caus., polir avec quelque chose," to polish with something, and then the derivative noun is added: "*ochionSendiθa*, prêle, herbe à polir," horsetail, a weed used in polishing. The word, in the Radices of 1744, (p. 22, No. 23), is explained in terms almost identical, save, that after giving the meaning of the causative, Potier adds: "hinc *ochionhSendita*, sorte d'herbe appellée presle, parcequ'ils s'en servent pour polir." The *hinc* implies that the noun derives from the causative verb. Note also the difference in the spelling, *h* is inserted before the *S*, while the last syllable is written with a *θ* instead of a *t*. This shows that while the change of a letter may be very perplexing for a beginner, the advanced student treats it sometimes as of little consequence.

The verb-root is *Sendii* since according to rule the noun must precede it. Hunting up *Sendii* we find as the nearest approach to it "*aSendi* (R. H. 1751, p. 215) in compositione pro *endi* extr. "*Endi*, extr. quelque bon ou mauvais évenement arriver à quelqu'un, quelque bien ou mal, quelque bon ou mauvais succès, etc." (Id. p. 214), which would be rendered more simply in English by to happen, to befall, to fall out, to result, etc. This effect or result should be indicated in the missing noun *achion* or *ochion*. It would not therefore be rash to presume that this noun conveyed the idea of a polished, burnished or smooth object. This conclusion seems to be borne out on further search. *Achondi* or *Achrondi* (R. H. 1751, p. 56, No. 33) is rendered "faire quelque chose, l'accommoder, la mettre en ordre, l'ajuster, le régler, l'embellir, l'enjoliver, la préparer, la disposer," to make something, to adapt it, to fit it, to put it in order, to regulate it, to embellish it, to adorn it, to set it off, to prepare, to dispose it, etc.

Conformably, the verb *achion8endii* supposes some previous process resulting in a polished, smooth or even surface, or in a finished or embellished object. Hence the variety of objects, of divers uses, expressed by a compound word having *achion* or *ochion* as its first component part.

I subjoin some examples, and from the references by Potier it will be seen that the initial vowel is retained or suppressed at will and that sometimes there is an interchange of *o* and *a*.

Achion8acta, bracelet de fil d'alton (sic, laiton?), bracelet of brass wire (M.* p. 6, 1 col., p. 9, 2 col.).

Achion8endīta, sarbacane, a smooth tube used like a pea-shooter (R. H. p. 286, 2 col.).

Chion8oindita, sarbacane, (M. p. 10, 2 col.).

Ochion8acta, vide *chion8acta* (M. p. 7, 1 col.).

Chion8endita vel *ochion8endita*, sarbacane, baton creux (M. p. 6, 1 col.).

Chion8endita, os8a i8at, étui à duvet (M. p. 6, 1 col.) a down case.

Osa8a, duvet, down, *Osa8a saotak8a*, vel *osa8a chion8endita*, étui à duvet (M. p. 7, 2 col.).

Ochion8endiθa, prêle, herbe à polir (R. H. 1751, p. 56, No. 27) horse-tail.

Ochionh8endita, sorte d'herbe appellée presle, parcequ'ils s'en servent à polir (R. H. 1744, p. 22, No. 23).

Ochion8acta, vide *chion8acta* (M. p. 6, 1 col.).

Chion8acta, alène, tc. (M. p. 6, 1 col.) an awl.

Chion8acta d'echaron(g)niaθa, alène à faire collier, vel *d'echaron(g)niaθa* (M. p. 6, 1 col.).

Chion8acta, alène (M. p. 9, 2 col.).

Echiaronniaθa vel *chion8acta d'echaronniaθa* grosse alène (M. p. 9, 2 col.), a large awl.

Ochion8a(c)ta (*atechion8a(c)ta*, pass.), épingle, aiguille, alène, etc., quidquid acutum est; collier, pendant d'oreille, fil d'archal, etc. (R. H. 1751, p. 286, 1 col.) a pin, a needle, an awl, anything that is sharp-pointed; a necklace, ear-ring, wire either of brass or iron. In connection with this word I would refer to another in the Radices "*aᵉ̨ta*, dic *i8éta* (*ateta* pass.) ongle, griffe (*p. 286, 2 col.*), finger nail, claw.

Chion8acta, fourchette, a fork, vel *Ka8atsaestak*, grande fourchette (M. p. 9, 1 col.), a large fork.

Chion8acta. Etionsara, vel *chion8acta*, vel *andatsandiñionta* chaine à pendre la chaudière (Gramm. p. 158, 1 col.). Same,

*M stands for *Registre des Morts, l'Assomption du Détroit, 1746-1760.*

save that the last Huron word ends in *tak*. (M. p. 9, 1 col.), chain to hang the kettle over the fire.

As for words ending in *kiara* or *kiaria* I have not found any in any list. The nearest approach are those ending in *ara*, *iara* and *kara*.

Ara.

Ą̃ndatara, pain (R. H. p. 289, 1 col.), bread.

Ąk8ara, couvercle de chaudière (R. H. 288, 1 col.), lid of a kettle.

Ąnnenstara, pierre, gravois (R. H. p. 290, 2 col.), gravel, pebble. Probably from *ąnnent*, beach, strand (Id. ib.).

Ęntara poil rouge, *ęnta* in comp. (R. H. p. 295, 1 col.), a red filiament from the skin of an animal, or red hair; from *oęnta* couleur rouge (R. H. p. 287, 1 col.) or *Senta* (dic *Sointa* vermillon) Id. p. 286, 2 col.); red, vermillion.

Osk8ara, poil (R. H. p. 293, 2 col.), a filament, a hair.

Ąng8ara, le petit rapide (Gramm. p. 156, 1 col.). The Little Rapids.

Enk8ara, couverte (Gramm. p. 158, 1 col.) a blanket.

Etionsara, chaine de chaudière (Id. ib.), a kettle chain.

Sndaara, corne à poudre, etc. (Id. ib. 2 col.) a powder horn, etc.

Ąrara, Verb. Tendre des rets aux oisseaux (R. H. p. 176, No. 18), to set nets for birds.

Ąr vel *ara*, verb. un astre se lever (R. H. p. 164, No. 6), a star, etc., to rise; *onnen iąr*, voilà le soleil levé (Id. ib), lo, the sun is up. This verb means also "être telle heure," to be such time of day.

Ąr vel *ąra*, verb. Something to be inside, within, among (Id. p. 165).

Ąr vel *ara*, verb. To paint, depict, represent; pass. to be depicted, represented, painted etc. (Id. p. 167).

Ąra, verb. To place upon, above, over; *Oo iara*, it is set on top (Id. p. 172, No. 9). Akin to this is the preposition *iąra*, on, upon, above, over, it is placed after the noun (Gramm. pp. 75, 76).

Ąra, verb. To wear as a covering, to be covered (R. H. p. 173).

Ąra, verb. To strike, to wound (Id. ib).

Ąra, verb without the iota subscript. To appear to be floating, or to appear floating (Id. p. 10, No. 66).

Ara vel *are*, verb. A bird to have its nest somewhere (Id. ib.)

And a number of others, among which might be classed the noun:

Ạrha, woods, forest (Id. p. 292, 2 col), for the *h* is often omitted or replaced by an aspirate sign.

Iara.

Oïara, bark of the Linden (R. H. p. 288, 1 col.).

On(d)nrachiara, a polished or smooth red stone (M. p. 7, 2 col. and p. 9, 2 col.).

Ondrachiara, red stone (R. H. p. 290, 1 col. and Gramm. p. 158, 1 col.).

Atsiara, blacking (noir à noircir) (R. H. p. 294, 1 col.).

Iạra, preposition following the noun, on, upon, above etc. (Gramm. pp. 75, 76).

Ạand8iara, a porringer or bowl of porcelain, vel *ạndoạra* (R. H. p. 290, 1 col.), which word seems to have nothing in common with *onnonk8ar8ta*, the Huron for porcelain (R. H. p. 291, 2 col.). "*Onnonk8oïïta*, dic *ñnonk8oïï8ta* branche de porcelaine," a string (?) of porcelain (beads?), is given in the same column. On page 292, 2 col., *ạ̃rensa* is given with the same meaning, and further on, page 294, 2 col. "*ensta* (*atenstara*, pass.) canon de porcelaine ou de verre," a china or a glass bugle or elongated bead.

Tï8skonchiại 8nd(g)iara, vel *etio8ndaSoiïendi 8ngiara*, le Saut de Niagara (Gramm. p. 156, 1 col). The Falls of Niagara.

Kara.

Ta8iskara, pierre à fusil (M. p. 7, 2 col., p. 10, 1 col.) gun-flint.

Ata8iskara pierre à fusil (R. H. p. 285, 2 col.) gun flint.

An(g)nionkara, falaise, écors (Id. p. 291, 1 col.), a bluff, a cliff.

Onionkara vel *ataarenre* (Fragm. Potier*) a bluff, a cliff. The two preceding words derive probably from the verb *ạn(d)niont*, to suspend, to hang, to be suspended, etc. (R. H. 1751, p. 147, No. 53).

Ạskara, tout ce qui sert à se coucher ou s'asseoir comme nattes, trapis, matelas, paille, foin, etc., any material or article of which a litter or seat may be made such as mats, carpet, mattress, straw, hay, etc. (R. H. 1751, p. 190).

*Mr. Phileas Gagnon, Québec, has in his collection a fragment of some one of Potier's M.S. books; pagination 175 to 213. The word quoted above is on p. 193, 1 col., I have not met it elsewhere.

Ateskara, passive form of the preceding (Id. ib.).

Ạheskara, le jeu de paille (Id. p. 287, 2 col.), game played with straws.

Ạndaskara, jarret (Id. p. 288, 2 col.), the ham or inner bend of the knee.

Ạndeskara, glaçon (Id. 289, 1 col.), an icicle. No doubt from *ândich(r)a*, ice (Id. p. 289, 2 col.) or *ạndechia*, ice; the former has a second meaning, moon, month, the latter, sand (Id. p. 289, 1 col.).

Akara pass. of *ạạra*, the eye (Id. p. 286, 2 col.).

Atsinnionkara, the thumb, (R. H. p. 294, 1 col.).

Ạïonkara, vel *atsinionkara*, dic *ạnionkara*, the thumb, (R. H. p. 288, 1 col.).

An(g)nionkara (*aten(g)nionkara*, pass.), thumb, vide *otsinnonkara* (Id. p. 291, 1 col.).

AïSskara, point of a knife, arrow point (Id. p. 288, 1 col.).

Ondaonskara, the nettle (Id. p. 288, 2 col.).

And(g)iSskara, green fruit (Id. p. 289, 2 col.).

Endiskara (*atendiskara*, pass.) (Id. ib.) a wheel.

Ạndiskara, wild cherry tree (Id. ib.).

Ạnnondakara, quartier de citrouille, a section cut from a pumpkin (Id. p. 291, 1 col.).

OnñonhSaskara, hemp (Id. p. 291, 2. col.).

OnñonhSaskara, dic *nñonSaskara*, the cotton tree (Id. ib.).

Atsindekara, root of a tree (Id. p. 294, 1 col.).

Ẹnkara, brayer (sic), (M. p. 7, 1 col.; Gramm. p. 158, 1 col.), tights or breech-clout.

And not a few more.

During the summer of 1907, after having written what precedes, I visited Port Severn. It needed no close observation to become convinced that the name *Chionkiara*, whatever its precise derivation or etymological structure, was intended to designate the geological formation there prevalent. It is a good denotation of the *roches moutonnées* of that region, formed by abrasion during the glacial period. These are generally styled "dressed rocks" or "sheep-back rocks," and are knobs ground down and smoothed by glacial action. The first part of *Chionkiara* would correspond to the first of *achionSendii* (to polish), and the second part to that of *Ondrachiara* (a polished or smooth red stone), both enumerated above.

THE PETUN OR TOBACCO NATION.

Closely akin to the inhabitants of Huronia Proper, and speaking the same language (*R. 1654, p. 9, 2 col.*) were the Indians of the Nation of the Petun, so called by the French from the abundance of the Tobacco plant raised in their country (*R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*). Their Huron name had many variants as the following list will attest.

Khionontaterronons.....R. 1635, p. 33, 2 col.
Khionontaterons.....R. 1639, p. 88, 1 col.
Khionontatehronon..... R. 1640, p. 35, 2 col.
Khionontateronons ... R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.
Khionontatehronons.... R. 1641, p. 69, 1 col. title.
Kionontatehronon.....R. 1642, p. 88, 2. col.
Etionnontatehronnons. R. 1671, p. 37, 1 col.
Etionnontates..... R. 1670, p. 6, 2 col.
Tionnontatehronnons... R. 1654, p. 9, 2 col.; 1667, p. 15, 2 col.
Tionnontateronons.....R. I. Douniol, 1672-3, Tom. I., pp. 95, 172.
Tionnontanté (sic)*.... R. 1672, p. 35, 2 col.
Tionnontaté.....R. I. Douniol, 1676-7, Tom. II., p. 124.
Dionondaddies..... Corrupt English form of the Huron.
Dinondadies.....Corrupt English form of the Huron.

Etymology of Khionnontateronnon and Congeneric Appellations.

To explain with as much perspicuity as possible the origin and derivation of *Khionontatehronon* and congeneric appellations of the inhabitants of the Petun or Tobacco Nation, it will be best to begin with the most complex form.

Etionnontatehronnons is one of the names given to this tribe and is to be found in Rel. 1671, p. 37, 1 col.

The etymon of this, and in fact of all the other forms, is:

"*Onnonta* (passive *atennonta*) montagne" (*R. H. 1751, p. 291, 2 col.*), hill, mountain, in both singular and plural.

Ate is added as suffix to the preceding "*Ate* . . . . extra et intra compositionem, sed extra impersonaliter, in compositione autem impersonaliter et personaliter (être présent ut sic. P.) . . . (*R. H. 1751, p. 200, No. 89*).

*The Quebec edition of the Relations has, in this spelling, followed the original. See "Relation, etc., 1671 et 1672—à Paris—chez Sebastien Mabre Cramoisy, etc., M.DC.LXXIII., p. 127," St. Mary's College Archives. It is no doubt a misprint for *Tionnontate*. This latter emended reading was adopted in the Cleveland edition, see vol. 56, p. 114.

"*Ate* componitur cum multis aliis nominibus. 1° cum *aata*, etc. 2° cum *andionra*, etc. 3° cum *entio'k8a*, etc. 4° cum multis nominibus temporis, etc.

"5° cum nominibus locorum ad designandum eorum existentiam, sic.:

Aronhiate il y a un ciel [there is a heaven], *deχa aronhiate*, ce ciel que voilà, [that heaven yonder]; *ondechate*, il y a une terre [there is a land, an earth,], *deχ'ondechate* cette terre [this earth]; . . . . *hatinda8ate*,* les habitans de la rivière [the people of the river] dic [i.e. more correctly] *hatinnionenhae, hatinda8ateti.*" [*Id. p. 201*].

To the word *onnonta-ate*, contracted *onnontate*, is now added after the manner of a prefix *eti* or rather *etion8e* or *etiao* as the sequel will show.

"*Eti* . . . . aller ou venir en tel lieu (*vid. gram.*)" (*R. H. 1751, p. 218*).

Turning to Potier's Grammar I find on p. 36 "*Ennon, eti*, aller, venir, revenir." Eight and a quarter pages of Father Potier's finest handwriting are devoted to this verb, and at the outset the timid investigator finds himself confronted with this ominous premonition: "Portentosum verbum, memoriae onus gravissimum, hoc stat distinguere in duo verba, quae, licet difficilia, facilius disjuncta vincentur. Primum ergo unam significationem prosequor quae utroque verbo exprimitur, etsi in significando aliquid diversitatis intersit, etc."

All that concerns us is contained in his remarks on the perfect tense of the verb—p. 38:

"Perfectum. 1° *Ek8aêti*, je suis venu de là, nominando locum unde venitur. Significat etiam patriam, nec alio modo† Hurones hanc exprimunt: *annen etiseti?* d'où viens-tù? [Where do you come from?] *Ennionenhake ek8aeti*, je suis venu de France [I came from France] ou je suis de France [or I am from France]. Dicunt etiam pro patria *tsinneronnon, aannenronnon?* d'où est-il venu? [Whence did he come?], *nda8aeronnon*, du Sault St. Louis [from Sault St. Louis]."

Potier then proceeds to conjugate the Perfect tense of the verb, thus:

Sing.....	*ek8ae*	*etise*.	*eθa8e*	*etia8e* adde *'ti*
Dual	*etionde* ...	*etiste*	*eθonde*....	*etionde*
Plur.	*etion8e* ...	*etisk8e* ...	*eθonde*....	*etionde*.. *etiaq8e*

* From *anda8a*, river, flood, stream, (*R. H. 1751, p. 288, 2 col.*).

†And yet Potier records another way, as will be seen later.

The pluperfect is conjugated like the perfect.

What we need is the first person plural, *etion8e*, which is rendered: I and they (both masculine and feminine), we and they, he and we, she and we have come.

Etion8e-onnontate, contracted *Etionnontate*, is the result; for *8e* is elided according to the second rule to be followed in compounding words, and *on* is suppressed in keeping with the eighth.

But I must hasten to add that, though these syllables are elided before *onnonta*, *Etionnontate* could not really be considered on that account a compound word, if derived as above, but a mere juxtaposition of words, the first rule being precise and imperative: "1° Substantivum Semper praeit" (*Gr. p. 66*). And this would hold good if *eti*, in its present function, be classed as a verb. That it derived originally from *etion8e* there can scarcely be a doubt, but eventually it assumed separately the character of a mere prefix, denoting locality or distance. Under the heading "Notae in Relationes" (*p. 21*), Potier, after descanting on the several moods and tenses susceptible of being modified by the "particula localitatis" concludes: "Reliquis personis inchoatis a vocali praeponitur *eti*, v.g. *etiesakak8as*, on te regarde de là; *etionxiak*, on nous regarde de là." Again, under "De Localitate, pro Tempore et Loco," (*p. 24*): "5° Verbo incipienti a consanante praefigitur *eti*," and in the second note in 6°: "ante *o* et *a8e* loco *o* ponitur *eti*." There is much else, but this is quite sufficient to warrant its use as a prefix.

So that, all told, *Etionnontate* may be said to be a legitimate form of a compound word designating people "hailing from a hilly or mountainous region," or "who had had for country a mountainous region."

Lastly *ronnon* is added: "Nationalia formantur a nomine proprio addendo *ronnon*" (*Gr. p. 65*), and the word now reads *Etionnontateronnon* with the full meaning: "The Nation (or belonging to the Nation) hailing from a mountainous region."

What has already been said elsewhere about the plural of nouns finds its application here, that is to say an *s* is *oftentimes* added but not invariably: "Ad pluralem numerum exprimendum *saepe* additur *s*" (*Gr. p 65, 1°*). As for the *h* after *ate*, it is sometimes inserted by the authors of the Relations and at others discarded; its presence or absence seems to be a matter of indifference; while the *h* following a double *r* in *ronnon* is, to say the least, abnormal.

ETIONNTATES is sufficiently accounted for in what has gone before. The *ronnon* is dropped leaving the word with the meaning given above.

TIONNONTATEHRONNONS. This form might be summarily passed over with the remark that it must be a corruption of *Etionnontate-*

ronnons. I should like to do so for brevity's sake, but if conscientiously studied it will be found to be more closely related to the following.

KHIONNONTATEIIRONNONS. Relying mainly on Horatio Hale's remark (*Journal of Amer. Folk-Lore, Vol. 1, p. 178*) that the Huron name of the Petuns "means apparently 'people beyond the hills,'" I gave in the Ontario Annual Archæological Report, 1902, on page 109 the subjoined derivation:

Etymology—Chi-onnonta-ronnon.

"*Chi*,loin (Potier, Gramm. p. 91) expressing distance, site, point of time etc. *Chi* au delà [beyond] vel *echi, chi aSatenrati*, trans murum [beyond the wall, the palisade], *chiaandaSati*, de l'autre côté de la rivière [beyond or on the other side of the river] etc."

"*Onnonta* (*atennonta*) montagne [mountain]" (*Potier Rad. Hur. p. 291, 2 col.*)

"*Ronnon*" (nomina Nationalia, Potier, Gr. p. 65, No. 7). "Nationalia formantur a nomine proprio addendo *ronnon* v.g.: *annontae, onnontaeronnon*, les habitants des montagnes" (the mountain dwellers).

Consequently *Khionontateronons* would mean *those that dwell beyond the mountains.*

This derivation is faulty and must be modified. *Chi* no doubt among other meanings has that of *beyond*, but as in Huron it has invariably the sound of *sh* in *she*, or of *ch* in *chill (Potier's Gramm. p. 1)*, it may not be forced to do duty for *Xi* (the Greek *x*) or *Khi*, which without exception has the hard sound of *key*, and occurs nowhere, so far as I have been able to ascertain, as a separate particle.

What seemed to lend colour to the possibility of an occasional legitimate interchange of *x* or *k* for *ch* was the fact that both are used indiscriminately in the demonstrative pronoun. Thus in Potier's Huron Grammar, p. 67, we read: "Pronomina non inflectuntur, sed omni numero et generi inserviunt absque ulla variatione, v.g. [among others] *Xa* vel *dexa* vel *decha* [the *ch* as in chatter], hic, haec, hoc, hi, hae, haec." This would hardly warrant the writers of the Relations, who were familiar with the Huron language, writing for French readers *Khionnontateronnon* if the first syllable of the name stood for *chi*, beyond; much less would it authorize one unversed in the niceties of the Huron idiom to render *Khi*, with the hard sound, by "beyond" as if it stood for *chi*, thereby doing violence to the very first rule to be met with in the Huron Grammar: "'*C*' semper est junctum cum '*h*', et hae duae litterae simul junctae pronuntiantur more Gallorum, v. g. *chiean(g)nionk*, tu fais chaudière, et aliquando ut '*c*' Italicum ut *chieons*, aegrotas" (*Potier Gram. p. 1*).

The moral of all this is that though it is seemly to bow before the superior knowledge of others, in cases like the present, it is much safer to take time to investigate for oneself. If *Khionnontateronnon* meant the "people dwelling beyond the mountains" the idea conveyed would be irreconcilable with historical facts, as it is established beyond doubt that the Petuns dwelt for several years almost exclusively among the mountains, "on the summit" or on the plateau of the Blue Hills.

The true derivation of the two forms, given above, and which may be bracketted together is:

Xa-i-on-onnonta-ate-ronnon.

Ti-i-on-onnonta-ate-ronnon.

The first three components require explanation, the others having already been discussed.

"*On*, être plusieurs ensemble. Sine singulari et duali; *on, onk; onnen* prǫ omnibus praeteritis" (*R. H. 1743, p. 194*). On the same page and immediately following this verb there is another by means of which the question "What countryman?" may be answered:

"*Onde* (ab onda) [but which in turn probably derives from the primitive *on*. *Onda*, passive *atonda*, is translated, on page 295 of R. H. 1751, a space, an interval of time, of place, etc.] avoir son païs, sa patrie en quelque lieu. Est defectivum carens proprüs inflexionibus temporum quae supplentur per verbum auxil., *ięn* [or *en*, to be] . . . . v.g. *aǫnde ęhen*, c'étoit là mon païs."

The R. H. 1751, in treating of *on*, follows very closely R. H. 1743, save that some eight then newly found derivatives intervene between *on* and *onde*.

Naturally in the grammar also *on* finds its place: "*On*, être plusieurs ensemble. Caret singulari et duali. Saepe huic verbo additur *i* initiale" (*p. 45*).

"*I* adjectitium, ita appellatum quia nihil sensui vocum addit, sed euphoniae causa praefigitur quibusdam vocibus et verbis. 1° Verbis monosyllabis, v.g. *ię*, je vais [I go] etc.," quite as Potier has just said that oftentimes an initial *i* is added to *on*.

Kha, the equivalent in French or English to the sound of *x'* has a number of meanings, among others that of the Latin *ibi*, "there where" or simply "where" (*Gramm. pp. 68, 85*). Thus, *Kha-i-on-onnonta-ate-ronnon*, contracted according to rule (*Gramm. p. 66*). *Khionnontateronnon*, the Nation dwelling where there are many hills, tersely, "The Highlanders."

Let *Ti* now be substituted for *Kha*.

Ti is not here the dual sign as it is, for instance, in *ti-oen R. H. 1751, p. 245*, "there is an interval between two objects," or as in

ti-ohic, "two things are mingled" (*Id. p. 245, No. 14*) or in other compound words without end, but it stands here as an adverb. In this acceptation its meanings are almost numberless (*Gramm. p. 103*). It means how, after the manner, the way in which, according as, during, at the time when, formerly, of old, since, so much so, very, how much, etc., etc. "Sexcenta significat, vide exempla" as Potier puts it.

Tionnontateronnon then could very well mean "The nation that formerly dwelt among the hills or mountains." Nor is this a fanciful interpretation, for from a glance at the dates, in the list given above it will be remarked that the appellations beginning with *Khi* were all used while the Petuns still dwelt in their own country, and that all the others were in vogue after their expulsion by the Iroquois.

Tionnontate, the curtailed form bears by itself the meaning of "The former hill-dwellers" without bringing into prominence the idea of *nation* emphatically expressed by the termination *ronnon*.

Meaning of Their Huron Name Indicative as to the Location of the Petuns.

The trouble entailed by this revision of the derivation of *Khionnontateronnon* is neither time nor labour lost. It has its bearing on the question of what region the Petuns occupied. They may have inhabited at one time, but before the sojourn of the missionaries in Huronia, territory as far east as the lowlands in Nottawasaga township, Simcoe county, and this would seem to be highly probable; witness the number of Indian village remains there brought to light by Mr. David Boyle (*Reports of Can. Inst. 1886-87, p. 12, and 1888-89, p. 9*). But the cruel wars waged between them and the Hurons Proper (*R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*) can safely be assigned as reason for abandoning that region as being too much exposed to attack.

Their country, previous to their last war with the Mascoutens, extended as far west as the mouth of the Saugeen, and as far north as the townships of St. Edmund and Lindsay in the Bruce peninsula. On Ducreux's general map the village of Saints Peter and Paul is set down near the former, and that of Saints Simon and Jude within the limits of the latter, both of which villages are listed in the Relations with the other Petun centres (*R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.; R. 1641, p. 69, 2 col.*).

The Blue Hills after 1639 were The Home of the Petun.

However, after the year 1639, the bulk of the nation was concentrated in that portion of their territory known to-day as the Blue Hills. I say advisedly *that part of their territory* since previous to that date they already bore the name of *Khionnontateronnon (R. 1635, p. 33, 2 col.)*. But the Blue Hills, after that date, if we take the expressions of the missionaries in their strict sense, were, so to speak, their exclusive *habitat*. Instance the phrase in Relation 1650 (*p. 2, 2 col.*): ". . . . parmy les peuples de la Nation Neutre, et dans le sommet des Montagnes que nous nommons la Nation du Petun." Here the relative *que* (which) refers to "the summit of the mountains" or "the mountain heights," which "mountain heights" we term "the Nation of the Petun." And this other: "dans les Montagnes que nous nommons la Nation du Petun" (R. H. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.) *Which* again refers to mountains, "which we call the Nation of the Petun." Consequently from 1639 until their final dispersion by the Iroquois the Petun or Tobacco Nation did not extend much east, west, or south, beyond the confines of the Blue Hills, while to the north it was bounded by the shores of Lake Huron: "au couchant, sur les rivages de ce lac . . . . " (*Bressani, p. 62*). Hence, it may be inferred also that the incorrect rendering of *Khionnontateronnon* by "the nation dwelling beyond the hills" is misleading.

It is not necessary to recapitulate here the opinions of modern authors with regard to the position of the Petun country; all are substantially in agreement, and all are substantially correct. The divergence, where it exists, arises from some writers circumscribing within too narrow limits the region occupied by that nation. Some few, indeed, seem to restrict them to the low plains of Nottawasaga township, while to be accurate it must be said that within historic times, and until 1639, as has been shown, the Khionontateronons extended westward all the way from the Blue Hills, in the western part of Nottawasaga township (Simcoe County), to the shores of Lake Huron proper, and northward to Cape Hurd, taking in approximately what now constitutes Grey and Bruce Counties. The Algonquins, however, mingled freely with them, and reared their temporary cabins anywhere along the coast line from Nottawasaga Bay to the mouth of the Saugeen. They took up their abode even in the permanent villages of the Petuns.

This rather scant information may be gathered without much effort from the Relations and from Ducreux's general map.

Eastern Boundary Line of the Petun Country.

In estimating the distance from one country to another, where there are no great natural barriers, even well informed missionaries may, quite unwittingly, disagree in their computations. This is all the more likely to happen when there is question of uncivilized countries whose respective territories are not determined by hard and fast lines: in which hypothesis there generally lies a neutral zone between, not defined with geometrical precision, nor so stipulated by any formal convention, but in the lapse of years sanctioned as such by a kind of tacit understanding. A most striking instance of what we speak of is presented in the case of Huronia, the Neutral Country and that of the Petuns.

This divergence of opinion may arise also (always in the same hypothesis) when the *terminus a quo* varies, and more particularly the *terminus ad quem*. The former may be the place, not always expressly specified, whence the author indites his account of the region, his letter, or his Relation; or else may be a point of the country where he resides lying nearest to the other country mentioned. The *terminus ad quem*, very naturally, should be the nearest boundary of the extraneous nation. But it is not an unfrequent occurrence to take the heart of the country, otherwise the more densely peopled portion of it, as the *terminus ad quem*, when at comparatively short intervals of the national existence this centre of density has widely varied in position. Such transposition had taken place in the Petun Country in the past, and was again actually taking place under the eyes of the writers of the Relations.

At all events, we find that the missionaries among the Hurons, whatever may have been the cause, were not at one in estimating the distance from Huronia to the country of their western neighbours as the following summary will show.

Brébeuf, (*Rel. 1636, p. 105, 1 col.*), gives the distance as "eight leagues from us." His relation is dated from *Ihonatiria*, July 16, 1636. Now twenty-four miles, taken in a straight line, would not reach from the site of old *Ihonatiria* across Nottawasaga Bay to the present town of Collingwood. Twenty-nine or thirty miles would about suffice. If by "from us" he means from *Ossossané*, which was really the starting point of the Hurons going to the Petuns: then the twenty-four miles would reach around the Bay to a point beyond Duntroon, or if taken in a more northerly direction, almost to lot 30, concession XI, Nottawasaga township.

Le Mercier, (*Rel. 1637, p. 163, 2 col.*), writing from *Ihonatiria* (*Id. p. 179, 2 col.*), June 21, 1637, says, ". . . . the Petun Nation, which is two days' journey from us." According to a

passage in Rel. 1641, (*p. 71, 2 col.*), four or five days' journey is about forty leagues. That would be ten leagues a day, if the journey was made in four days, and, if in five, it would be eight leagues a day; so that Le Mercier's estimate would be from sixteen to twenty leagues, or from forty-eight to sixty miles.

Chaumonot (*Autobiographie, Edit. Paris, 1885, p. 94*), in speaking of the Petuns says that they were "A nation which was situated eleven long leagues from our dwelling." He resided at that time at *Ossossané*. (*Ib. p. 93; cf. also Rel. 1649, p. 28, 2 col., p. 29, 2 col.*). This would mean, I suppose, thirty-four or thirty-five miles.

Bressani (*Martin's French Translation, p. 62*) places them further: "Towards the setting sun" he says, "on the shores of this lake [Huron] there exists a nation which we call the Petun [Tobacco] Nation because it raises an abundance of that plant. It lay but thirty-five or forty miles from us." And again (*Ib. p. 254*), referring to the fugitives from the Huron villages destroyed in 1649, he writes: "Women and children and many aged men who had reached their hundredth year, journeyed the whole night long on the ice, intent on reaching the country of the Petuns, more than forty miles away."

Jérôme Lalemant (*Rel. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*) has this to say: "The *Khionontateronons* called the Petun [Tobacco] Nation, on account of the abundance of that plant produced in their country, lie towards the west, and are distant about twelve to fifteen leagues from the country of the Hurons, whose language they speak. Formerly they waged cruel wars against each other, but they are now on very good terms, and but a short time ago they renewed their alliance. Moreover, they formed a confederation against some other nations, their common enemies." The letter is written from the Huron country without indicating any particular place.

It will be well, for convenience sake, to tabulate these estimates. The date refers to the time the document was written:

Date.	*Authority.*	*Leagues.*	*Miles.*	*Starting Point.*
1637	Le Mercier	from 16 to 20 or about	from 48 to 60	Ihonatiria
1636	Brébeuf	" 8 " 8 "	24 " 24	?
1653	Bressani	" $11\frac{2}{3}$ " 13 "	35 " 40	?
1640	Jér. Lalement	" 12 " 15 "	36 " 45	Huronia
1688	Chaumonot	11 (long leagues) "	34 " 35	Ossossané

In striking an average LeMercier's estimate may be set aside since it evidently had *Ihonatiria* for its *terminus a quo;* and even in this supposition it is a high estimate if there were merely a question of the distance to the confines of the Petun country. Sixty miles from *Ihonatiria* (Todd's Point) taken around the head of Nottawasaga Bay would land us near the point of junction of

the four townships of Holland, Euphrasia, Artemesia and Glenelg, in Grey County. Forty-eight miles would reach a little beyond the middle of Osprey township. The average of the four remaining estimates would be from thirty-two and a quarter to thirty-six miles; half the sum of which is thirty-four and one-eighth.

With *Ossossané* (near Point Varwood) as a starting point, twenty miles of the thirty-four and one-eighth, in a sweeping curve around the bay, would bring us to concession IV., Nottawasaga, on the Duntroon road just beyond Stayner. Taking this point as a centre, and the remaining fourteen and one-eighth miles as a radius, the arc traced would, according to the average of the above estimates, represent approximately the eastern limits of Petun territory. I have no doubt now that this line is from five to seven miles too far west, for though the curve, roughly speaking, may be said to be parallel to the trend of the eastern slopes and ridges of the Blue Hills, it is that many miles west of it.

The appositeness of the last remark lies in the fact, that whenever these "Mountains" are mentioned in the old records they are spoken of either as the Mountains of St. Jean or as the Mountains of the Petuns. "A prisoner," says Bressani (*p. 263*), "who had escaped from the enemy's country, came in and warned us of the project they had formed of invading either our island [Christian Island] or else the Mountains of St. Jean." So also the Relations: "As the inhabitants of the Huron towns dispersed they followed different routes in their flight: some threw themselves into the mountains which we call the Petun Nation, where three of our Fathers laboured last winter in three different missions; others betook themselves to an island, etc." (*Rel, 1649, p. 26, 2 col.*). The impression left after reading these passages is that the Blue Hills were, on the side facing the Hurons, conterminate with Petun territory.

Partial List of Petun Villages.

Before relating the experiences of Fathers Jogues and Garnier during their evangelical excursion through the Petun Country in 1639, Father Jérôme Lalemant acquaints us with the names given by them to the villages they visited on their way: "Voicy les noms qu'ils ont donnés à neuf bourgs qu'ils y ont rencontrés: (1) sainct Pierre et sainct Paul, (2) sainct André, (3) sainct Iacques, (4) sainct Thomas, (5) sainct Iean, (6) sainct Iacques et sainct Philippe, (7) sainct Barthelemy, (8) sainct Matthieu, (9) sainct Simon et sainct Iude" (*R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*), all names

of Apostles as the mission had been named "The Mission of the Apostles" (*Id. ib.*).

Of these nine villages two only are set down on Ducreux's general map that of Saints Peter and Paul and that of Saints Simon and Jude. The remaining seven are apparently ignored.

The mention of St. Mathias occurs for the first time in the Relation 1648 (*p. 61, 1 col.*). It will not be out of place to quote the whole paragraph since we are therein informed that the entire Petun Nation, at that date, was made up of two clans, that of the Wolves and that of the Deer: "Ceux que nous appellons la Nation du Petun, nous ayans pressez qu'on les allât instruire, nous y auons enuoyé deux de nos Peres, qui y font deux Missions dans deux Nations differentes, qui composent tout ce pays là: l'vne appellée la Nation des Loups, que nous auons nommée la Mission de Saint Iean; nous nommons l'autre la Mission de Saint Mathias, qui est auec ceux qui s'appellent la Nation des Cerfs." As both these missions were in the Blue Hills (*R. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.; p. 19, 1 col.*), we have a corroboration here of a previous statement, that at this later period the Petun Nation was concentrated within the circuit of the high lands.

In 1639, the town of Saints Peter and Paul was the furthermost and the principal one of the missionary district allotted to the two Fathers, which district took in the whole of the Petun Country: "En fin nous voila arriuez au dernier et principal bourg de notre district, auquel nous auons donné le nom de sainct Pierre et sainct Paul" (*R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.; p. 99, 1 col.*). A decade later, that is in 1649, St. Jean is mentioned as the principal centre (*Bressani, p. 263*).

Why, during the interval, St. Pierre et St. Paul had been abandoned may be inferred from a passage in Relation 1641 (*p. 69, 2 col.*): "Certain it is that the town of *EhSae*, named Saints Peter and Paul, the principal town of this mission, whence Father Garnier had been driven last year, had undergone every conceivable misfortune before the close of the twelvemonth. Most of the lodges had been burnt by the enemy three months later. Many inhabitants had died of hunger, cold and smallpox; others had perished in the waves, and numbers had been taken prisoners by their enemies." The Petuns had been at war for years with the Mascoutens, and at that very time there were Mascouten captives among them, adopted into the nation, and who had grown old in their service (*R. 1640, p. 98, 2 col.*). They were not at war then with the Iroquois, and the incursions from which they suffered came from the west, from the Fire Nation, termed by the Hurons *Atsistaehronons* (*Id. ib.*), more generally known as the Mascoutens.

PETUN VILLAGE SITES.

The names of ten villages in all have come down to us, but how to identify them, or where to locate them, is a matter of no small difficulty for the few, and, from lack of data, an utter impossibility for the greater number.

With the exception of what refers to the villages of St. Matthias and St. Jean in Father Garnier's letters, and of the knowledge derived from a study of Ducreux's general map relative to the sites occupied by St. Pierre et St. Paul and St. Simon et St. Jude, there is scarcely a shred of historical evidence which could possibly be turned to account in locating any of the other villages whose names have been listed above. I say, scarcely a shred, for there are some hopelessly vague indications bearing on the positions occupied by St. Thomas and by St. Matthieu. Let us turn our attention first to these two last mentioned.

Whereabouts of St. Matthieu.

Apart from its being included in the general list of Petun villages (*R. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*), no other particulars are vouchsafed us, save that before the two (*R. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.*) mission centres of St. Jean (*Id. ib.*) and St. Mathias (*Id. p. 19, 1 col.*) were merged into one, which was made to include all the other villages in the Blue Hills, St. Matthieu had been dependent on St. Mathias (*R. 1650, p. 19, 2 col.; p. 20, 1 col.*). Close on to this it is added that there was another village under the same jurisdiction in which a little chapel with bell-tower had been built, and this latter mission was one of the nearest to St. Mathias (*R. 1650, p. 20, 2 col.*). Were it not for the opening words of the paragraph, which may have been added later by the Superior in compiling the Relation and wrongly ascribed to a village distinct from St. Matthieu, one would be led to believe from the incidents mentioned that there was still question of St. Matthieu. The wording, however, could not be plainer: "En un autre bourg dependant de cette mesme Mission [*i. e.*, of St. Mathias]."

There is little room for speculation here. All that may be said is that if St. Matthieu lay in the direction of St. Jean, it very naturally must have been nearer to St. Mathias from which it was attended, consequently less than six miles away, as the two mission centres were twelve miles apart. Were it situated to the north or north-west of St. Mathias its distance was limited by the contour of the Blue Hills, as, from what has been seen, it certainly lay within their circuit.

Site of St. Thomas vaguely Indicated.

St. Thomas was the first village Fathers Jogues and Charles Garnier passed through after leaving *Ossossané* (La Conception) on their way to St. Pierre et St. Paul. At *Ossossané* they could induce no one to serve them as guide on their journey (*R. 1640, p. 95, 2 col.*). The two missionaries had started from headquarters, Ste. Marie I., November 1, 1639, (*R. 1640, p. 61, 2 col.*), but it may have been only on the 2d that they set out from *Ossossané*, journeying all that day and bivouacking the first night in a spruce grove on marshy ground (*Id. p. 95, 2 col.*) "dans une sapinière." *Sapin* is a fir-tree or any kind of spruce, and here taken very likely for any kind of evergreen, and as the place was moist "en vn lieu humide" just as well as not it might mean a cedar swamp. They must have wandered a little from the direct trail for: "Sur le milieu du chemin n'ayant pû trouuer vn certain destour qui nous eust conduits à quelques cabanes qui sont vn peu à l'escart, nous fusmes surpris de la nuict, etc." (*Id. ib.*). They failed to find "a certain turn," was it in the road, or was it the great bend in the Nottawasaga River? The latter seems more probable. And does the "milieu du chemin" mean half way to St. Pierre et St. Paul, the end of their long journey, or simply to the first village? Certainly not the former. If the latter, as the great bend is about 16 miles from the site of *Ossossané*, St. Thomas would be about thirty-two from the same point, somewhere on or near the meridian of Loree, Collingwood township, Grey County, say four or five miles south of that village.

By another process we come to very much the same conclusion. The Fathers reached St. Thomas after a two days' journey. A day's journey, when the tramp is kept up for four or five days, was supposed, according to Relation 1641 (*p. 71, 2 col.*), to be one of from eight to ten leagues. Supposing always that they had set out on the morning of November 2, and had not after reaching *Ossossané* on November 1, pushed on that same afternoon, with good roads, favourable weather and no stopping on the way, they should have covered from twenty-four to thirty miles. But this was not the case.

First, they had, as the narrative goes, certainly missed the way by which they intended to travel. Then, the roads were in a terrible condition. This was the excuse given by the Indian guides at *Ossossané* for refusing to accompany them, which meant much, coming from an Indian. So, without any previous experience of the country they were to traverse, they had departed alone (*R. 1640, p. 95, 2 col.*). Furthermore it was snowing, and snowing

hard enough to have made it impossible for them to light their fire at nightfall, had not the weather cleared through a kind dispensation of Providence. (*Id. ib.*). Under such untoward circumstances they could not have proceeded more than sixteen or eighteen miles. This would have brought them abreast of the great bend of the Nottawasaga, or very little beyond.

The second day they must have made better progress. In the morning they came upon a few scattered hovels, at which they secured no provisions, but they afterwards held company with some of the inmates who were going to the Petun country. As an offset, however, to this advantage, the roads were even worse than on the previous day, and the newly fallen snow had obliterated every trace of the beaten trail. Wishing to reach the shelter of some village they continued their march long after darkness had fallen, for the last league was accomplished "par la seule clarté de la neige," or as we might put it "thanks to the brightness of the snow."* About 8 o'clock that evening they arrived at a little village to which they gave the name of St. Thomas (*Id. ib.*). Allowing twenty-five miles for this second day's tramp, St. Thomas must have stood near the meridian of Meaford, in the neighborhood perhaps of Fairmount or of Rocklyn, Euphrasia township.

All this is a matter of appreciation, and the reader with the data before him may evolve other possibilities to his liking.

The Two Petun Villages on Ducreux's Map. St. Pierre et St. Paul and St. Simon et St. Jude.

St. Pierre et St. Paul. The meaning of *EhSae* (*R. 1641, p 69, 2 col.*) the Huron name of this village, can be of little or no help in determining its site.

Its composition is very simple, the main root being "*OęhSa*, noyer, noix" (*R. H. p. 287, 1 col.*), walnut, or walnut-tree, the common name of trees of the genus *Juglans* (*Dict. Clifton-Grimaux*). There are three species of this tree natives of North America: *Juglans nigra*, or black walnut; *Juglans cinerea*, or butternut, and *Juglans Fraxinifolia* or ash-leaved walnut. But in America there are also several species of *Carya* or hickory called by this name (*Dict. Webster*).

*An English poet had in view the same familiar phenomenon when he wrote:

". . . . And there, although
By the hour 'tis night,
There's light,
The day still lingering in the lap of snow."

The *oehSa*, however, should belong to one of the three first mentioned species.

To the etymon is added the oft recurring suffix *ae*, ibi, there, in answer to the question expressed or understood *annen?*, ubi, where (*Gramm. p. 87; R. H. 1751, p. 82; R. H. 1744, pp. 66-68*).

The initial *o* is dropped, in keeping with the seventh rule concerning compound words: "Aliquando duplex aut triplex vocalis eliditur in substantivo" (*Gramm. p. 66, 7°*), thus: *oehSa-ae*, contracted *ehSae*, "At the walnut tree" or "At the walnut grove," since *ochSa* may stand either for the singular or the plural (*Gramm. p. 65, 1°*).

Bruce Peninsula—Ducreux's Outline and the Modern Tracing.

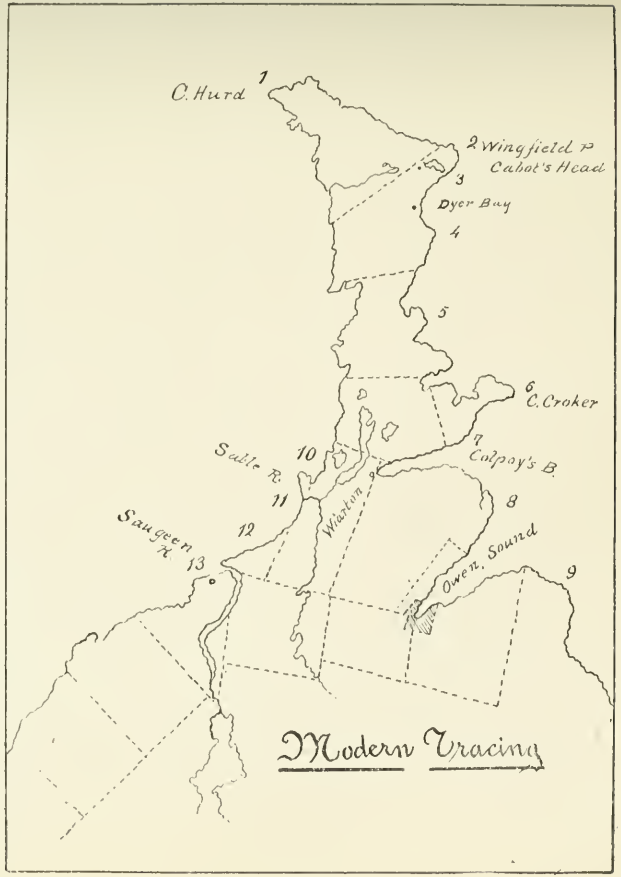
Before discussing the positions which the villages of St. Pierre et St. Paul and St. Simon et St. Jude should occupy on a modern map, a few words in explanation of the diagram will be in order.

It must not be forgotten that the missionaries made but a hurried tour through this western part of the Petun Country. For that matter, their sojourn at any time in any part of it was comparatively short. Ducreux's map can have had no other basis than the cursory observations made on their way by Fathers Garnier and Jogues, who, it must be added, brought with them no instrument to determine the latitude and longitude of the places through which they passed. What was said of the Neutral Nation is equally applicable to the Petun: "To dream at this stage of making more accurate researches or observations is to dream of what cannot be done. The sight of the instrument alone would be enough to drive to extremities people who could not abide the sight of the quill and the ink horn, as the sequel will show" (*R 1641. p. 71, 2 col.*). The crude outlines of a map, traced under such conditions, should not be a cause of wonder; the wonder is that so much accuracy should have resulted from a flying passage through such an extent of hitherto unknown country.

The accompanying diagram contrasts this rough outline of Ducreux's map with the modern tracing of the Bruce Peninsula. The figures correspond to those on the modern tracing, and are intended to mark what, according to my personal impressions, are similar features in both drawings. As will be seen at a glance, the main axis of the peninsula in Ducreux's outline is too much inclined to the west, and here the want of a compass becomes apparent. Were it swung round the point in the isthmus marked *C* for 27° 30′, the most glaring defect would in a measure be corrected, and Colpoy's Bay be reduced to something like its real proportions.

The Bruce Peninsula

Ducreux's Outline



Modern Tracing

Site of St. Pierre et St. Paul. Never having visited that section of Ontario I am unable to say whether or not there are any small streams between Sable River and the Saugeen: none is marked on the best maps; but the stream which empties into Lake Huron near figure 11 seems to be intended for the former, that at 13 for the latter. If I am correct in this surmise I should be led to say that Ducreux's site of St. Pierre et St. Paul would correspond to a point in Arran township a little to the north-east of Mount Hope.

Site of St. Simon et St. Jude. We have not been favoured with the Huron name of this village, and as for its site, our only chance of determining it is by means of Ducreux's general map. On the outline given in the diagram it is marked 3, at the innermost extremity of a deep indentation of the coast line between figures 3 and 4. The rounded foreland of Cabot's Head, between 2 and 3 of the modern tracing, is, though enlarged, well reproduced on Ducreux's outline between the same figures. On the modern tracing the only feature that could be taken for the deep and sharp indentation of Ducreux's outline is the little lake to the south of the Head, whose eastern end, though reaching almost to the coast line, does not seem to have any outlet to the Georgian Bay. Bearing in mind, however, that the Fathers approached the village on foot from the land side, it may have escaped their notice that this sheet of water was not a bay of the great lake but a landlocked pool.

It is seemingly in this vicinity (concessions X., XI., lots marked 46, Lindsay township) that the designer of Ducreux's outline intended to mark the site of St. Simon et St. Jude. Still if the nature of the ground at the western extremity of the little lake precludes all possibility of its ever having been used as a village site, then the sole alternative remaining would be that the village lay a little further south, on Dyer Bay, between Cabot's Head and Cape Chin (*i.e.*, on some one of the lots 24 to 29, in concessions V. to VIII.).

Ekarenniondi or St. Mathias.

Great as are the difficulties which beset the chartographer of oldtime Huronia in his attempts at reconstruction, they take on the proportions almost of an impossibility when he turns his attention to the region once occupied by the Petun or Tobacco Nation. There is in the former task an all-important, helpful element entirely wanting in the latter, that is to say, a starting point, or landmark, whose position on the map is determined beyond all dispute, namely, Old Fort Ste. Marie I.

Here and there, scattered throughout the Relations, distances are given, quite incidentally, from Ste. Marie, for instance, to a few neighboring villages, and from these in turn to other points. Such most useful indications are few and come in no particular order. To find them is the almost hopeless task of hunting for the lost needle in the proverbial hay rick which is verified to the letter. And when found further elucidation is often necessary for at first sight not a few are provokingly ambiguous. The labour is not even then at an end. They must be marshalled in logical order irrespective of chronology, so that by their help the entire region may be gone over and studded with towns and villages properly located.

In mapping out the home land of the Petun there is unfortunately no such starting point available. *Ekarenniondi*, the village of St. Mathias, is the nearest approach, but falls far short of it in its general helpfulness as a landmark. The reason is obvious, for the data are not merely far more scanty that when there is question of locating Huron villages, but, strange as it may seem, there is absolutely but one distance given, and that to St. Jean or Etharita, a most important one withal.

The position of *Ekarenniondi* once determined beyond cavil a way is open to us of finding the exact site of *Etharita*, that mission centre of St. Jean, which contains the yet undiscovered grave of its devoted missionary Father Charles Garnier (*R. 1650, p. 10, 1 col.*).

Two Mutually Supplementing Passages: For information we naturally turn to the old records. In the Relations *Ekarenniondi* is not mentioned in connection with the village of St. Mathias; but Charles Garnier, in a letter to his brother, dated April 25, 1648, gives us the following particulars:—

"My Superiors have sent me with one of Ours, named Father Garreau, to a new mission [in the Petun Nation], which we have called the Mission of the Apostles. . . . Fr. Garreau is to instruct the Algonquins and I, the Hurons. . . . Wherefore we both took our station in a town made up of Hurons and Algonquins. . . . The devil brought about a rupture between the Hurons and Algonquins by means of a murder. . . . . It was an Algonquin who was slain. . . . The Algonquins blamed the Hurons, and then withdrew from the village called *Ekarenniondi*, where they had been living together, and joined another Algonquin nation two days' journey from *Ekarenniondi*. . . . Since last summer Fr. Garreau and myself have concluded to concentrate our efforts principally on two Huron towns, which are four leagues apart, the one named *Ekarenniondi*, dedi-

cated to St. Mathias, the other *Etharita*, dedicated to St. Jean l'Evangéliste," (*Contemporaneous MS. copy, p. 99; Recent copy, p. 84, St. Mary's College Archives.*)

On the other hand, in the Relations, though the Indian name is not associated with any town, it is with a certain rock standing on the confines of the Petun Nation. I translate the passage from Brébeuf's Relation, dated, Ihonatiria, July 16, 1636:—

"One day I asked one of our savages where he thought the village of the [departed] souls was. He answered that it lay in the direction of the Petun Nation, that is to say, towards the west, eight leagues from us, and that some had seen them as they journeyed on; that the road they followed was wide, and pretty well beaten, and that they passed near a rock which they [the Hurons] called *Ecaregniondi*, which is often found embellished with paint with which they are wont to daub their faces" (*Rel. 1636, p. 105, 1 col., Quebec edition; Vol. 10, p. 145, Cleveland edition.*)

Two Forms of the same Word: In Garnier's *Ekarenniondi* and Brébeuf's *Ecaregniondi* we have two names resembling each other in sound sufficiently to awaken conjecture as to their identity, yet sufficiently unlike orthographically to preclude this, their identity, being taken for granted. A word or so of explanation will not, therefore, be amiss.

Brébeuf, in writing for those unfamiliar with the Huron language, always wrote the word so that it would be pronounced correctly by a Frenchman, or as nearly so as possible. Garnier, in the present case, wrote the word as it should really be written. If we consult Potier's rules on the pronunciation of the Huron letters (*Grammar p. 1*), we find this direction under the letter "i": "Si coalescit in unam syllabam cum præcedentibus vel *d*, vel *t*, vel *k*, vel *n*, et *i* sit purum [i.e. followed by another vowel], fit quasi liquefactio in pronuntiando, v. g.: *ɑ̣ndia* [initial *a* with iota subscript] dic *ianguia; hatatiak* loquitur, dic *hatakiak*. . . *cannionk* [both initial vowels with iota subscript] je fais chaudière, dic *ïeïagnionk*, *gn* ut Galli "agneau"; *onnianni* bene, dic *ogniandi* vel potius *ongiandi*."

In *Ekarenniondi* the first "i" is preceded by an "n" and followed by another vowel, hence the proper pronunciation will be "*Ekaregniondi*, the "gn" being liquid as in the French word *agneau*, lamb.

As for the difference in the spelling of the second syllable it is more apparent than real, the *c* in *car* being hard, while we are informed by Potier (Gram. p. 1) that "k et χ" [Greek chi] sonant ut kh, v. g. χa hic, hæc, hoc, dicitur Kha."

Meaning of the Word: As most Indian names are descriptive, we are prompted by sheer curiosity—which, however, may take a practical turn—to look up its signification. Here again we find two forms, for both *Ekarenniondi* (with a diminutive *d* over the second *n*) and *Ekarendiniondi** are given. The former is to be found in the shorter list of Huron roots in Potier's Grammar (*p. 143, 1 col. No. 80*) as the first derivative from *iondi;* the latter, in the more exhaustive catalogue, compiled in 1751 by the same author (*p. 237, No. 28*), where it also is given as the first derivative from *iondi*, which latter occurs only in compound words. The meaning is "être étendu, s'étendre, s'avancer en pointe, en long" to be extended, to stretch out, to project or stand out in a point, in length: though *iondiati*, with a diminutive "g" over the "'d", is set down separately as meaing "étendre en long" to extend in length.

The compound word is translated "là où il y a une pointe de rochers qui s'avance" there where there is a point of rocks which projects or stands out.

Through the kindness of the Abbé Lindsay, of Quebec, I had the good fortune some time ago to have at my disposal for a few hours the French-Huron dictionary, belonging, I believe, to Rev. M. Prosper Vincent, of Charlesbourg. Under the word "Pointe" I found "*iondi* in compositione, *Ekarenniondi*, à cette pointe de roche" at that point of rock. And I take it that peak, pinnacle, or spur of rock, would be quite in keeping with the sense.

Derivation of the Word: Now should we wish to try our hand at decomposing *Ekarenniondi*, which is a word compounded of *Ἐχα, ârenda* (initial *a* with a circumflex accent and an iota subscript) and—*iondi*, the meaning is rendered, if possible, clearer still.

Ἐχα, an adverb of place, which is translated by Potier Gram. p. 68, 1 col.) "hic, huc, hac, hinc" here, hither, in this place, hence.

"*Ârenda*, rocher roc" (*Radices Huronicæ, Potier, 1751, Pg. 292.*)

—*iondi* (*Gram. p. 143, 1 col., No. 80, and Rad. Hur. 1751, p. 237*) with the meanings already given above.

Consequently *Ἐχα-ârenda-iondi* would mean "Here the rock stands (or juts) out." In accordance with the rules given by Potier (Gram. p. 66), it is reduced to its proper form:—"R 1.. Substantivum semper præit. R. 2, Ultima vocalis substantivi perit,

*For the adventitious *di*, consult note 5, Gramm. p. 58: "quædam fiunt passiva addendo præter mutationem conjugationis, syllabam *di* in medio, etc."

et consonans adjectivi vel verbi [verb], quæ initialis est, eliditur; sive (quod idem est) perit vel ultima primi verbi [word] littera, vel prima littera secundi verbi [word]".

Ekx(a)arend(a)iondi, Ekarendiondi, which, as we have already seen is the equivalent of *Ecarenniondi* or "The Standing Rock."

Having thus satisfied ourselves that Brébeuf and Garnier were using the same word; and recalling the fact that, as a general rule, names of Indian villages are suggested by some topographical feature, or by some historical event, which has rendered the place famous; we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the site of St. Mathias or at least its immediate vicinity, is marked by some monumental rock; a rock of exceptional formation, something out of the common, remarkable enough to strike the fancy of the Savage; a rock jutting out of a bank, projecting from a ledge, rising from the bed of a stream, or standing erect in the open campaign; a landmark, in fine, unique in the neighborhood.

The next thing in order would be to enquire if there were not to be found somewhere on the confines of the Petun Country a rock of that description.

This prominent landmark has been identified, and I shall speak further on of its discovery. It stands a few feet east of the line dividing the counties of Simcoe and Grey, in the XII. concession of Nottawasaga township, Simcoe county, and, as well as could be ascertained at the time, on lot 30.

Meanwhile, the reader must be put in possession of whatever may be turned to account in defining the relative positions of St. Mathias and St. Jean.

Position of Ekarenniondi or St. Mathias Relatively to St. Jean or Etharita:* It is on or beyond the eastern line of the

*Etymology: e-tho-ariti-a, *Etharita.*

"Tho, ɐo. *là*, ibi, in eo loco sine et cum motu, v.g.: *t'ahonrhon*, là où ils sont reposés, *tho eret*, il ira là" (*Potier, Hur. Grammar pp. 103, 104.*)

"A" denotes number, quantity, size, value, etc.; "*a* in compositione sequitur suum simplex, v. g.: *chieannen iandatsa* c'est une grande chaudière (*Rad. Hur. 1751, Potier, p. 1.*)

"*Ariti* faire cuire ou mûrir quelque chose" (to have something cook, ripen, etc.). (*Rad. Hur. 1751, p. 185.*)

Consequently we have *tharita,* conformably with the rules to be observed in compounding words, already quoted above. The idea of stability or perpetuity is now added by means of an initial "e". See "Variae significationes particularum *ti, sti, k8i,* etc." *Potier Gram. p. 81.*) These particles are suffixes, but under note 4 we find "Significant perpetuitatem cum "e" initiali; v. g.; *eochrati* perpetua est hyems, etc." The suffix *ti* does not modify the final *ta,* which conveys a sense of its own; but the initial "e" imparts to *tharita* its ultimate form *Etharita,* with the meaning "The ever principal drying or maturing place," referring, no doubt, to the curing of tobacco, the staple product of the country.

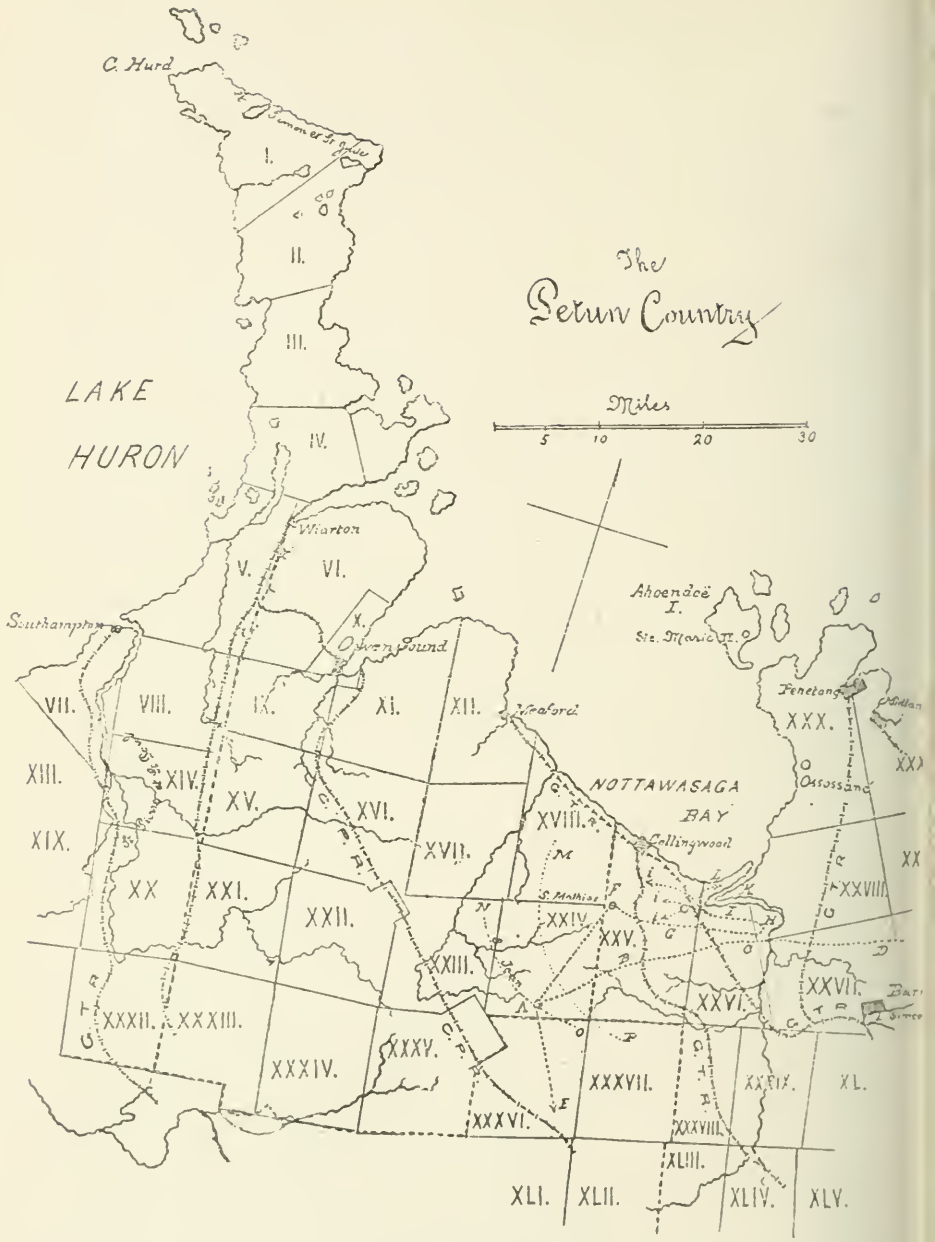
Blue Hills, if what precedes is to be taken into account, that one must look for the village sites of the Tobacco Nation, at least as it existed at the time the Fathers were evangelizing the Huron tribes. The two villages that hold out most hope to one bent on discovery are those of St. Mathias and St. Jean, whose Huron names, as we have already seen, were respectively *Ekarenniondi* and *Etharita*. In the same passage of Garnier's letter from which this information is derived, we are told that they were four leagues apart.

These same villages were the chief towns of two distinct clans. "Having received," writes Father Paul Ragueneau, in his Relation of 1648 (*p. 61, 1 col.*), "a pressing invitation from those known to us as the Petun Nation to undertake their instruction, we sent them two of our Fathers who are now engaged in the two missions established among the Indians of two distinct tribes. We have given the name of Mission of St. Jean to the Wolf tribe, and the name of St. Mathias to the other which styles itself the Deer tribe."

As to their relative positions, we learn with certainty from the Relation of 1650 (*p. 8, 1 col*) that St. Jean lay in a southerly direction from St. Mathias. If we bear in mind that the nearest of the Iroquois Nations lay to the south-east, the wording of the Relation is not ambiguous. "In the mountains which we call the Petun country, we had for several years two missions, in each of which two Fathers were stationed. The one nearest the frontier exposed to the enemy* was that of St. Jean, the principal town of which bore the same name, and comprised about five or six hundred families." It lay also, in all probability, a little to the west; for had it been situated due south, and with more reason to the south-east, it is not likely that Father Noël Chabanel would have passed through St. Mathias, as he did (*Rel. 1650, p. 16, 1 col.*) when he was endeavouring to obey an order to return from St. Jean to headquarters, then established at St. Marie II. on *Ahoendoé*, now Christian Island.† It would in such a hypothesis, have considerably, and to no purpose, lengthened a journey through a rugged and hilly country.

*The "enemy" of the Petuns, at this date, was the Iroquois. See a little lower down on this same column 1, p. 8 of R. 1650.

†The construction of Fort St. Marie II., on the Island of St. Joseph, was completed in November, 1649. *Letter of the Ven. Marie de l'Incarnation, March 17, 1650. Tom. I., p. 416.*



The Petun Country.

To sum up in a few words, St. Jean lay about twelve miles from St. Mathias in a southerly or, more likely, in a south-westerly direction.

Townships.

Bruce Co.
I. St. Edmund.
II. Lindsay.
III. Eastnor.
IV. Albemarle.
V. Amable.
VII. Saugeen.
VIII. Arran.
XIII. Bruce.
XIV. Elderslie.
XIX. Greenock.
XX. Brant.
XXXII. Carrick.

Grey Co.
VI. Keppel.
IX. Derby.
X. Sarawak.
XI. Sydenham.
XII. St. Vincent.
XV. Sullivan.
XVI. Holland.
XVII. Euphrasia.
XVIII. Collingwood.
XXI. Bentinck.
XXII. Glenelg.
XXIII. Artemesia.
XXIV. Osprey.
XXXIII. Normanby.
XXXIV. Egremont.
XXXV. Proton.

Simcoe Co.
XXV. Nottawasaga.
XXVI. Sunnidale.
XXVII. Vespra.
XXVIII. Flos.
XXIX. Medonte.
XXX. Tiny.
XXXI. Tay.
XXXVIII. Tosorontio.
XXXIX. Essa.
XL. Innisfil.
XLIII. Adjala.
XLIV. Tecumseh.
XLV. W. Gwillimbury.

Dufferin Co.
XXXVI. Melancthon.
XXXVII. Mulmur.
XLI. Amaranth.
XLII. Mono.

As for the nature or the configuration of the ground, all we can surmise is, that it must have had, though in the hills, a good southern exposure, since the Huron appellation denotes a place where things ripen or are dried, in allusion, perhaps, to the curing of the indigenous tobacco plant.

Diagram on the Map Explained: It is fortunate that there is a possibility of checking, to some extent, the accuracy of the foregoing inferences by collating the results with what another passage in the Relations seems to suggest. This passage was just mentioned above in connection with Father Chabanel; and not only for the sake of a more ready reference, but also that no incident may be overlooked, it is advisable to give it in full, and translate it as literally as possible. The letters within brackets, which I have inserted in the text, refer to the map, on which F is assumed to mark the site of *Ecarenniondi* or St. Mathias, and A, that of *Etharita* or St. Jean. The latter is placed on the arc N O; but there is no reason why it should occupy the point A preferably to any other on the curve, save what was said in support of the theory that its bearings were south-west rather than due south. Were I to hazard an opinion as to its more likely position, I should say that the site should eventually be found within the boundaries of Osprey Township (XXIV.) or a little farther west in that of Artemesia (XXIII.).

The other curve P M is the one referred to, as being from five to seven miles too far west, while dealing with the eastern limits of the Petun territory. Its centre will be found in the northeast part of Nottawasaga Township (XXV.) marked by a dot within

a small circle, lying just outside the Village of Stayner, on the Duntroon Road.

One last preliminary remark before citing the passage:—the various routes followed, as indicated by the letters and the dotted lines, are wholly hypothetical, and are to be accepted so far only as they explain more or less plausibly the text itself, and fit in with all the facts recorded.

Ragueneau's Account of Chabanel's Journey: "Father Noel Chabanel was Father Charles Garnier's companion on the mission [A]; and when the Town of St. Jean was taken by the Iroquois two days had elapsed since they parted company in compliance with an order they had received; for our Fathers and myself had deemed it expedient not to keep two missionaries exposed to danger, to say nothing of the famine which was so direful that sufficient food could not be found for two. But having borne together the burden of the same mission, God willed that they should not be separated by death.

"The good Father [Chabanel], while returning to where obedience recalled him, had passed by the mission of St. Mathias [F], where two of our Fathers were in charge, and had taken leave of them on the morning of December 7. With an escort of seven or eight Christian Hurons, he had made his way for six good leagues over most trying roads when he was overtaken by night in the depths of the forest, [H]. His companions lay sleeping, while he alone kept a prayerful watch. Towards midnight he heard the noise and shouting of the enemy's victorious warriors [C] and of the prisoners, taken that very day at the Town of St. Jean, who were singing their war-song as is their wont. Startled by the sound, the Father roused his companions, who without a moment's delay fled through the woods. They eventually effected their escape by scattering on all sides, then by a circuitous route they headed towards the very place [A] whence the enemy were coming.

"These Christians, after this hair-breadth escape, regained the Petun country,* and reported that the Father had come a certain distance [H I] in his attempt to keep up with them, but that worn out with fatigue had sunk on his knees and exclaimed, 'What matters it if I die? This life is of little account, but what the Iroquois cannot snatch from me is the happiness of heaven.'

*From the bend of the Nottawasaga, a little south of Vigo (township of Flos) to *Ekarenniondi* (the Standing Rock) there is about seventeen miles. To make up the six leagues covered by Father Chabanel after leaving St. Mathias, that is, from the mission to the spot where he bivouacked, the site of the village itself should lie a little to the west of Standing Rock. Otherwise, the distance given would be too long by a mile.

"At day break the Father bent his course in a different direction; and pushing on all intent on joining us at the island [*Ahoendoë*] where we were living, came upon a river which lay athwart his path, thus barring further progress [L]. A Huron brought in this report, adding that he had ferried him across in his canoe. Furthermore, that his flight might be all the more unimpeded, the Father had disburdened himself of his hat, of a satchel wherein he carried his manuscripts, and of his blanket, which with our missioners does duty as wrapper and cloak and bolster and mattress and bed, or any other accoutrement necessary; it even serves as a roof, when they are on the move, and, for the nonce, have no other shelter," etc. (*Rel. 1650, p. 16.*)

How it Happened That the Trails Converged: The only particular in this narrative that requires elucidation is the implied fortuitous converging of the two trails: the one followed by the Iroquois retiring after having dealt their blow, and the other, by Chabanel's party on their way to *Ahoendoë*. That the Father and his guides should have preferred a more inland route to the shore line in their retreat, is intelligible. Journeying by the latter they would be more in view, and would have less chance of escape if pursued. To find an adequate reason for the direction taken by the invading bands after destroying St. Jean, we must turn back to page 8, of the same Relation. The passage, wherein the explanation is more than suggested, runs as follows:—

"Towards the end of November, news reached us by two Christian Hurons, who had escaped from a war party of some three hundred Iroquois, that the enemy were yet undecided as to their future action; whether, in other words, they should march against the Petun Nation, or attack us in the island we occupied. Thereupon, we held ourselves on the defensive, and detained the Huron bands, who were planning to take the field to meet the approaching enemy. At the same time, we sent word promptly to the Petun Nation, who received the news with rejoicing, counting as a certainty beforehand on the defeat of the invaders, and considering the invasion as a proffered occasion of triumph. They resolutely awaited the attack for some days, then, growing restive at victory's slow coming, they sallied forth to meet it—at least the braves of the village of St. Jean did so, being men of action and undaunted. They even hurried their departure lest the Iroquois should escape them, for they were eager to surprise them while yet on their way. They set out on December 5, and directed their march towards the quarter whence they expected the enemy [E]. But the invading bands were not met with; they had chosen

a roundabout route [D C A]; and to heighten our misfortune, as they drew near the village [St. Jean], they seized a man and woman who were just leaving it. From these two captives they learnt how things stood in the village, and of the absence of the best part of its defenders. Thereupon they hurriedly pushed on to take advantage of so favourable an opportunity to deluge in blood, and reduce the place to ashes.

"It was on the seventh day of December last, in the year 1649, about three in the afternoon, that this war-party of Iroquois reached the entrance of the town," etc. (*Rel. 1650, p. 8.*)

Inferences Drawn from the Quotations: That the Iroquois afterwards withdrew by a route, varying little in its general direction from B C D, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; otherwise it would have been impossible to have approached, near enough to be heard, any trail followed by Father Chabanel while attempting to make his way to Ste. Marie II. This alone goes to show that their base of operations—for it was part of their strategy to provide one in case of a reverse (*Cf. R. 1649, p. 11, 2 col.*)—was established somewhere towards the eastern extremity of Lake Simcoe, near Orillia.

This fact once admitted leads necessarily to another inference, namely, that it was from that base, and along the same line, their bands made their approach towards St. Jean. In so doing, they left no flank open to attack. To the north, it is true, lay the whole Huron peninsula, but it was cleared of its inhabitants, and its palisaded strongholds dismantled. To the south their march was covered by the long reach of Simcoe Lake, and Kempenfeldt Bay. This move accounts for, and this move alone can explain, the discomfiture of the *Etharita* braves, who, confident of meeting the hostile bands of the Iroquois, had very naturally taken quite a different course towards the south [E].

It should be added here that all the Iroquois raids into Huronia came from the direction of what is now Orillia and the Narrows. A retrospect of events recorded in the missionary annals of the Huron Nation sets this beyond the pale of contention. The first Huron stronghold, "the principal bulwark of the country," that fell beneath the blows of the Iroquois, and was utterly destroyed, in 1642, was *Contarea* (*R. 1642, p. 74, 1 col.; R. 1656, p. 10, 1 col.; R. 1644, p. 69, 1 col., conjunctim sumpt.*), which, as many discoveries of village remains show, once occupied the very site of the modern town above mentioned; but which stood, at the time of its destruction a little further west and to the south of Bass Lake. St. Jean-Baptiste, which was situated near the

present village of Hawkestone, was next threatened. Its braves met with many disastrous defeats in the years subsequent to 1642, and deeming themselves too much exposed to attack, dwelling where they did, forestalled total destruction by abandoning their rude fortress and removing further from their redoubtable foes (*R. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.*). These two bulwarks, on the east and south, having ceased to exist, the next nearest palisaded village, St. Joseph II., further to the west and north, lay open to attack. It was carried by storm in 1648 (*R. 1649, pp. 3 et ss.; P.M. pp. 238 et ss.*). *Taenhatentaron*, or St. Ignace I., lay further north than St. Joseph II., near the present township line of Medonte and Tay, and east of Sturgeon River. Even before the fall of *Teanaostaiaë*, that is at the close of the winter 1647-48, its inhabitants had suffered grievously in two bloody encounters with the Iroquois invaders; thereupon, abandoning their old village home, they built upon a new site, that of St. Ignace II., two and a half miles further to the north-west. This move postponed for a time but did not avert their impending ruin. Both St. Ignace II. and St. Louis together fell a prey to the rapacious foe in 1649, (*R. 1649, pp. 10, 11*), thus leaving unprotected the French fort of Ste. Marie I. (*R. 1649, p. 25, 1 col.*). During all this time not one of the more northern or extreme western villages had been molested.

Thus was the barbarous but astute Iroquois wont to bide his time and patiently await a favourable opportunity to fall unawares on his equally brave but less watchful rival. Persistently, year after year, he worked out his preconceived plans with consummate strategy, never surpassed by the great commanders of civilized nations. But what I wished here to draw attention to especially was the direction, adhered to all along, of his line of invasion.

Another important point must be duly emphasized. The scene of the night's halt of Chabanel's party, and the eighteen miles covered after leaving *Ecarenniondi*, necessarily lay to the west of the Nottawasaga River, seeing that it was the only unfordable stream—and that towards its mouth—which intersected the comparatively low-lying lands between Huronia and the Blue Hills. Had that stream been already crossed before the enforced bivouac at H, Chabanel could not have stood in need of the apostate Huron's canoe.

All the inferences drawn from the passages quoted above would be very much the same even were the points F and A slightly displaced.

The Nottawasaga River, in its course from Essa to Flos, taken at any point, is about eighteen miles distant from the western boundary of Nottawasaga Township, which is at the same time the county line. In Flos Township, the bend in the stream near Vigo is about seventeen and a quarter miles from the same boundary. So it will readily be understood why, in 1902, our exploring party, in hopes of discovering the rock *Ecarenniondi*, or St. Mathias, directed its researches for a goodly stretch along the road dividing the two counties of Simcoe and Grey.

THE FINDING OF EKARENNIONDI,

or "The Standing Rock."

It was on August 15, 1902, that the site of St. Ignace II. was identified. For what took place between that date and August 19, when Father Quirk and myself with much regret, parted company at Elmvale with our genial companions, I must refer the inquirer to the Ontario Archæological Report for 1902, as it has no bearing on the matter in hand.

An early afternoon train from Elmvale soon landed us at Penetanguishene. Here we found all in commotion, and everybody at the presbytery bustling about, as there was a bazaar for the Memorial Church in full swing. The house was full of guests, and, rather than add to the difficulties of the situation, we resolved to push on to Lafontaine.

While awaiting the conveyance which was to bear us to our destination, we had time to make friends with several of the reverend clergy. The delay was indeed providential, for among our newly made acquaintances was the Reverend Father Jeffcott, of Stayner. Of course the purpose of our wanderings and zig-zag journeyings across the country was discussed; and, to prepare the Reverend Father in good season for the infliction, I announced the more than probable expedition which, a kind Providence favouring, we fully intended to push through his part of the country the following summer. It certainly had not been our intention to take in, on that trip, Nottawasaga Township, much less the adjoining townships in Grey County, for our charts were not quite ready, and we had no fixed itinerary mapped out; but the Father's invitation was most cordial, and he suggested that we should drop in on him that very season.

In the same number of the Ontario Archæological Report, as mentioned above, will be found recorded our experiences in this northernmost part of the Huron Country. On our return eastward we spent two or three days at Midland which we turned to account in the interests of historical research.

While we were yet the guests of Father Barcelo, we had occasion in his company to pay a visit to Mr. Michael O'Hare, senior proprietor of the Midland Woollen Mills. We found him surrounded by his numerous family. A grandfather already, though comparatively young in years and full of vigour, he presided over his assembled household with kindly and patriarchal dignity. He had been a resident of Creemore, in Nottawasaga, for many years,

where his boys had been brought up, and as boys they had ranged over the township far and near as boys only know how. They confirmed all we had heard from Father Jeffcott about the rock, the Devil's Glen and other places of interest. But whether it was owing to our profound ignorance both of the localities described and of the actual bearings one from the other of the points mentioned, or to a too great insistence on features which appealed more to the fancy, but were less essential to our purpose, we came away with but a hazy notion of the exact position of the important landmark. In fact the impression left was that the Devil's Glen and the monumental Rock lay in different parts of the township.

Still we had learned enough to determine us to put off for a day or so our departure for Montreal, rather than postpone for another year all attempts to find *Ekarenniondi*. In pursuance of this resolve a despatch was sent forthwith to Stayner lest we should take Father Jeffcott wholly unawares.

Monday, August 25, Father Barcelo himself drove us over to Penetanguishene, where we took leave of him. It is to be hoped that the future holds in store more than one opportunity when our debt to his Reverence and to his *confrères* may be requited.

Not so much to escape a long delay on a bare platform at Colwell Junction, as to foster friendly relations with an old acquaintance, we ran through by train to Barrie, and spent a most agreeable hour or two with Dean Egan. By 8 o'clock we were on our way to Stayner.

Stayner is a little town on the Collingwood branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, in Nottawasaga, the most western township of Simcoe County, and lies in the flat lands between the old Huron and the Petun countries, but nearer the latter. Reverend Father Jeffcott, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at Penetanguishene, on August 19, had lately been placed in charge of the parish. Two young ecclesiastics, Edward Kerby and John Purcell, both of whom had graduated in theology at Montreal that summer, the former securing a D.D., the latter an L. Theol., were guests enjoying the openhanded hospitality we had come to share.

It did not take long to agree upon a plan of campaign for the morrow. The deadliest foe we were likely to meet with on this expedition, it appeared, was the unobtrusive ground-hog. In consequence one lethal weapon was deemed sufficient protection in view of all possible encounters. This was handed over to the D.D., who, not being in Holy Orders, ran no risk of incurring any irregularity. It was a master-move of strategy as events proved.

Looking South-West across Lot 33, Con. 12, Township of Nottawasaga, to the Township of Collingwood. Pretty River in Foreground. Blue Mountains in the Distance.

Tuesday morning, August 26, dawned bright and full of promise. The vehicle was stored with what provisions were necessary for a day's outing; and our party of five drove out on the Duntroon road at a brisk trot, heading west towards the Blue Hills. As we drew near Duntroon the landscape improved wonderfully. In the distance directly in front of us rose a ridge of limestone formation, which stretches, we were told, across the whole country. It traverses somewhat diagonally Nottawasaga township, from south-east to north-west, and reaches Lake Huron to the west of Collingwood.

In many places its eastern edge is not precipitous, but straight ahead of us it stood out like a headland, its rocky face plainly visible. It was certainly a prominent feature in the landscape, and we asked ourselves if it might not well be the rock we were in search of. On reflection, however, it occurred to us that many such bold prominences were likely to be found along this eastern fringe of the Blue Hills.

Old Indian Earthworks: At Duntroon Village we turned south down the road between concessions VIII. and IX., to the farm of Mr. William Anderson, to examine an earthwork which Mr. David Boyle has described in the Annual Report of the Canadian Institute (*Session 1888-9, p. 11*). Mr. Anderson brought his work to a stand-still, and cheerfully accompanied us over the ground. He is one of those thrifty and hospitable Scotchmen who seem to think that they can never do too much to welcome their visitors. Very little trace of the embankment is now observable; on the hillside it may be said to be entirely obliterated by frequent ploughing.

Leaving Mr. Anderson's farm (north half lot 23, concession IX., Nottawasaga), we proceeded still further to the south by the same concession line. Our intention was to move into the uplands lower down in the township, and having once gained the heights to be guided by the information we might glean from the resident farmers. It was the safest course to pursue since the region was unfamiliar to every one of the party, even to Father Jeffcott, who had not resided at Stayner over a year.

As we advanced the country became charmingly picturesque, especially towards Glenhuron, and still further to the south, when the eye sought Dunedin and Creemore in the remote perspective. The horizon in that direction was bounded by great rolling hills intersected by deep valleys, the whole under fair cultivation. The slopes presented every variety of tint from the rich yellow of the ripening grain to the sombre green of the mountain gorge. This became more noteworthy when, leaving the concession line, we

turned to the west and toiled upwards along the side road between lots 18 and 19, until at last, safe on the tableland, we skirted for well on to a mile an exceptionally deep and narrow ravine. Its slanting sides, thickly studded with trees, shut out the sunlight and screened from view the waters of the Mad River in its gloomy depths. The name we learned later on, and learned moreover that it was appropriate. On the whole the yawning chasm had a forbidding look, and the conviction grew upon us that we were in presence of the Devil's Glen; but in this we were mistaken. The Glen was miles away.

The country we were traversing, after we lost sight of the ravine, grew monotonous; and but a little further on, the road was shut in on either side by the tall timber. In ignorance of our surroundings we proceeded in that happy-go-lucky way which at times leads explorers to discovery and oftener to discomfiture. The fact is we had met nobody for some time whom we could consult. Coming upon a newly built shanty, in a recent clearing, with every evidence of its being occupied, since its modest farmyard was tenanted by a few stray fowls, one of the party made bold to enter the premises, but found not a soul within call. Someone thereupon suggested that we should picnic there in the woods, which suggestion was speedily acted upon. Between sandwich and sweetmeat the question, What next? was debated, and it was unanimously decided that we should keep on towards the west.

Ten minutes drive, or less, brought us out of the woods, and in view of a number of field labourers at work. From them we learned that we were not far from Singhampton, but nothing more. So to Singhampton, situated on the county line, we drove. Upon enquiry, the proprietor of the village hotel informed us that he had often heard it said that some miles up the country there were "rocks and caves." No one else seemed to have a clearer notion on the subject, so without loss of time we resumed our drive, but this time towards the north, along the dividing road, with Grey county to the left and Simcoe to the right.

It will be understood, from what has been said, that we were travelling a few points west of north along the plateau or tableland, high up above the level of eastern Nottawasaga. Our surroundings were now tame enough, the country around as far as we could see being gently undulating. The only agreeable break in the monotony of the prospect was Pleasant Lake, which we left behind us on our right. It lies close to the road a placid little sheet of water covering, as well as we could make out, a considerable area of lots 21 and 22, concessions XII., Nottawasaga. From here on we met but one single human being on foot, apparently

Looking North-West into Collingwood Township. From Lot 34, Con. 12, Township of Nottawasaga. Limestone Cliffs in Distance.

Looking South-West into the Township of Collingwood, County of Grey.
From Lot, 34, Con. 12, Township of Nottawasaga, owned by Alex. Currie. Site of Indian Village in the Foreground, from which Many Relics have been Taken.

Looking North and East from Line of Townships of Nottawasaga (on Right) and Collingwood (on Left) and Dividing Line between Counties of Simcoe (on Right) and Grey (on Left) in the Foreground. About Eight or Nine Miles from Collingwood.

a tradesman, whom we accosted forthwith. He gave us, to our great relief, very precise directions to follow in our quest. We had to keep on the county line until the road came to an end, and then proceed on foot some seventy rods (so I understood), and we would come upon "the rocks and caves." After an exchange of civilities with our informant, we pushed on with more buoyant hopes, and with something definite in purpose.

For the use of any who may be tempted to explore in this direction, it should be noted here that the cross-road marked on the maps between lots 27 and 28 does not really exist, while there is one open, which is not marked, between lots 26 and 27. It must have been a little beyond lot 27, if our calculations were correct, that the road forming the line between the two counties, after a slight rise, came suddenly to an end. It was fenced across, but a gate opened on the left into a field, and a meandering road led down to a barn in a hollow. As for dwelling, there was none in sight.

The Devil's Glen and the Standing Rock of Ekarenniondi: Three of the party kept on straight on foot across the field, Father Quirk, the D.D. and myself. Father Jeffcott and Mr. John Purcell remained near the carriage. There was quite a perceptible rise in the ground, an uneven field liberally bestrewn with boulders of various shapes and sizes. Ahead, the woods, which began with out-lying, straggling clumps of trees, but which, as we advanced, grew denser and denser and more impenetrable on account of the thick underbrush, shut out from view all that might prove of interest beyond. A narrow but well beaten path to the left first lured us on, but after a few rods it led so rapidly downwards, no one knew whither, that it was abandoned for the higher ground to the right.

We scattered imperceptibly to right and left as we moved forward, and whether it was that the trail of the ground-hog lay broad on the wold, or that some nobler game had been descried, certain it is that about this time the Doctor, who, thanks to his youth, was by far the most active member of the trio, disappeared; nor was his absence noticed for the nonce. To be plain, my reverend companion and myself had quite enough to do to push through the matted undergrowth, and make our way laboriously over fallen trunks which crumbled under pressure as we sought a foothold, without troubling ourselves about more extraneous matters. A glimpse now and then through the branches of the taller trees showed a scrap of blue sky, or a patch of that misty, indescribable neutral hue which betokens a void, a falling away of the ground and the presence of wooded hillsides beyond. It was but a fleeting, deceptive vision.

After battling against innumerable petty difficulties for what I thought was a reasonable time, I am ashamed to say, I was the first to cry enough, and to assure Father Quirk that all that was ahead of us then would be there as certainly on the morrow, when, thoroughly rested, we could return directly to the spot, now that we knew where it was. As we emerged from the thicket we presented a truly woe-begone appearance. Flushed with our vain struggles and bespangled with burs, we bore, moreover, the marks of many an encounter with branch and bramble. Crestfallen at our failure, we returned demurely enough to the carriage. Then it was that we missed the Doctor. We waited patiently, I do not know how long, that he might not be unduly hurried in his explorations: when, finally getting anxious, the party, Father Jeffcott, of course, leading the chorus—sent up a succession of war-whoops which must have uncomfortably impressed the Petun warriors in their graves. But no Doctor. Not even did the echoes deign to answer our call. Another wait, and the shout was renewed with like results. To make the best of the delay, for time was wearing away and we were anxious to turn homewards, we assumed restful postures on boulder, sward, or fence, and entertained each other with the recital of our individual adventures.

On a sudden, a shout, faint in the distance, went up, "Rocks and caves!" Every eye turned to the spot whence the sound came, and we caught sight of the Doctor, standing just where we had emerged some time before, in unconventional ecclesiastical attire, waving his arms wildly and shouting again and again, "Rocks and Caves!"

We, at first, exchanged incredulous glances, and had some misgiving lest, in return for some innocent banter that afternoon on the habits of the American marmot, we should be as innocently inveigled into a purposeless walk back over already twice trodden and difficult ground. We wronged his candour. In common decency, we could not slight the earnest appeals of the young divine. So, pulling ourselves together for a renewed effort, we started to join him.

When within conversational distance we felt more reassured, and following blindly, in Indian file, over easier ground near a fence to the extreme right, we bravely penetrated the thicket, and in a few minutes came out into the open on the opposite side.

What a wonderful sight! We were speechless for an instant. We stood on an elevated ledge, with deep *crevasses* penetrating at acute angles the wall of rock. Underfoot they seemed to be bridged over by roots and accumulated mould, but yawned wide below. The Doctor had explored some from the lower level—how

far he had made his way into their recesses I do not now recall. These were the "Caves."

But the wild, weird scene beyond! At our feet, below the ledge, countless huge rocks lay scattered, but with a certain order. I cannot describe the effect better than to suppose that some Titan had pushed over many walls, one falling on and overlapping the other, with the different courses of masonry sundered, but still juxtaposed, and in gigantic layers. The whole was bare of vegetation; no moss, nor fern, nor creeping vine to shroud their nakedness, but masses of stone lying whitened by time as bones in the desert. Across these rocks lay prone, in every direction, whole trunks of trees bleached by alternate rain and sunshine. These were the "Rocks," and they formed a waste of utter desolation, so tersely and fitly described by the uncanny name "The Devil's Glen."

To take in all these details, one by one, required time. We scanned the nearest features first; but as we looked further towards the outer verge of this valley of confusion, hundreds of feet away, another object, hitherto unheeded, met our gaze.

Stark from the field of shapeless ruins and on the steep slope of the hill, detached from all around, rose a rectangular mass of rock of monumental proportions, with a base a score or so feet in breadth, and an elevation of thirty or forty. Firm on its foundations, it alone stood erect, where all else had yielded to the shock, and crumbled when very earth had rocked and quaked.

From our outlook, on a higher level, it was seen at a disadvantage. But as the slope, where it was securely stepped, sank away rapidly, from the depth of the gorge far down on our left it must have towered up in, seemingly, far nobler proportions.

In general appearance, it resembled nothing so much as a ruined keep. Its outlines softened by decay, the rifts in its masonry widened by winter frosts, rents here and there along its face from base to summit, all spoke plainly of the wear of centuries. To heighten the illusion, from the only face visible to us, portions of the rock had fallen away, leaving in outline the embrasure of a great mediæval fire-place, if not of a dismantled portal. The rock was deftly pointed off in courses by Nature, and slightly battered inwards from foundation to crest, giving it all the appearance of the last remaining tower of a ruined castle.

Such was it to our eyes; but to the eye of the superstitious Huron, it was the Rock near which the shades of their deceased braves passed on their way from earth to the land of souls. It was on the face of that Rock that great deeds were recorded in the sign-language and war-paint of the tribe, their heroes extolled,

or perchance a message from the living to the dead inscribed. It was, in fine, *Ekarenniondi*, or the Standing Rock of the Petuns, "lying"—as the Hurons pointed out to Brébeuf the Blue Hills—"lying towards the setting sun."

The exact position of Standing Rock is on the very western limits of what we judged to be lot 29. Taking up a position on the ledge in true alignment with the county road quite traceable to the eye for a long distance across the rising hills to the north, a mile or so away, we clearly perceived that the line dividing the two counties would pass at the very foot of the Rock to the west, leaving it wholly within Nottawasaga township, Simcoe county; while the Devil's Glen extends well into Grey, being situated, consequently, partly in both counties.

Due credit must be given to Reverend Edward Kerby, D.D., now ordained, for being the first of our party to set foot within the Glen. Had it not been for his tenacity of purpose it is certain that we should not have come upon the Standing Rock of the Petuns that day; while plans based on the promise of the morrow have been known eventually to fail, as meanwhile some unforeseen occurrence called for an indefinite postponement.

The Standing Rock, from below and from the west. Lot 30, Con. XII., Nottawa Township.

THE SITE OF ETHARITA, OR ST. JEAN AS YET UNDISCOVERED.

(Search made in 1903.)

What has been said concerning the Petun villages and the finding of *Ekarenniondi* would not be complete unless a short account were added of an ineffectual attempt made in August, 1903, to discover the site of *Etharita* or the St. Jean of the Petuns.

It is one thing, in searching for village sites, providentially to come across so striking a feature as an isolated rock, standing over forty feet above the soil, whose position tallies with authentic data, and quite another to bring to light the remains of an isolated Indian village of which no indications can by any possibility, at this date, exist above ground. Such a search to be eventually crowned with success must be prosecuted with method. If feasible, the residents on the lands, throughout the region to be explored, should be notified at least a year in advance, that they may be induced to talk the matter over among themselves, and compare notes. This can be accomplished by means of the local papers. But it is especially when the expedition is once on foot that much patient enquiry becomes necessary, and a judicious sifting of the scraps of information elicited, to be followed by a careful scrutiny in going over the ground. Keep in mind also that the real object of the search is not ossuaries, nor tomahawks, nor an odd find here and there of some Indian trinket, though these may well serve as pointers, but ash-beds, refuse heaps or kitchen-middens; these, except in very exceptional cases, are the only certain indications of village sites.

It is all very well to say that St. Jean of the Petuns lay four leagues, or about twelve miles, from St. Mathias, and to add that it lay towards the south, and that in all probability not due south but in a southwesterly direction. There is a good deal in this, and we must be thankful for even such data. Still it leaves a large enough zone to be gone over, where, with the exception of *Etharita* itself, no other villages, or but an insignificant few, stood. The Relations are explicit, it was the mission "la plus frontière à l'ennemy" with a population of some five or six hundred families (*R. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.*). It stood in this exposed position as the bulwark of the Petun Country, consequently whatever villages depended on it for protection very naturally lay scattered farther to the north.

Taking it that the town of *Ekarenniondi*, or St. Mathias, was but a very short distance north or west of "Standing Rock," from

NOTE.—See colored sketch at page 266*a*.

which it took its name, its meridian would pass slightly to the east of Badgeros (Osprey county) and of Shrigley (Melanethon county), the former distant less than twelve miles from "The Rock," the latter not much over: and if prolonged the line would strike the village of Melanethon, itself about twenty-two miles distant and due south.

With *Ekarenniondi* for centre and a radius of twelve miles, the arc described towards the west would pass between Badgeros and Shrigley, but nearer the latter, thence a little north-west of Wareham, and, continuing the sweep, east of Eugenia Falls (in Artemesia). If the inferences, drawn from what data we have, be strictly followed, the zone, say a mile or so wide, beginning about a mile south of the meeting of the four counties of Nottawasaga, Osprey, Melanethon and Mulmur should not be extended further north than Eugenia.

Whether my deductions are sound or not, the reader in possession of the same data, must judge for himself. But sound or not, it was by these deductions I went, in 1903, in my attempt to find *Etharita,* the village of St. Jean of the Petuns.

I shall not inflict on the reader an account of a preliminary ramble, that same season, over old ground in Huronia; save to put on record the fact that while examining the ash-beds on west half lot 7, concession IV., of Medonte, otherwise the "Flanagan Farm," Mr. Flanagan, the present owner (then aet. 75), whose father had received Father Felix Martin and shown him over the premises in 1855, and Mr. John P. Hussey (then aet. 97), who had accompanied the Reverend Father during part of his tour, both assured us that it was the farm where the half-fused rectangular stand of a brass crucifix or candlestick had been ploughed up. This authentication, if so it might be termed, had become necessary owing to some doubts expressed, and took place on Friday, August 14, 1903.

On Wednesday, August 19, Father Bacelo of Midland, learning that we were to proceed to Collingwood, with his wonted affability and gracious desire to extend to its utmost limits his hospitable courtesy to his guests, proposed to Father Quirk and myself, as an agreeable change a drive across the country and round Nottawasaga Bay as far as Collingwood, our immediate destination. This generous offer was gratefully welcomed. Leaving Midland about ten in the morning we dined at Elmvale, where a change of horses was in readiness, and we reached Vanvlack early in the afternoon, crossing the bridge at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River.

Near this spot, but precisely where it is impossible to say, Father Noël Chabanel, on December 8, 1649, met with his death

at the hands of an apostate Huron, who, having sated his hatred for Christianity on his defenceless victim, threw the lifeless body into the stream.

The drive from this point for miles and miles was delightful, I mean along the shore, until we headed inland in the neighborhood of Batteau. Bright and balmy, without being disagreeably hot, no fairer summer's day could have been chosen than the one providentially accorded us. Over nature's road, the hard even sand, the horses, fetlock deep in the splashing waves, speeded on at a brisk trot. Seemingly grateful for the absence of dust-cloud or gadfly, they sniffed in the breeze which came cool to their nostrils from over the expanse of waters, and snorted their content at so novel a change from parched highway to shelving beach. And why should not the human animal enjoy the outing as well when sky, and lake, and long curved strand, sweeping westward into the dim distance, presented nothing to sense or fancy but what was soothing, refreshing or exhilarating?

But not so, on that drear wintry morning, December 8, two hundred and fifty-four years ago, did the lone wanderer, hurrying from the war and famine-stricken land of the Petun, plod on over the same ground towards the term whither obedience called. Bleak was then the stretch of coast, unsteady his steps through the broken ice floes washed high on the shore, while his tattered garb was stiff with frozen spray. He hurried on, buoyed up with a child-like trust in Him who holds in the hollow of His hand the destinies of empires, just as He does the frail life of a solitary sparrow; for had not the devoted missioner declared, but a short time before, that he had given himself wholly to God, and that thenceforth he belonged to Him without reserve? (*R. 1650, pp. 17, 18, 19*). He hurried on, and what mattered, for a few hours longer, the keen blast and the ice-bruised limbs? On, on to Ste. Marie on the Isle, where anxious brothers, in the service of the same Master, would soon give him a hearty welcome and the embrace of peace.

And who would dare say that his trust was vain because the lurking savage, springing from his ambush, was to fell him mercilessly as he reached the outlet of the unfordable stream we had just passed? The blow fell unawares, dealt with Indian ferocity and the vindictiveness of the apostate. There was no time for torture, for even now Christian braves might be on their way to meet him. A scalp, perhaps, torn hastly from the unconscious form, and the poor missionary outfit were all the spoils. The body was cast into the stream and then the assassin fled.

And for the timid, but willing victim, what of him? (*R. 1650, pp. 18, 19*).

Providence in its own all-wise, but unsearchable ways had indeed led him at last to his longed for home. Stunned by the first stroke, but doubtless with the name of the Redeemer suppliantly on his lips before consciousness had fled, he felt not the shower of blows that followed. His spirit lingered but an instant in its earthly tenement, and then the glorious vision broke upon him in a flood of eternal light. There before him, with outstretched hands, his martyred brethren, who had led the way, welcomed him home to the ranks of the white-robed throng to receive his palm from Him for whose faith he had generously sacrificed his all.

Needless to say that this is not precisely history. It is but a fanciful scene evoked by the surroundings; and as the thoughts welled up they could not but take on a realistic form, conformable, however, to the main historical facts. No one familiar with the events preceding and following the death of Chabanel could withstand the impulse of filling in the details which were lacking. And all the more so, as cushioned in ease and surrounded by every comfort, in the full enjoyment of life and health, with the glorious sunshine overhead, and the same landscape and wide expanse of water on one and the other side, we dashed along over the same ground the missionary had so painfully trod. Verisimilitude was not outraged, and the contrast was too striking not to bring home to one the vast changes effected during the lapse of two centuries and over.

It was not until after the Relation, 1650, had been sent to France for publication that Father Ragueneau, the Superior of the Huron mission, ascertained beyond doubt the name of the assassin, and, from the apostate Huron's boastful declaration, the motive of the crime; for previous to that, though strong suspicions were entertained, there was nothing known positively concerning Father Chabanel's death.

When sending over the manuscript of the Relation, Father Ragueneau had also sent a manuscript volume entitled: "Mémoires touchant la Mort et les Vertus des Pères Isaac Jogues, Anne de Nouë, Anthoine Daniel, Jean de Brébeuf, Gabriel Lalemant, Charles Garnier, Noël Chabanel et vn séculier René Goupil," for the purpose of having it transcribed at Paris by a *scribe de cour*. This copy was admirably executed, and the volume on its return reached Canada in the summer of 1652. Whereupon affidavits were added, at the close of the different sections, by both Father Joseph Poncet and Father Ragueneau, together with many mar-

Ego infra scriptus, Missionum Carnadensium Superior Societatis Jesu, fidem facio me supra scripta, de Patris Natalis Chabanel morte, scripsisse, anno 1650 : cum hoc tempore essem Superior Missionis Huronensis.

Ab eo tempore, quo hæc scripta fuerant, certissimis testimoniis compertum nobis fuit, Patrem Natalem Chabanel, ab eo Christiano Hurone Apostatâ fuisse occisum, de quo suspicio nobis erat : id ipsemet fassus est additdique hoc à se patratum facinus, in odium fidei, cum videret sibi, suisque parentibus, omnia mala, omniaq. aduersa contigisse, ab eo tempore, quo Christianam fidem fuerant amplexi.

et nomen erat Ludovicus Honarcombax. matter cont fissima, Sinone fa nomine quæ ab eo tem pore Rahm in inalum mutata et impietatem filii sui sequuta & poenam

Vindicem huius sceleris sensere Deum. Nullus enim ex amplissimâ familiâ vestat impunibus. fugerant procul quod eos populos, quam Nationem Neutram vocabamus ab hostibus Iroquæis deleti omnes ; alij flammis exemati, alij ferro extincti. in miseram servitutem abducti reliqui, pueri, & puellæ. Id ita esse, ab idoneis testibus accepisse me, sancte affirmo. Datum Quebeci 15 Decembris 1652

Jerolimus Lagneneau

Facsimile of Father Rageneau's affidavit relative to Father Chabanel's Death.

ginal signatures by the same. These were made under oath, the formula used was, "*ego infrascriptus juratus affirmo,*" or "*fidem facio,*" or "*sancte affirmo,*" stating at the same time that the signatory was himself an eye-witness, or that he had received the particulars from trustworthy and competent eye-witnesses.

This precious document consists of 302 pages, eight and a quarter by six and a quarter inches, and is solidly bound in leather. Before the extinction of the Jesuit Order in Canada, in 1800, it was intrusted for safe-keeping to the Religious of the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec, and was by them restored to the Jesuit Fathers on their return to Canada, in 1842.

Page 276* of this volume has been photo-engraved for insertion in the present work. The six lines, at the head of the page are the continuation of the narrative, as then known and as given in R. 1650, p. 16, and may be found near the foot of the second column. By adding, at the beginning of the reproduced page: "Si nous eussions voulu . . . ." the phrase is complete. Then follows Ragueneau's affidavit, not contained, of course, in the printed relation. On the following page of the manuscript, 277, we have textually the last line of the printed page 16, but a title is inserted in the manuscript: "Abregé de la Vie du Pere Noel Chabanel.—Le Pere Noel Chabanel nous estoit venu de la province de Tholoze, l'annee, 1630, etc."

At the pace we were going this spot of historic interest was soon left behind in the distance, and nothing further worthy of remark occurred before we reached Collingwood. Here we made arrangements with a photographer, who, the next day, Thursday, August 20, accompanied us to Ekarenniondi or the Standing Rock. The state of the atmosphere was not favourable for our artist, and the views taken came out uniformly gray, by no means sharp, with a lack of contrast of light and shade, and an indistinctness on the line of horizon, where Collingwood was quite perceptible to the eye. These defects when we received the prints later on were the cause of much disappointment.

We received other views some months later through the kindness of Mr. D. Williams of the Collingwood "Bulletin," whom we take occasion here to thank for this as well as for his general whole-hearted co-operation in our work.

It was with much regret that we bade *au revoir* to Father Barcelo, and at 3.45 the afternoon of the same day we were on our way to Cardwell Junction, there to entrain on the Owen Sound

*Page 276 of M.S., Vol. 1652.

branch of the Canadian Pacific for Dundalk, our chosen headquarters in our prospective quest for Etharita or the St. Jean of the Petun Nation.

If there is one kindly virtue for which more than another our Ontario clergy are remarkable it is their unbounded hospitality, and Father George Murphy, who stood on the platform at Dundalk, with countenance wreathed in good-natured smiles, to greet two hitherto unknown archæological tramps, is no exception to so general a rule, confirmed, in our case, by its uniform observance and not, as the saying goes, by any disagreeable exception.

This genial "P. P." had provided overnight for our next day's outing; and in the morning we sat behind a spanking team with his Reverence and Mr. Morgan for company, a thoroughly competent guide, quite familiar with every twist and turn of the roads in the very complicated lay-out of the concessions in these parts.

I here would remind my readers that my purpose in giving in detail our itinerary is not to startle them with the account of any remarkable discovery made, for unfortunately little occurred worthy of record from an archæological point of view, but to indicate more clearly what I looked upon as the region in which, most likely, the site of Etharita is to be found, and so that future explorers may take in on their tour of research other sections also lying in the neighborhood, which I had not gone over.

On Friday, August 21, 1903, we set out from Dundalk taking a north-easterly direction along the road between lots 230 and 231, old survey, and passed from Proton into Melancthon township, Dufferin county, reaching the Toronto and Sydenham (now Owen Sound) road, continuing thence, in the same direction, between lots 31 and 32, Melancthon, to the road running between concessions VIII. and IX. Thence south-east to Shrigley. Here at the cross-roads we noted what appeared to be the remains of an embankment or intrenchment, but of comparatively small dimensions. It did not seem to be a freak of Nature in the level fields, but had all the marks of an artificial formation.

Our inspection would have been more thorough had we not been disappointed in failing to meet Mr. Bailey, to whom Mr. Telford, of Dundalk, had kindly directed Mr. Morgan. Mr. Bailey had left the previous day for England, and we were thus shut out from much helpful information, for he was spoken of as possessing a thorough knowledge of the country around Shrigley.

At Shrigley we turned north-east between lots 26 and 27 to the town-line of Osprey, Grey county, and then north-west through Badgeros, across a small tributary of the Mad River, to the Durham Road, which, running nearly east and west, divides the concessions in Osprey into those of north and south. Turning east

here we reached the county line between Grey and Simcoe. Then heading north, with Osprey township on our left and Nottawasaga, Simcoe county, on our right, we arrived at Singhampton, where at Mr. E. B. Blackstock's Inn, we sat down to an excellent spread, with nature's best seasoning, for our morning's drive had not failed to whet the appetites of all the party.

Thus far, with the exception of the low embankment at Shrigley, we had observed no token, on either side of the way for a long distance, suggestive of anything like a site of a populous frontier village, chosen as the defensive outpost of the whole Nation of the Petuns. On the contrary, we had been traveling over a surface but slightly undulating, the table-land of the Blue Hills, which at a certain distance beyond Badgeros we had found intersected with bog lands. Small sluggish streams radiating to the east, north and west, if not south, drained very imperfectly the surface waters into the Mad River, the Beaver and the Saugeen. I do not remember to have seen a solitary habitation in this section or any sign of human occupancy for miles.

If Etharita or St. Jean lay at all in this direction it must have been south or east of Shrigley. But to adopt this hypothesis, it seems to me, would be stretching the four leagues from Ekarenniondi, given by Father Charles Garnier, beyond reasonable limits.

When we took to the road again, on leaving Singhampton, we headed almost west, on the "Gravel Road," between the VI. and VII. concessions north, in Osprey, through the hamlet of Maxwell, making inquiries on the way whenever it was possible. The surrounding country was fairly level, with no commanding site on either side of our line of observation. Among other places we stopped at the McKaveny Farm (lot 3, VII. concession north), occupied by an aged brother and sister. Our prolonged interview with these good people was anything but encouraging. We elicited the fact that "parties" had been there a few years ago boring for oil, in fact, the deserted and sun-bleached drill frames yet standing in the vicinity confirmed their story. But as for Indian relics of any description, they had heard no mention made of such, nor had they ever unearthed them themselves.

We continued west on the "Gravel Road" into the township of Artemesia, and to the line between lots 30 and 31, where we turned north, and then west by the road between the VIII. and IX. concessions; and then north again between lots 26 and 27 to Eugenia Falls.

We reached this charming spot at 5 p.m., after what would have been a very monotonous drive through an unbroken country, had not his Reverence and Mr. Morgan, by their interesting con-

versation, enlivened things generally and made the hours seem all but too short. Here we could find ideal positions for an Indian stronghold, but as the crow flies Eugenia Falls lay south-west-by-west fully fifteen miles from Standing Rock, much in excess of the four league limit and, as I should judge, not far enough south. Moreover, no one could positively affirm that Indian remains had ever been discovered in the neighborhood.

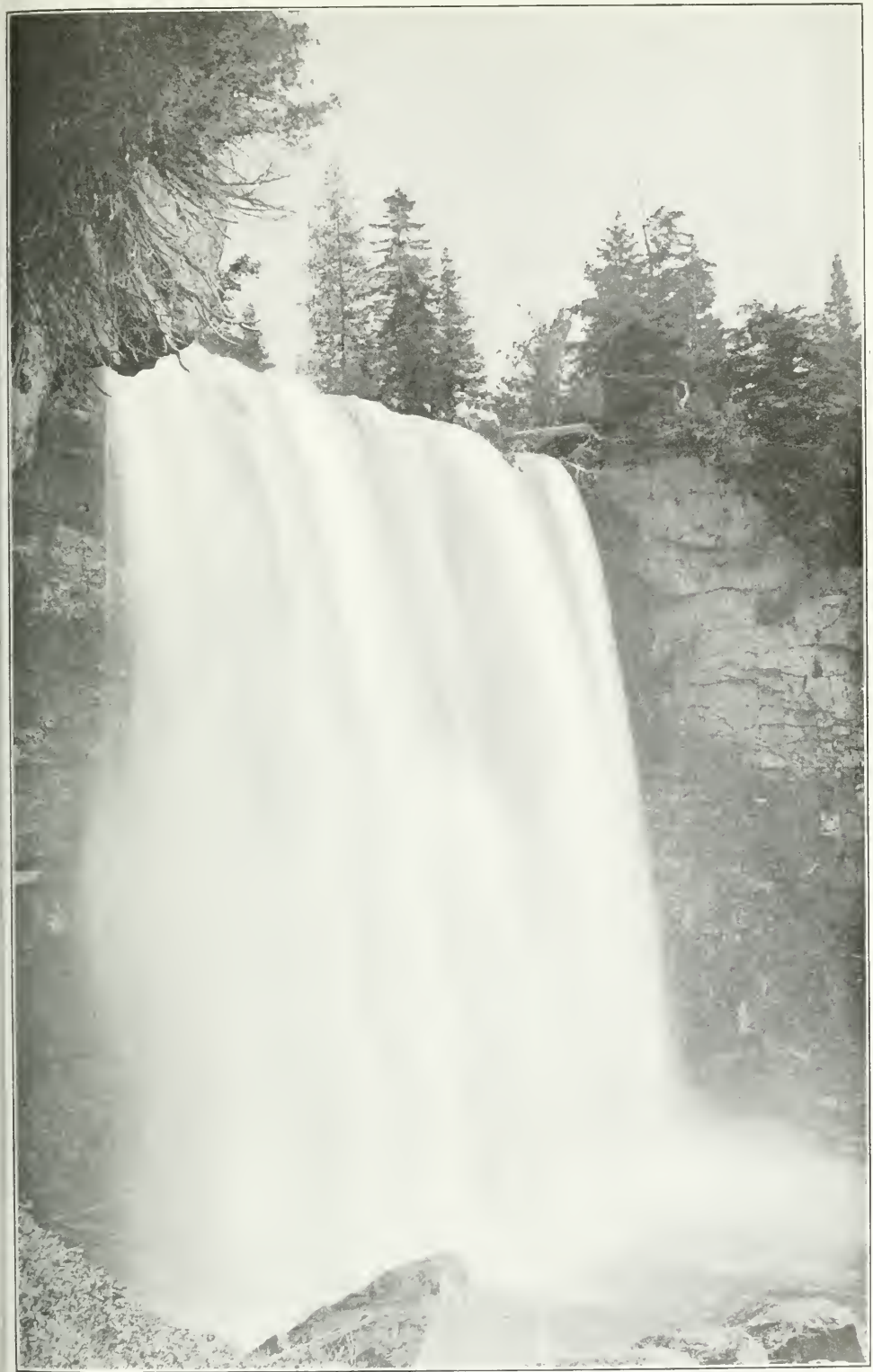
From the high banks on the village side of the falls, the prospect extended for miles down the thickly wooded ravine, which with a long sweep south, then west, then north, hid the seething waters, and guided between its walls of rock the turbulent stream to the main branch of the Beaver River. This latter empties, far to the north, into Georgian Bay near Thornbury in Collingwood township.

Eugenia Falls must be some sixty feet in height, falling in one unbroken sheet into the pool beneath. In this utilitarian age beauty is a minor consideration. The barrage, already in existence up stream, furnishes a good water-power, but as the tail-race empties into the main body of water before its headlong leap, so far the falls have lost nothing of their natural charm. Rumour, however, had it then that an electric plant was to be established, and that the full power of the falling column of water was to be turned to account to light up Markdale, Flesherton, Proton and several other towns within convenient distance.

A hurried evening meal at 7, and we were on our homeward way. A brisk drive first between lots 26 and 27, then between 25 and 26, heading south, soon brought us once more to the "Gravel Road," which we followed first west and then south-west, as its course lay, till it brought us into Flesherton. From this point until we reached Dundalk, over the Sydenham Road and through the villages of Proton and Inistoge, the trip was uneventful; and at 10.15 p.m. we drew up before Father George Murphy's presbytery, a little fatigued but none the worse for our long day's drive of something over fifty miles.

Saturday, August 22. The failure to discover any traces of the Petun capital did not dampen our ardour, but as we did not purpose covering as much ground as on the previous day, it was only in the early afternoon that we started out once more on our quest, having, however, meanwhile consulted with some of the "oldest inhabitants."

We drove north-west on the Toronto and Sydenham Road, through Inistoge, to the Durham Road at Proton village; thence north-east to the boundary line of the "Old Survey"; thence north-west, entering the road between lots 70 and 71, to the little hamlet called by its inhabitants Fort Law. There we paid a short



Eugenie Falls, County of Grey, Ontario. (The Petuns.)

visit to Mr. Thompson, who keeps a general store at the Corners, and who, we had been informed, had found a stone pipe of Indian make while digging out a culvert on the road between concessions II. and III., north of the Durham highway. We had not the advantage of examining it as it had passed into other hands. The find was made about abreast of lot 9, but no other object of interest had been turned up.

Mr. Thompson, however, stated that years ago many Indian relics had been found on his father's farm, lot 69, north concession III. So turning west we drove thither. Mr. Thompson, senior, who had already passed his three score and ten by more than half a decade, and had worked on the land since 1858, assured us that when it was but recently cleared the children had picked up many curiosities of Indian make, but could not then recall exactly what they were. We gathered from his words that these were found nearly all in one spot, which probably was the refuse heap of the village. To the north of the road the land rises in a gentle ascent, but no bold prominence was in sight to the rear. Our search extended over the highest portion of the field, and also lower down over the spot where the remains had been discovered. We found nothing. But it must be confessed that our search was not as thorough as I should have wished; nor could it very well be, as our time was limited. My idea was, as on former occasions in Huronia Proper, to obtain a general knowledge of the whole region with the purpose of returning the following year. This was not to be, but, God willing, I have still hopes of being able to visit the country again.

On our return trip our route lay through Wareham to the town line between Osprey and Melancthon, then south-west between lots 210 and 211, old survey, and by the Toronto and Sydenham road homewards to Dundalk.

Sunday, August 23. Father Murphy having invited me to preach at his church, in the extreme southern part of Proton township, we set out at 8 a.m., leaving Father Quirk in charge at Dundalk. The tract we passed through seemed extremely fertile, and in a far better state of cultivation than Osprey and the part of Artemesia we had gone through the preceding days. Our course lay first south-west and then south to the road between concessions IX. and X., through Ventry, as far as the line between lots 22 and 23; thence two lots east to the church, which stands on the southern portion of lot 24, concession III., Proton township.

What with a word here and a greeting there for the good people who had assembled from many miles around to attend the morning office and listen to the "few words of edification" I had been called

upon to deliver, the morning wore on, and so also the afternoon, for it was 5 p.m. before we were comfortably housed once more at Dundalk.

In speaking, that same evening, in the chapel at Dundalk I took occasion to dwell on Father Garnier's devotedness in the service of the Good Master, and of his heroism in abiding with his flock, the wild Petuns of 1649, when warned of the danger of massacre by the Iroquois, and after having been offered the secure shelter of Christian Island, should he desire to withdraw; how, when his choice was made, he fell pierced with bullets while consoling the dying, and preparing them for their passage to eternity. I reminded them that it was not necessary to journey to far off lands to visit the scenes where the early martyrs had laid down their lives for the faith; that theirs was a land hallowed by the blood of Apostolic men. A lapse of more than two centuries and a half had obliterated, above the soil, all vestiges of village or habitations, as these latter were unsubstantial structures, built of the bark of forest trees; but the upturned soil, as they ploughed and harrowed, might bring to light remnants of such simple utensils as those made use of by a primitive people. And when this occurred it would be well for them to report the same to their pastor, or some other responsible person who would take note of it for future use, if indeed they had at heart the recognition, by the present generation, of the long years of painful labour the missionaries had endured, or if they cared one day to see commemorative monuments raised over the spot where the great Petun village had stood, and where the heroic Garnier, an exemplar for them to imitate, had fallen in the fulfilment of duty by which he set more store than his own personal safety.

Few, however, among the congregation were farmers, but they may have communicated their impressions to friends of theirs who were: and this may eventually lead to something more definite. It is not a case of apathy, for how many among them, living on these concessions, ever heard mention made of the name of Garnier, or were ever aware that, a couple of hundred years before the first white settlers came to hew out forest into farms, the warlike nation of the Petun had dwelt where their houses now stand?

Monday, August 24. This was the date we had fixed upon for our departure, and it brought us a little surprise. While seated on Father Murphy's verandah in the morning and busy planning for the future, sounds reached our ears, which, had they been accompanied with the blare of trumpets, the brazen clang of cymbals and the enlivening boom-boom of the drum, we might have taken for the approach of a circus parade. But the small boy was

there, and, when raised to the n^{th} power, is quite capable of supplying all the other elements which go to make up a successful street demonstration.

A wagon with a captive bear was what stirred the emotional nature of young Dundalk. It had been entrapped in the woods somewhere between Hopeville and Ventry through which we had passed the day before. We had no idea that in so thickly settled a neighbourhood bears could be found, but were assured that this was not a rare occurrence. The poor brute bore his misfortune with all the stoicism of an Indian brave, and seemed quite indifferent to his surroundings, even to the not unkind curiosity of those who pressed around as the wagon stopped for a few minutes. His greatest misery, as well as an onlooker could judge, was the oppressive heat. His fur coat was certainly out of season, and he panted and gasped with tongue protruding, like a hound from the chase. Kind hands were not wanting to offer him some relief, and he lapped with avidity the cool water from a neighbouring pump. My thoughts, very naturally, went back to the Indian captive, who was pampered and caressed, sometimes decked out with gaudy trappings before being subjected to untold cruelties. Here before us was certainly a scion, of the purest blood, descended from the aboriginal bruin who fell before the flint-tipped arrow in days long gone by when Ekarenniondi and Etharita flourished.

The afternoon found us on the platform waiting for the train, but not before we had paid parting visits to Mr. Telford, Mr. Lucas and Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Morgan, to whose patience and kind attentions we owe much of the pleasure of our drives, was there to meet us. Father George Murphy introduced us to Rev. Mr. Hill, the Anglican incumbent of Dundalk, who was seeing off his reverend *confrère* of Shelburne. Mr. Hill showed much interest in our undertaking, and I have no doubt that answers to his inquiries among his congregation will prove of much use when we next direct our attention to the habitat of the Petun.

At 5.24, we bade goodby to all, and as the train moved out of the station for Toronto a silence fell upon Father Quirk and myself, our thoughts must have been running in the same channel, for the interruption was simultaneous and the sentiments which found sudden expression were identical. We felt grateful for and dwelt at length on the generous hospitality, the kindly ways and the cordial co-operation of our reverend host, Father George Murphy, whom we shall be delighted to meet again when Providence shall allow us to resume our peripatetic search for the evanescent *Etharita*.

Pointers for Searchers: It will not be out of place here, even at the risk of making disagreeable repetitions, to sum up for the convenience of those who are intent on solving the mystery of the whereabouts of *Etharita* or the St. Jean of the Petuns, the facts which are certain and the deductions which are merely probable.

It is certain that St. Jean lay either on the outward slopes of, or among the Blue Hills, since the country in Garnier's time was termed indifferently the "Nation of the petun" or the "Mountains of St. Jean."

It is certain that from St. Mathias, or *Ekarenniondi*, there was a stretch of at least six leagues, something like eighteen miles, before the unfordable stream (Nottawasaga) was met with when journeying from *Ekarenniondi* towards Huronia Proper.

It is certain that the rock *Ekarenniondi* lay to the west of Huronia Proper, and on the confines of the Petun Country.

It is certain that *Etharita*, or St. Jean, was four leagues distant from St. Mathias or *Ekarenniondi*.

It is certain that *Etharita* was the frontier town lying nearest to the enemy.

It is certain that at that date the enemy threatening the Petuns was the Iroquois Confederation, or the five Nations, of which the Senecas formed part, and lay nearest to them towards the south-east.

It is certain that when the Iroquois fell upon the defenceless town of St. Jean their approach was made from a quarter from which attack was not expected, consequently not from the south.

It is certain that at a point about eighteen miles from Ekarenniondi the line of march of the Iroquois, returning from the sacking and destruction of *Etharita*, coincided with that of Father Chabanel who was following one of the trails to Huronia Proper.

It is probable that *Etharita* lay rather to the south-west than due south of *Ekarenniondi*, otherwise Chabanel would have lengthened his journey, and that through a more difficult country to traverse; unless—and the contingency is quite admissable—he had very great reasons for seeing the missionaries at the latter village before returning to *Ahouendoë* Island.

It is highly probable that the site of *Etharita* is marked by ash-beds or refuse heaps containing the usual Indian relics, potsherds, etc., as it had been occupied for some years by the Petuns. In fact in the present case these must be looked for as the *only sure sign* of the village site.

It is highly probable that no indication of other village sites will be found within a radius of several miles of St. Jean, as it was the frontier town most exposed to the enemy.

Consequently, the village sites, evidently of Petun origin, which have been discovered in the region lying between Kirkville, Heathcote and Clarkesburg are, I think, much too far north for any one of them to have been that of *Etharita*. It would indeed seem a little strange that the village which gave its name to the Blue Hills as the "The Mountains of St. Jean" should lie north of those hills which were synonymously "The Nation of the Petuns," being their habitat; and at the same time that *Etharita* or St. Jean should be "la plus frontière à l'ennemy," which enemy certainly dwelt to the south of it. This indeed necessarily implies that no Petun village lay farther or as far in that direction. So that admitting that Etharita lay in the region indicated above, the Blue Hills themselves could not at all have been peopled by that nation, since *Etharita* in the hypothesis would have stood between the northern edge of the hills and the shores of Georgian Bay.

Village remains as far south as a concession or so below Shrigley, Melancthon Township, or even as far east as the south-western part of Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County, if of undoubted Indian origin, would, it seems to me, be more likely to mark the spot we are in search of. I say if of Indian origin, for foundations of stone, round or flat, would indicate neither a missionary chapel nor a Petun lodge. The mission of the Apostles was not long enough in existence to admit of its having a chapel or the foundations of one in masonry.

If I mention particularly these two parts of the country north and south it is because I have received very welcome letters directing my attention to them, and for which I here tender my thanks to Mr. F. Birch, of Wodehouse, and Mr. P. Fogget, of Toronto. Both have devoted no little time to the matter, and have had the great kindness to commit to writing such of their impressions and deductions as might prove helpful to me in my researches.

TABULATED LIST OF HURON SITES.

(The Arabic figures indicate the lots, and the Roman numerals the concessions, thus: "Cahiagué, in Oro Township, east half of lot 20, concession X.")

Sites.	Near.	On.
1. Andiatae	Tiny, southern part, on a stream.	
2. Angoutenc		Tiny, 11, X.
3. Annendaonactia	Tiny, north of Con. XIII. and XIV.	
4. Anonatea	Tiny, 10, XVII.	
5. Arendaonatia, see 3		
6. Arenta,—té,—tet	" 18 or 19, XIII.	
7. Arethsi	Tay, E. ½ 2, IX.	
8. Arontaen		Tiny, 20, XVII.
9. Cahiagué	Oro, E. ½ 20, X.	
10. " Landing		Oro, W. ½ 23, XII.
11. Caldaria	Medonté, 73, 74, I.	
12. Carantouan, see 8		
13. Carhagouha, see 8		
14. Carmaron	Tiny, 2, XX.	
15. Conception, La		Tiny { 18, VIII. 16, VII.
16. Contarea, —eia		Oro, W. ½ 7, XIII.
17. Ekhiondastsaan	Flos, 53, I.	
18. Endarahy	Parry Sound Distr., McDougall or Foley tps.	
19. Iaenhontcn	North-west of Penetanguishene Bay.	
20. Ihonatiria	Tiny, 6, XX, XXI.	
21. Kaontia		Tay, E. ½ 9, III.
22. Karenhassa	Tiny, 2, XX.	
23. Khinonaskarant	" 23,24, XVIII, XIX.	
24. La Rochelle, see 15		
25. Ocnrio	" 5, XVII.	
26. Onnentisati		Tiny, 10, XIII

TABULATED LIST OF HURON SITES.—*Continued.*

Sites.	Near.	On.
27. Ossossané (two of its sites)		Tiny { 18, VIII. 16, VII.
28. Otoüacha	Tiny, A., XVI.	
29. Oüenrio	" 5, XVII.	
30. Quieuindohian, see 27		
31. Quieunonascaran, see 23		
32. Ste. Anne		Tay, E. ½ 9, III.
33. St. Charles		" 113, I.
34. St. Denis		" W. ½ 3, V.
35. Ste. Elizabeth (one of its sites)	N. Orillia, W. ½ 9, 10, XVII.	
36. St. François Xavier		Tiny, 93, II.
37. St. Gabriel, see 27		
38. St. Ignace I		Medonté, E. ½ 22, VIII.
39. " II		Tay, E. ½ 4, VII.
40. St. Jean		" W. ½ 6, X.
41. St. Jean Baptiste		Oro, E. ½ 20, X.
42. " " Landing		" W. ½ 23, 24, XII.
43. St. Joachim		Tay, E. ½ 4, IX., and W. ½ 4, X.
44. St. Joseph (of the Recollets) see 23.		
45. St. Joseph I	Tiny, 6, XX, XXI.	
46. " II		Medonté, W. ½ 7, IV.
47. " III, see 50		
48. St. Louis		Tay, W. ½ 11, VI.
49. Ste. Madeleine, see 6		
50. Ste. Marie I		" 16, III.
51. " II	On eastern shore of Christian Isld., midway north and south.	
52. St. Michel		Medonté, W. ½ 17, III.
53. St. Nicholas	Tiny, 1, XVII.	
54. Scanonaenrat		Medonté, W. ½ 17, III.
55. Taenhatentaron		Medonté, E. ½ 22, VIII.

TABULATED LIST OF HURON SITES.—*Continued.*

Sites.	Near.	On.
56. Tandehouaronnon	Plateau of Randolph Hill, Tiny.	
57. Tangouaen	N. of L. Nipissing, perhaps Sturgeon Falls	
58. Taruentutunum		Tiny, 20, XVII.
59. Teanaostaiaë		Medonté, W. ½ 7, IV.
60. Teandeouiata	Tiny, 3, XIX.	
61. Tequenonquiaye, see 27		
62. Tequennoikuaye, see 27		
64. Toanchain, etc., see 65		
65. Toanché I	Tiny, 1, XVII.	
66. " Landing	" A, XVI.	
67. " II	" 3, XIX.	
68. Tondakra,—ea.		Tiny, 19, XX.
69. Touaguainchain		" Park lot 37.

PETUN VILLAGE SITES

EhSae, or S. Pierre et S. Paul..	Probably in Arran Township, Bruce County, to the north-east of Mount Hope.
Ekarenniondi, or St. Mathias.....	Very little west or south of "Standing Rock," lot 30, concession XII., of Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County. The village should be in Grey County.
Etharita, or St. Jean of Petuns..	About twelve miles in a southerly or southwesterly direction from *Ekarenniondi* or St. Mathias. No certain traces of it have as yet been discovered.
St. Matthieu.....	Probably less than six miles from St. Mathias in the direction of St. Jean or *Etharita.*
S. Simon et S. Jude.....	Probably on lots marked 46 in concession X. and XI., Lindsay Township, Bruce County; but certainly somewhere in the north-east part of this township.
St. Thomas.....	About 32 miles from *Ossossané*, around Nottawasaga Bay, either near the meridian of Loree, Collingwood Township, Grey County, or that of Meaford, but in Euphrasia Township.

SOME MODERN EQUIVALENTS.

AhSendoë, Ins.....	Christian Island.
Angnienceronnon.....	The Mohawks.
Anaouites, Lacus.....	Cranberry Lake, Tiny Township.
Anatari.....	Thorah Island.
Aochra8ata or Hatichra8ata.....	The Algonquins.
ASen-atsi...	La Galette or Prescott
Atsistaeeronnon.....	The Mascoutens or Fire Nation.
Chionkiara.....	South shore of mouth of R. Severn, Tay and Matchedash.
Contarea, Lacus.....	Lake Semple, Tay Township.
Ekaentoton.....	Manitoulin Island.
EkSentondïe.....	Three Rivers.
Ethaouatius, pagus.....	Lake Simcoe shore near Uptergrove.
Etondatrateus, pagus.....	Extreme north-western part of Tiny Township.
Ganna8age.....	Sault St. Louis or Caughnawaga.
Goiögoinronnon.....	The Cayugas.
Hotinnonchiondi.....	The Iroquois or Five Nations.
Isiaragui, Lacus.....	Mud Lake, Tay Township.
Ok8ateeñeïde.....	Lake Superior.
Ondechiatiri.....	Toronto.

SOME MODERN EQUIVALENTS.—*Continued.*

Ondiatana, Ins. or Ondichaouan	Giant's Tomb Island.
Onneï8'tr8nnon	The Oneidas.
Onnont'aeeronnon	The Onondagas.
Ontare	Any lake except Lake Superior.
8endat	The Hurons.
Schiondekiaria, Ins.	Prince William Henry or Beausoleil Island.
Skesk8ateeronnon	The Nipissings.
Te iatontarie	Quebec.
Teokiai	Montreal.
TeOskonchiae	Sault Ste. Marie.
Tï8skonchiai, 8ndgiara or Etio8nda8oinendi 8ngiara or simply 8ndgiara	Niagara Falls.
Tsonnont8oinronnon or Tsonnont8oin	The Senecas.

Bone Pit in Medonte, East Half Lot 18, Con. IX.
Sketch by Father Martin, 1855 *See page 249.*

Missionaries and Mission Centres Year by Year, 1615-1650

PART SECOND.

1615

(From the end of July)

R. F. Joseph le Caron, Recollet, in Huronia at Carhagouha.

The first missionary to set foot in the country of the Hurons was Father Joseph Le Caron, a Recollet priest. He, together with three others of the same Franciscan observance, Fathers Denis Jamay, Jean d'Olbeau and Brother Pacifique du Plessis embarked at Honfleur on April 24, 1615 (*Le Clercq I. pp. 56, 62*). They reached Tadousac on May 25. D'Olbeau on the 17th set out for Quebec (*Id. p. 57*), where he arrived June 2 (*Id. p. 63*), his fellow religious following some days later. Father d'Olbeau was left alone at Quebec with the lay-brother (*Id. pp. 63, 64*), while the Superior, Denis Jamay, and Joseph Le Caron continued on as far as Three Rivers (*Id. pp. 60, 63*). During their absence Father d'Olbeau having erected a little chapel at "the habitation" of Quebec (*Id. p. 59*), celebrated his first mass in the colony on June 25, 1615. D'Olbeau in his letter dated July 20, 1615 to Father Didace David in France, gives the same date; "Le 25 de Iuin en l'absence du Reverend Pere Commissaire [Denis Jamay] j'ay celebré la sainte Messe, la première qui ait esté dite en ce pays" (*Le Clercq I. p. 62*). Le Clercq, relying perhaps on this authority, makes the same assertion: "Il (le père d'Olbeau) eut l'avantage le 25, Juin, d'y celebrer la première Messe qui se soit jamais dite en Canada" (*Id. p. 60*).

This statement is far from being correct. Not to speak of doubtful occurrences, Dom Guillaume Le Breton and Dom Anthoine, both chaplains of Jacques Cartier's second expedition to Canada undoubtedly said Mass in the places Cartier himself mentions, namely, at the Ile-aux-Coudres about fifty-five miles below Quebec, September 7, 1535, then throughout the winter at Sainte Croix Harbour in the St. Charles River, Quebec.

If we take "Canada" to mean what is now the Dominion, Father Pierre Biard, of the Society of Jesus, mentions Jesse Flèché, a priest, who in June, 1610 administered baptism to twenty-four or twenty-five Indians at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and who as chaplain to Potrincourt's expedition

Note: See Synoptical Tables I, II and III at the end of this volume.

could not have failed to say Mass there more than once (*Relation de la Nouvelle France, Quebec edit, 1858, p. 26, 1 col.*). But as this is not expressly stated, we have it on the authority of the same Relation (*p. 30, 2 col.*), that the Jesuit missionaries offered up Holy Mass early in the summer of 1611 near Port Royal. The passage refers to the reconciliation of Potrincourt with the younger Du Pont, and the latter, it is there said, received communion "auec fort bon exemple de tous, au bord de la mer, où se chantoit le service." Again, Father Biard celebrated Mass in October 1611 on the River St. John, New Brunswick, about six leagues up the stream (*Id. p. 34, 1 col.*).

The date that Le Clercq assigns for Father Le Caron's first Mass at Three Rivers is certainly incorrect. Father Jamay having returned to Quebec leaves Father Le Caron alone at that post and the author adds: "il eut l'honneur d'y celebrer la sainte Messe le 26 Juillet 1615." Now Champlain set out for Huronia on July 9, and the very day before so doing he was informed that Le Caron had already left for the upper country with the Hurons who were returning thither (*Champlain IV. p. 19 n. 507 o.*). I shall not attempt here to rectify this date as in connection with the matter in hand it is of very secondary importance.

What concerns us more immediately is that a consultation was to be held with Champlain on the affairs of the colony and of the mission, so Le Caron was recalled to Quebec. As a result of this meeting the Recollets were assigned to their several missions (*Le Clercq p. 67*). Le Caron's wishes were consulted and he was appointed missionary to the Hurons (*Id. p. 69*).

The precise date of his departure for the upper-country is given neither by Le Tac (*p. 94*), nor Sagard (*p. 41 n. 28 o.*) nor Le Clercq (*p. 69*), but as we have just noted, it certainly took place before July 9. Champlain's journey up the Ottawa, across Lake Nipissing, down the French River and through the islands along Parry Sound, counting from the date given, July 9, was accomplished in twenty-three or twenty-four days. He landed at Otoüacha on August 1. (*Champl. IV. p. 26 n. 514 o.*).

On August 2 he visited *Carmaron* and returned to Otoüacha. (*Id. ib. p. 27 n. 515 o.*). Passing through Touaguainchain on the 3rd he proceeded to *Tequenonquiaye*, otherwise La Rochelle or later Ossossanë, thence, he says, he was conducted to *Carhagouha* (*i.e. Arontaen*) where he found Father Joseph Le Caron "was dwelling" (*Id. ib. p. 28 n. 516 o.*). No date is given but evidently it was on August 4. Champlain's way of expressing himself seems to imply that Le Caron had resided there for a few days at least. Allowing about the same number of days that Champlain took for

his trip up and the several days' residence at *Carhagouha*, we may safely conclude that Le Caron had set out from the Rivière des Prairies for the Huron country about July 7, 1615.

First Arrival.

Unless the opening of August may be fitly termed autumn, Le Clercq is not quite accurate in specifying the time of Le Caron's arrival in Huronia. Relating the events of 1616 he says: "The Reverend Father Joseph Le Caron had left already the preceding autumn in the boats of *Messieurs de la Compagnie* [of Rouen, 1614-20] which had gone up to Three Rivers and then had pushed on towards the Hurons and other Indian tribes five or six hundred leagues farther inland, in company with the Indians who had come down to barter, and with twelve Frenchmen assigned to the Hurons by Monsieur de Champlain to defend them against their enemies" (*p. 72*).

Champlain, in his journal, continues: "And on August 12 [1615] the Reverend Father celebrated Holy Mass and set about erecting a cross near by a little dwelling house, apart from the village, [Tiny, lot 20, con. xvii.] which the Indians had built during my sojourn there" (*IV. 29 n. 517 o.*). This was certainly the first mass said in what is now the Province of Ontario, and the spot lay in the present parish of La Fontaine, Simcoe County.

According to Le Clercq, Huronia at this period comprised within its limits eighteen "bourgades" (towns or settlements) with a population of about ten thousand souls (*p. 75*) speaking the same language, and their principal stronghold was *Carragouha* (sic), which was girt about with a triple palisade thirty-six feet high (*p. 76*). This in the main is in agreement with Champlain: "I was conducted to *Carhagouha* which is inclosed in a triple palisade of wood thirty-five feet in height" (*IV. p. 28 n. 516 o.*); but of the five important villages Champlain visited, all of which were palisaded, he says that it was *Cahiagué* which was the principal one, containing two hundred rather large sized lodges (*Id. p. 30 n. 518 o.*).

The account of what took place on Le Caron's arrival among the Hurons, as given in Le Clercq's "Premier Etablissement de la Foy," differs but little from Champlain's narrative: "It was," he says, "at this village [*Carhagouha*], that the Hurons, wishing to show Father Joseph the joy they felt at his coming, offered to receive him in their common lodges. He represented to them that having to confer with God on affairs of such importance concerning the welfare of all their nation, these weighty matters deserved to be dealt with more respectfully in solitude and retreat

far from domestic turmoil and the bustle of every-day life. They heeded his remonstrances and with poles and strips of bark built him a cabin apart from the village. Therein he raised an altar that he might offer to God the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and give himself over to his spiritual exercises" (*pp. 76, 77*).

"It was but a short time after his arrival that the Father had the consolation of embracing Monsieur de Champlain who had followed him closely with two Frenchmen and seven Indians manning two canoes. His purpose was to take part in the war against the Iroquois. He had reached the Huron Country in time to assist at the first Mass that Father Joseph had the consolation of celebrating there, and at the planting of the Sign of our redemption which was hailed with volleys of musketry and accompanied by acts of thanksgiving the Te Deum being solemnly chanted for the first time in that barbarous country" (*Le Clercq I. pp. 77, 78*).

On August 14 Champlain sets out for *Cahiagué* (*Champl. IV. p. 29 n. 517 o.*) leaving Le Caron at *Carhagouha;* and by September 10, with his allies the Hurons, he is fairly on his way to the Iroquois Country (*Id. p. 35 n. 523 o.*). This expedition lasted through the remainder of September, and through the months of October and November, until December 23, when Champlain was back at the town of *Cahiagué*. This is the correct date, and not December 20, for though the latter is given in the edition of 1619 (*IV. p. 56 n. 544 o.*) it is amended in that of 1632 (*V. p. 273, n. 929 c.*), and this in accordance with a previous clause in both editions: "Le quatriesme iour de Decembre nous partismes de ce lieu marchant sur la riuiere qui estoit gelée . . . l'espace de dix-neuf iours" (*IV. p. 55 n. 543 o. and V. p. 272 n. 928 o.*). The nineteen days elapsed on December 23.

During Champlain's absence Le Caron remained at *Carhagouha*.

1616

(*Until May 20.*)

R. F. Joseph Le Caron, Recollet, at Carhagouha and with the Petuns.

After a rest of some days at *Cahiagué* Champlain says he decided to rejoin Father Le Caron. He left the village January 14 (1616) and on the morrow found the Father at his little dwelling house at *Carhagouha* (*IV. p. 57 n. 545 o.*). "I remained some days with him," he continues, "planning a journey to the Petun people as I had previously decided. And though there is

much discomfort in travelling during the winter we set out together on February 15 for that nation, arriving there on the 17th of the said month" (*Id. ib.*). The edition of 1632 has " I journeyed to the Nation of the Petun where I arrived on the 17th of the said month of January" (*Champl. V. p. 274 n. 930 o.*). Here is a tangle of dates which Sagard (*Hist. du Canada I., p. 43 n. 29 o.*) does not help us to unravel as his account is most meagre, nor does he mention a single date. The only one, relating to the present events, to be found in Le Clercq is January 14, which he marks as the day of Champlain's return to *Carhagouha*, "où le Pere Joseph le reçeut avec toute la joie imaginable" (*I. 87.*). All Le Tac has to say is that Champlain "passa quelques mois avec eux (*i.e.* the Hurons) à la chasse et se rangea le 14 janvier dans le village de *Carrhagouha* (sic) où etoit le P. Joseph," (*p. 99*).

The correction I shall adopt and which makes everything clear is that suggested by l'abbé Laverdière (*Champl. V., foot note to p. 274 n. 930 o.*) Having arrived at *Cahiagué* December 23, Champlain rests for *some days*. He sets out again to rejoin Fr. Joseph on January 4. The 5th he is at *Carhagouha* where he spends *some days* with the Father. They start off together on January 15 to visit the *Tionnontates* (otherwise the Petun Nation) and arrive there on January 17, etc."

The date of their return "vers nostredict Village," that is *Carhagouha*, seems certain enough, and is given by Champlain as "the fifteenth day of February (*IV. p. 64 n. 552 o.*). Consequently when he said that he and Father Le Caron left *Carhagouha* for the Petuns (*IV. p. 57 n. 545 o.*) on the fifteenth of February it was simply a slip for January.

During their stay in the Country of the Petuns they had visited, as Champlain says, "seven other Villages, their neighbours and allies " (*Id. ib*). Without doubt these were villages of the "Cheveux relevés" whom he mentions on the following page. Then, as later on when the Jesuits had missions in Huronia, the various Algonquin tribes from the east, west, and north, went to winter in large numbers among both the Hurons Proper and the Petuns. This in one instance at least was noted by Champlain (*IV. p. 61 n. 549 o.*). What the latter author designated as "seven other Villages" Le Clercq (*p. 87*), styles "seven other neighbouring nations," as does also Le Tac (*p. 99*). Champlain's terminology is correct since there were no other seven nations on or near Petun territory.

Departure.

"After his return to the Huron country he (Le Caron) remained there for the rest of the winter, perfecting what know-

ledge he had acquired of their language, and compiling a tolerably correct dictionary, which is still extant, and which is still treasured as a relic. He devoted his time to humanizing these barbarians. The hour had not yet come when great conversions were to be effected, but little by little the savages were being prepared gently to receive the light of the Gospel, whenever it should please God to second by the efficacy of His Grace the sincerity and comprehensiveness of the missionary's zeal, and that of others who were to come after him. Having got everything into shape, he set out from Carragouha (sic), and landed at Three Rivers June 15, 1616" (*Le Clercq I. p. 88, 89.*).

Champlain's dates again call for some adjusting here: "During the winter, which lasted four months, I had leisure enough to study their country, manners, customs and other matters which I fain would describe. But it is necessary before hand to say something of the situation of the country" (IV. p. 69 n. 557 o.). And here follow some thirty-two pages treating on these subjects, after which he resumes his narrative "And now to take up the thread of my discourse. Our Savages gathered together purposing to accompany us and to conduct us to our habitation (*i.e. Quebec*). With this object in view we set out from their country on the twentieth day of the said month, and were forty days on the road." (*IV. p 102, n. 590 o.*). The last mentioned month in the paragraph preceding is *April*, but as he tells us he reached "nostre habitation" (Quebec) on July 11, counting back forty days would barely reach into May. That in fact *May* was what he intended we can gather from the parallel passage in the edition of 1632: "We left their country on the twentieth day of May (*V. p. 307 n. 963 o.*) and were forty days on the way . . . we arrived at the French settlements towards the end of the month of June" (*Id. ib.*). This was at Sault St. Louis, for on the same page he writes, "ie me disposay de partir du Sault Sainct Louis, pour aller à nostre habitation (Quebec;)" and on the following "We left on July 8, and reached our habitation the 11th of the same month (*V. p. 308 n. 964 o.*), which dates tally with these given in the edition of 1619: "Ce fait, nous partismes le huictiesme iour de Iuillet, & arriuasmes à nostre habitation le 11 dudict mois." (*IV. p. 103 n. 591 o.*)

Le Tac dismisses the subject of Le Caron's departure from the Huron Country in a few lines: "L'un & l'autre (*i.e.* Father Joseph and Champlain) se trouva (sic) à Quebec le 20. Juillet 1616. les Hurons n'ayant amené le P. Joseph qu'à regret & dans l'esperance de le revoir chés eux au plutôt, ce que le Pere leur promit comme il le souhaittoit" (*p. 99*).

Sagard covers the whole ground of Le Caron's short visit to the Petuns and his departure from Huronia in one paragraph:

"He (Le Caron) passed over as far as the Nation of the Petuns where he met with more suffering than consolation in his dealings with these barbarians, who offered him no hearty welcome nor gave sign that his visit was at all pleasing, acting it may be at the instigation of their medicine-men or magicians, who had no wish to be thwarted in, or condemned for their mummeries. So that after a short stay the good Father was constrained to return to his Hurons, where he remained until it was time for them to go down [to Quebec] for the annual barter. So that all he was able to accomplish in this first voyage [to the Hurons] was merely to acquire a knowledge of the ways and doings of this people, to learn their language passably well, and dispose them to accept a more decent and civilized mode of living. For a first attempt this supposed no slight labour. To be ever finding fault and to be disputing from the very outset is not the thing, but rather to edify and gently captivate, waiting the proper time for the harvest, which must be watered by the blessings of Heaven and nurtured by holy and agreeable intercourse." (*Hist. of Canada I. p. 42 n. 29 o.*).

1617-1622

During the interval between 1617 and 1623 the Huron Mission was in abeyance. The Recollet Father Guillaume Poullain, who had landed in Quebec in June 1619 (*Le Clercq, I. p. 154*), proceeded, it is true, as far as the Nipissing country (*Id. ib. p. 219*) in 1622, but it is barely possible and not at all probable that he ever reached any point nearer Huronia. It is certainly nowhere placed on record. So also may it be said of two other Recollets, Father Jacques de la Foyer and his companion Brother Bonaventure who passed the winter of 1624 near Lake Nipissing (*Id. ib. p. 294*).

1623

After leaving the Hurons in 1616, Father Joseph Le Caron had sailed immediately for France with Champlain and Father Denis Jamay, the Superior of the Missions, that is on July 20 (*Le Clercq I. pp. 100, 101.*). While in France he was chosen to succeed Jamay, and in company with Father Paul Huet, of the same order, embarked at Honfleur April 11, 1617 on his return voyage to Canada (*Id. ib. p. 105*). It proved a tedious and exceedingly rough passage which lasted more than three months before they landed at Tadousac (*Id. ib. p. 108; Le Tac p. 102*). It was principally at this post that Le Caron did duty as missionary (*Le Clercq I., pp. 127, 156, 228, 232, 237*) until an opportunity favoured his resuming his former mission. This was the arrival of two new missionary labourers from France in 1623 (*Le Tac, p. 118*).

One of these was a lay-brother, Gabriel Sagard Théodat, the future historian. To account for this selection Le Clercq explains as follows: "Experience had shown that as there was question of little else than humanizing the savages and of preparing them for the light of the Gospel, lay-brothers were not only not useless but were a great help, and could be associated with the apostolic ministry" (*I. p. 245*). The second was Father Nicolas Viel who for three years had been eagerly suing for the privilege. They left Paris together March 18, 1623, and set sail from Dieppe in the beginning of April. It was on the fifty-fifth day out that they landed at Quebec with no untoward incidents marking their voyage (*Id. ib. p. 246*). As Champlain was desirous of knitting still more closely the ties of friendship which bound the Hurons to the French, the sending of an embassy was proposed. Father Joseph Le Caron was to go back to Huronia, and with him, at their earnest request, both Father Nicolas and Brother Gabriel Sagard (*Id. ib. p. 246*). Champlain told off eleven Frenchmen to assist and protect them on the way, and two "donnés" were added to the party by the missionaries themselves (*Id. ib. p. 248, see also Le Tac, p. 118*).

The day they started from Quebec is not recorded and from what Le Clercq says it would seem that Father Nicolas Viel and Brother Sagard journeyed together to Three Rivers: "Ils s'embarquerent donc dans la chalouppe des Messieurs de la Compagnie jusqu'aux trois rivieres où nostre Missionnaire [Father Joseph Le Caron] les y reçût avec joye" (*I. p. 247*). Consequently Father Le Caron joined them at that post, and "deux jours aprés ils poursuivirent leur route dans les canots preparez à cet effet" (*Id. ib. p. 248*).

Sagard's account differs a little: "Apres nous estre rafraichis deux ou trois iours avec nos Freres dans nostre petit Couuent, nous montasmes auec les barques par la mesme riuiere Sainct Laurent jusques au Cap de Victoire" (*Grand Voyage I. p. 40 n. 59* o.), and on the page following we meet with the first certain date: "nous arriuasmes au Cap de Victoire le iour de la Saincte Magdeleine." This feast occurs on July 22, and in 1623 it fell on a Saturday. Cape Victory according to Sagard was situated twelve or fifteen leagues below the entrance to the Rivière des Prairies, otherwise below the lower point of the Island of Montreal. In fact one of the points near Sorel, on the west side, bore this name for a number of years in commemoration of the victory won in 1610 by Champlain and his Montagnais and Algonquin allies over the Iroquois.

The Recollet historian explains how it happened that he and the two Fathers journeyed in different canoes on their way up: "Mais pour ce que les Hurons ne s'associent que cinq à cinq ou

six à six pour chacun canot, ces petits vaisseaux n'en pouuans pour le plus contenir qu'vn dauantage auec leurs marchandises: il nous fallut necessairement separer, et nous accommoder à part, chacun auec vne de ces societez ou petit canot, qui nous conduisirent iusques dans leur pays, sans nous plus reuoir en chemin que les deux premiers iours que nous logeasmes auec le Pere Ioseph, et puis plus, iusques à plusieurs sepmaines apres nostre arriuée au pays des Hurons; mais pour le Pere Nicolas, ie le trouuay pour la première fois, enuiron deux cens lieuës de Kebec, en vne Nation que nous appellons Epicerinys ou Sorciers, et en Huron Squekaneronons" (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 42 n. 61 o.*).

The seventeen pages taken up by the good Brother's account of his journey up the Ottawa, across Lake Nipissing, and down the French River make interesting reading, but it does not come within the scope of the present work, and we may turn from it with less reluctance as his experience of hardships and privations differed in little or nothing from that of all the other Huron missionaries.

Arrival.

"Two days before our arrival among the Hurons," writes Brother Sagard, "we came in sight of the fresh water sea [Lake Huron]. On its waters we crossed from island to island and made land in the long yearned for country on a Sunday the feast of St. Bernard, near noon, with the sun's rays falling perpendicularly" (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 56 n. 81 o.*).

These particulars, as given, settle the question as to what year Sagard and his party reached Huronia. On page 5 n. 6 o. in this same volume of his "Grand Voyage" he is made to say: "Nous partismes de Paris auec la benediction de nostre R. Pere Prouincial le dix-huictiesme de Mars mil six cens vingt-*quatre*." This is certainly a mistake. The feast of St. Bernard is always kept on August 20. Now August 20, 1624 came on a Tuesday, while in 1623 it fell on a Sunday, just as stated above. As a consequence Eugene Réveillaud's foot-note on page 118 of Sixte Le Tac's "Histoire Chronologique" must not be construed so as to lead one into error.

Sagard continues: "My Indians having stowed away their canoe in a thicket near by loaded me with my luggage and bundles, which hitherto, on the way, they had always carried. This was owing to the great distance from the landing place to their town, and because they were already sufficiently burdened with their own merchandise. I carried my load with great difficulty both on account of its weight and on account of the heat which was exces-

sive, not to mention my prostration and a great weakness which I had felt for a considerable time back in all my limbs. Add to this that they had made me go before, as was their wont (for to follow them I had all I could do) and I wandered from the right trail so that for a long time I tramped on alone not knowing toward what point I was heading. At last, after having walked a great deal and gone over much ground, I met two Huron women near a cross-road and asked what direction I should take to reach the village where I was due. But I did not know its name, and less, which of the two roads I ought to choose. The poor women strove in vain to make themselves understood, it was of no use. Finally, inspired by Heaven, I took the right road and after a while I found my Indians sitting in the shade of a tree in a fine wide meadow, where they were waiting for me much worried at the thought of what might have become of me" (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 56 n. 82 o.*).

The village to which he was guided bore indifferently the name of *Quieuindohian* or that of *Téqueunonkiayé* (*Id. ib. p. 57 n. 83 o.*). On the side of the country it lay it was the nearest to the Iroquois (*Id. ib. p. 61 n. 90 o.*). Its second appellation serves to identify it with the village of *Tequenonquiaye* visited by Champlain (*Champl. IV. 28 n. 516 o.*). Sagard also informs us that with the French it went by the name of La Rochelle while the Recollets spoke of it as the village of St. Gabriel (*Hist. du Can. I. p. 209 n. 208 o.*) Fr. de Brébeuf's letter to the General places beyond doubt its identity with the *Ossossanë* of the Relations: "We are at present forming a new residence in the village we call La Rochelle, and the Indians *Ossossanë* . . . we intend to give it the title of Residence of the Immaculate Conception" (*Carayon Prem. Miss. p. 160*).

(Until the middle of October.)

R. F. Joseph Le Caron, Recollet, at St. Joseph, *Carhagouha (Arontaen)*.

F. Nicolas Viel, Recollet, at St. Nicolas, *Toanché I.*

B. Gabriel Sagard, Recollet, at St. Gabriel, La Rochelle *(Ossossanë)*.

This distribution of the missionaries did not last till the end of the year 1623 but merely until Father Nicolas visited Brother Sagard at St. Gabriel, when both repaired to St. Joseph or Carhagouha to join Father Joseph Le Caron. This took place "plusieurs sepmaines" after their arrival in Huronia (*Sagard, Grd Voy. I. p. 42 n. 62 o.*); or as the same historian states later on: "A rather lengthy interval elapsed after my arrival before I found out where my fellow religious had arrived or before any news

from them reached me." (*Id. ib. p. 63 n. 91 o.*). If, on their journey up, Sagard's party had reached the Cap de Victoire by July 22, it would have been very little after the 15th of August when they landed in Huronia. The "plusieurs sepmaines" may be taken as equivalent to about seven or eight weeks, so that Father Viel's visit to Brother Sagard might be said to have taken place somewhere about the 10th or 12th of October. After the middle of the latter month they were all residents of St. Joseph or Carhagouha.

(After the middle of October.)

R. F. Joseph Le Caron, Recollet,
F. Nicolas Viel, Recollet,
Br. Gabriel Sagard, Recollet, at St. Joseph or *Carhagouha.*

No news of his companions reached him, as Sagard said, "until a certain day when Father Nicolas, accompanied by an Indian, came to me from his village which was only five leagues from ours. I was delighted to see him in good health and in good spirits in spite of all the hard work and scanty fare he had had to put up with since our departure from the trading post below. . . We agreed to go in quest of Father Joseph who had settled down in another village four or five leagues distant" (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 63 n. 91 o.*) The name of this village according to our author was *Quieunonascaran*, (*p. 64 n. 93 o.*) no other than the *Khinonaskarant* of the Relations, as has been shown elsewhere, and standing very near *Carhagouha*, where Champlain said he had found Father Joseph dwelling in 1615 (*IV. p. 28 n. 516 o.*) and 1616 (*IV. p. 57 n. 545 o.*). In fact, as it has already been explained at length, Le Caron's dwelling stood between these two centres of population. From what Sagard says one would be led to conclude that in 1623 it was an entirely new structure which the three Recollets occupied: "en suite nous fismes bastir vne cabane pour nous loger (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 64 n. 93 o.*); but Le Clercq says very explicitly: " He (that is Father Joseph Le Caron) found his former cabin or habitation, which some Frenchmen had occupied during his absence, still standing on a hill-side at the foot of which flowed a charming brooklet. This dwelling place, which was soon restored, measured in length more than 25 feet and 15 feet in width" (*I. p. 249*). Then follows a full description of the building and its contents. Very much the same particulars are to be found in Sagard (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 66 n. 96 o. et ss.*), but in Le Tac they are entirely omitted (*Hist. Chron. pp. 118, 119.*).

"A year having gone by and perceiving that many little things of which we stood in need were wanting, the question arose of our returning to our convent of Canada [that is, at Quebec], to procure and bring back whatever was necessary. So we deliberated together and came to the conclusion that we should avail ourselves of the company and guidance of our Hurons, who, about this time of the year had to go down to the bartering place, and thus we should reach Canada and return with our little wants supplied." *(Grd. Voy. p. 237 n. 336 o.).*

1624

(Until June.)

R. F. Joseph Le Caron, Recollet.
F. Nicolas Viel, Recollet,
Br. Gabriel Sagard, Recollet, at St. Joseph or *Carhagouha.*

Departures.

In his "Premier Etablissement de la Foy" (I. p. 257) Le Clercq sums up the results of their labour: "Thus they passed the winter though little headway was made in the work of converting these barbarians. Still they won over some families, whom they found better disposed, more docile and more tractable, inducing them to move down to Quebec and settle among the French, or else to set up their cabins on our own grounds. They baptized but two adults, a father and his daughter of whom they felt more assured. It had been resolved that this mission was not to be abandoned, but on the contrary that it was to become a central establishment whence the Religious (of the Order) were to spread out over the neighbouring nations. They had been but preparing this vineyard of the Lord, and now Father Joseph and Gabriel Sagard, after a residence there of ten months, turned it over to the safe keeping of Father Nicolas. They had perfected a dictionary of the Huron language, and as a strong flotilla of canoes afforded them an opportunity, they took their departure for Quebec; while to Father Nicolas was the task assigned of watching over the Nascent Church, together with what Frenchmen were to remain.

The flotilla, here mentioned, consisted of sixty canoes manned by two hundred Hurons and freighted down with beaver skins and other furs. It was ready to start in the spring of 1624, but delayed

its departure until June for the convenience of Father Joseph, as the Indians had set their heart on having him accompany them (*Le Clercq. I. p. 258*).

(*After June.*)

F. Nicolas Viel, Recollet, at St. Joseph or *Carhagouha*.

In the account of his return trip down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to Quebec, Brother Sagard is very sparing of dates, though his narrative enters into many details relative to the incidents of his journey. When he arrived at Quebec he found that Father Le Caron had outstripped him, and had reached his destination some eight days previously (*Grd. Voy. II. p. 264 n. 376 o.*). A search in Le Clercq for something more precise would prove equally barren (*I. p. 261*). Le Tac, however, fixes the date: "The fleet [of the Hurons] arrived at last on July 1, 1624. Brother Gabriel counted on returning with the Hurons, but the *obeissance* [for *obédience*, the word more generally used, to denote a written order, or written instructions] of his Provincial which was placed in his hands had for effect his going back to France with Father Irenée Piat." Eugène Réveillaud, Le Tac's editor, blunders once more here, in a foot-note, in attempting to rectify this date: "There is here another error in the date. It was not in 1624, as would appear from this account, but in 1625 that Brother Gabriel Sagard went back to France; this is evinced by the quotation already given of his work entitled : *Le Grand Voyage du pays des Hurons. Paris, 1832*" (*Le Tac, p. 120*).

I have met and explained this difficulty when speaking of Brother Sagard's arrival in Huronia (see 1623). What is taken as incontrovertible by Mr. Réveillaud, and all others is that Sagard went back to France one year after his arrival among the Hurons. This arrival, Sagard says (*Grd. Voy. I. p. 56 n. 81 o.*) took place on a *Sunday, the feast of St. Bernard.* The date of this feast is August 20. In 1624 it fell on a Tuesday, but in 1623 it fell on a Sunday. The latter therefore is the correct year of his arrival, and the year following 1624 is the year he returned to France.

Meanwhile Father Nicolas Viel continued to reside at *Carhagouha*, and it would seem that even before his setting sail for France Father Irenée Piat received letters from him which gave evidence of his intention to persevere, and asked as a favour that he might be allowed to live and die in his mission in Huronia (*Le Clercq, I. 292*).

1625

(Until the middle of May.)

F. Nicolas Viel, Recollet, at St. Joseph or *Carhagouha*.

Departure.

None of the chronicles of the early missions among the Hurons favour us with any details of Father Viel's sojourn in the country after the departure of his two companions. Charlevoix, in his "Histoire de la Nouvelle-France" (*edit. Paris, 1744, I. p. 106*), leaves us in no doubt as to the motive which prompted him to undertake the return journey to the French settlements: "Father Nicolas Viel, Recollet, after having dwelt nigh on to two years among the Hurons, conceived the desire of making his way to Quebec for the purpose of spending some time in retreat there."

The fact that he never reached Quebec is known to all and that he met his death by drowning in the Rivière des Prairies to the north of the Island of Montreal (now familiarly termed the Back River) is equally well ascertained. Authors however are not at one in describing the manner of his death.

Le Tac twice mentions the sad occurrence: " . . . Le P. Nicolas qui descendoit des Hurons où il avoit demeuré deux années fut noyé par les Hurons au dernier Sault appellé depuis ce malheur le Sault des Recollets, avec un jeune garçon qu'il eslevoit à la foy" (*pp. 127, 128*), and again: " . . . Le P. Nicolas Viel, Recollet, qui revenoit d'une mission de six cent lieuës où il avoit passé deux années, perdit la vie en retournant, par la malice des Hurons" (*p. 130*). He enters into no further particulars, nor does he mention the name of the young Indian who shared the same fate as the missioner.

Chrestien Le Clercq's account is more satisfactory. Speaking of the expedition bound for the trading post he says: "There were in the band a multitude of Hurons harmless enough in a way, but among them were some brutal characters, enemies of Religion, who assumed, however, a friendly and respectful bearing to the good Father. Rough weather separated the canoes, and unfortunately it happened that in the canoe of the Religious there were three villainous and impious savages who threw him into the water together with his little disciple *Ahaustic*, at the last rapids on their way down to Montreal, where the deep and seething waters overwhelmed them in an instant. All that was saved was his chapel [*i.e.* his chalice, etc.] and some few manuscripts, in fascicles of bark, comprising a kind of missionary journal. He had left his

dictionary and memoirs in care of some Frenchmen in the Huron country. The place where this good Religious was drowned even down to the present day is called the Sault au Recollet" (*I 321*). He adds, a little further on (*p. 323*) that it was from the reports of the Hurons themselves, who had come together for the trafficking, that the cruel manner in which both the Father and his young disciple had been put to death was made known.

Turning to Sagard's History (*III. p. 794 n. 874 o.*) we find this short reference,which however gives the name of the young Huron: " . . . They inquired after Father Nicolas by means of the Huron interpreter; but, having learnt that at the last rapids he had been drowned with his little disciple *Auhaitsique,* they were exceedingly grieved, etc." The allusion Sagard makes to the same incident in his Grand Voyage (*II. pp. 246, 247 n. 350 o.*) is somewhat perplexing. He is descanting on the dangers he himself encountered on his way down from Huronia, and says: " . . . beaucoup de fois nous courusmes risque de nostre vie, et d'estre submergez dans des chutes et abysmes d'eau, comme a esté du depuis le bon Pere Nicolas et vn ieune garcon François nostre disciple, qui le suyuoit de pres dans vn autre canot . . ."

The reader will immediately perceive the ambiguity in the latter part of the quotation when an attempt is made at translation, which might run thus: "Time and again we ran the risk of losing our lives and of being swallowed up in the falls and whirlpools as were, since then, good Father Nicolas and a young French boy, our disciple, who was following him closely in another canoe." This rendering would be quite correct, for Sagard and other French writers of the period used capitals for the initial letters of adjectives denoting nationality, while the word "François" was not yet modernized to "Français" (French), and it stands in the phrase without commas as seemingly in apposition to "ieune garçon."

But though literally and grammatically correct the rendering is quite at variance with either the explicit or implicit statements of all other chroniclers, who give us clearly to understand that Viel's companion was a young Huron and not a French boy. Whether the youth, at the time of the disaster, was in the same or in another canoe is a question of minor importance here. Moreover the very fact that Sagard in the same breath terms him "nostre disciple," which expression with the Recollet writers seems to be an equivalent for "neophyte," would preclude all idea of his being anything but an Indian.

These considerations must in effect not only weaken our confidence in the correctness of the rendering, but lead us to conclude that it is absolutely faulty. And this especially when attention is

drawn to the fact that in those days punctuation was neither uniform nor consistent, and that the word "Francois" might very well stand for the Christian name of the young *Auhaitsique*, "our disciple." "François," the adjective, denoting nationality, with the meaning "French," is now written, it is true, "Français;" but "François," a Christian name, meaning "Francis," as well as "Françoise" meaning "Frances," have both retained their original form. And what more likely than that the Recollets should have given the name of the Seraphic Founder, St. Francis to the young and promising Huron neophyte?

These reasons, I think, should not be slighted, they even appeal to me as convincing, and in consequence I submit the following translation as the correct one: "Time and again we ran the risk of losing our lives and of being swallowed up in the falls and whirlpools as were, since then, good Father Nicolas and a young boy, Francis, our disciple, who was following him closely in another canoe."

Before setting aside our Sagard let us turn to his Dictionary, or rather vocabulary, which follows, and is generally bound up with his "Grand Voyage," but which is not paginated. The subjects however come in alphabetical order and under the heading "Poissons" we find the meaning of the young Indian's Huron name: "Petits poissons, *Auhaitsiq.*" As Sagard used phonetic spelling, giving the French sound to the letters used, the word should be pronounced in English as if written *O-het-sik*. It does not follow from this that the Huron word, as given above, is necessarily in the plural. Huron nouns whether governed or not, or whether they stood for the singular or the plural were unchangeable: "Nomina non inflectuntur per casus, adeoque non patiuntur ab alio nomine aut verbo ullam alterationem nisi in compositionem cum illo intrent" (*Potier, Gr. p. 65*). They *often* took an "s" in the plural but not necessarily: "ad pluralem numerum exprimendum sæpe additur 's'" (*Id. ib.*). Hence, the boy's name was "The Little Fish."

From another passage in Sagard's writings we may fairly surmise what kind of little fish was meant: "As they [the Indians] are very observant, just as our own Frenchmen are who fish for cod, they know to within a day or two the time of arrival of each kind of fish, and they do not fail when it is time to go to fish for the little fish which they call *Auhaitsiq*. They catch incredible numbers (vne infinité) of these with their nets, etc." (*Grd. Voy. II. p. 224 n. 317 o.*). And a few lines above he tells us that these fish resemble the herring, but only the smallest herring.

There are three passages in the Relations in which mention is made of the death of Father Viel. The first is in Relation 1626

(*p. 2, 2 col.*): "Quand nous arriuasmes icy [at Quebec] l'an passé il y auoit vn Pere Recollet qui s'en venoit auec les Sauuages, au lieu de la traicte, 35 lieuës au dessous [probably a misprint for "audessus"] de ceste habitation; mais au dernier sault qu'il passa, son canot se renuersa, et il se noya."

The second is in Relation 1634 (*p. 92, 2 col.*): "Depuis la mort d'vn pauure miserable François massacré aux Hurons, on a découuert que ces Barbares auoient fait noyer le R. P. Nicolas, Recollet, tenu pour vn grand homme de bien."

In the third passage Brébeuf, while relating how the embassy from the Borgne de l'Ile, which was sent to prevail upon the Hurons to join in a war of reprisals against the Iroquois, proved a failure; and how through spite they did their utmost to blacken the character of the Hurons with the missionaries, proceeds to recapitulate their reasons: "They, posing as our friends, made us in fact a grand harangue, whose trend was to induce us to abandon completely either the Huron country or at least the Bear Clan as the most wicked of all, seeing that they had massacred Etienne Bruslé and the good Father Nicolas, the Recollet, with his companion, and who some time before had, on one occasion, struck down eight of their men, etc." (*Rel 1636, p. 91, 2 col.*).

Charlevoix's version of the affair completes all that has been put on record by the early authors touching the death of Father Nicolas: "Father Nicolas Viel, Recollet, after having dwelt nigh on to two years among the Hurons, conceived the desire of making his way to Quebec for the purpose of spending some time in retreat there. Some Indians who were making preparations for the same journey offered him a place in their canoe, which he accepted. Instead of holding the usual course they followed the channel which runs between the Island of Montreal and the Isle of Jesus, and which is commonly called the Rivière des Prairies. Halfway in this stream there is a rapid where the Indians instead of landing, and making what is called a portage, kept to the canoe and attempted to "shoot" it. Whether there was some miscalculation in the measures they took or whether it was brought about by design, the canoe capsized. Father Viel and a young neophyte, who accompanied him, were drowned, and it was on account of this accident that the name of the Sault au Recollet was given to the rapid, a name which it still bears. As all the Hurons effected their escape, and as they had shown themselves, it is said, ill-affected towards the missionary, strong suspicions were aroused that the wreck was not the effect of hazard, the more so as these barbarians took possession of the best part of the missionary's equipment. Be this as it may, there was not a soul at

Three Rivers who was not of a mind that Fathers Daillon and de Brébeuf should put off for a time their journey [to the Huron country]" (Hist. du Can. I. p. 160).

To the best of my knowledge the precise date of this sad occurrence is nowhere given, but it probably took place about the middle of June. Tanguay in his "Répertoire" (*Quebec, 1868, p. 25*) says that the body was recovered, taken to Quebec and interred in the chapel of St. Charles, on June 25, 1625, and he gives as his authority the "Mortuologue des Recollets."

The reader has remarked, no doubt, that of the several authors I have quoted, two only have mentioned the Huron name of Viel's companion, Le Clercq, who calls him *Ahautsic* (*I. p. 321*), pronounced in English *Ah-hote-sic*, and Sagard *Auhaitsique* (*Hist. III. p. 794 n., 874 o.*), equivalent about, in English spelling, to *O-het-sic*. The latter, as we have seen, gives in an independent passage (*Grd. Voy. II. p. 224 n., 317 o. and Dict. sub voc. Poissons*) "Little Fish" as the meaning of *Auhaitsiq*. After a long and conscientious search through Potier's "Radices" I find no word which may be coaxed by any legitimate process into anything like either of these two Huron names. For "little fish" the *Radices* (*p. 288, 1 col.*) sets down *AhSenta* or *AkSenta*, sounding in English *yah-when-ta* and *ah-kwenta* respectively. The latter probably derives from the verb *kS-enton* (the primitive being *enton*), to come and go in a day; thus *aθenta* he came and went in a day, *akSenta* she came and went in a day (*R. H. 1751, p. 222*), in allusion no doubt to the sudden appearance and disappearance of the schools of small fish visiting certain localities in certain seasons.

Which of the two Recollet authors is the more reliable in this particular matter—and it must be remembered that the name is given by no others—is not a difficult question to decide. Sagard, as we have seen, was Father Viel's companion in Huronia, and must have known personally the youthful convert to Christianity, perhaps he even had a share in his instruction. The expression "our disciple" was presumably used with a purpose. Furthermore, he knew the meaning attached, in his time, to the Huron appellation. As a consequence, preference should be given to the form *Auhaitsic*, *Auhaitsique*, or *Auhaitsiq* rather than to Le Clercq's *Ahautsic*.

Anyone conversant with the writings of the Recollet authors must have come to a similar decision. And yet, but a few years ago, when there was question of commemorating the name of the young Huron, it was decided to change what was known previously as Lajeunesse's corners or Lépine's, a cluster of houses adjoin-

ing the village of Sault au Recollet, to *Ahuntsic*, a word unknown to history, and impossible by its very structure to find place in a Huron vocabulary.

1626

(R. F. Charles Lalemant, S. J. Superior General of the Canada Missions, at Quebec, 1625,1629.)

It was in 1626 that the Jesuits entered the missionary field in Huronia for the first time. The Recollet Le Clercq bears witness to the motives which actuated the members of his Order when they asked the religious of the Society of Jesus to come to their assistance at this stage of their evangelical labours in New France. He states the main reason in the following terms: "Our missionaries, then at Quebec, invoked for several days the light of the Holy Spirit so that they might adopt the most efficient means for the planting of the Faith and for its propagation in these countries entrusted to their care. Taking into account the great number of different tribes, and realizing that the Colony was beginning to take shape, they came to the conclusion that the harvest was too vast for such a small number of labourers. Considering also that the *Messieurs de la Compagnie* fancied that they were making a great effort in contributing annually to the subsistence of six Recollets who needs must trust to Providence to do the rest. . . they (the Recollet missionaries) concluded that if some religious community could be found willing, at its own expense, to sacrifice a number of missionaries in behalf of this new world some hope of advancement might be entertained (*I.pp. 288, 289; Cf. Sagard, Hist. III., p. 783 n., 862 o.*).

Thereupon "They decided unanimously to send one of their members to France to lay the proposition before the Jesuit Fathers, whom they deemed the most suitable for the work of establishing and extending the Faith in Canada in co-operation with their own." (*Id. ib., p. 290*).

The project was carried out. R. F. Coton, who was then Provincial of the Jesuits in the Province of Paris, named Father Charles Lalemant, superior, giving him for companions, in the new undertaking Fathers Ennemond Massé and Jean de Brébeuf. Massé, as a missionary, had already seen service in Canada. Leaving Dieppe January 26, 1611, (*Prem. Miss. p. 13*), he had landed at Canso on May 5, and eventually at Port Royal on May 22 (*Id. p. 17*). This mission, however, had been organized as early as 1608, (*Id. p. 2*), but had been beset with countless difficulties from the beginning, and had ended in disaster through the vio-

lence of Captain Samuel Argall.* The Fathers had been compelled to abandon their undertaking and return to France in 1614, one year previous to the first landing of the Recollets on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

Of the three Jesuits destined for Canada, Brébeuf alone was to become a missionary among the Hurons, while Father Charles Lalemant, stationed at Quebec, was to act as Superior. Two lay-brothers, Gilbert Burel and François Carton were to accompany the Fathers, and the little band of five Jesuits and the Recollet, Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon embarked at Dieppe (Cf. Voy. de Champl. Part II., liv. I. p. 86 n. 1070 o.) on April 26† and arrived at Quebec June 19, 1625.

How it came about that no missionaries went to Huronia that same year is explained thus by Sagard: "It is very necessary to have members of religious orders in Canada and among all nomadic tribes, that they may be instructed in the laws of God, but the best results are to be looked for among those nations which are settled on the land and are sedentary. Father Joseph de la Roche (d'Aillon), mindful of what I told him, resolved to set out for the latter, together with R. F. Brébeuf, a Jesuit. With this object in view both left our convent of Notre Dame des Anges about the month of July, 1525, [a misprint for 1625] for Three Rivers and thence for Cap de Victoire where the bartering was going on with the divers nations gathered there.

"Having got to the vessels they conferred with their commanders. The latter applauded their zeal and offered to supply them with whatever they stood in need of for their journey. They provided them with strings of coloured beads, knives, kettles and other domestic utensils. These were accepted either to be made use of by themselves when they arrived in the country, or to be bestowed on their Indians, and whoever might supply them with food or render them any service.

"While they were thus getting together their little store, by means of the Huron interpreter they made inquiries about Father Nicolas (Viel). They were informed that the Hurons had drowned him at the last rapids and our little disciple Auhaitsique with him. They were sorely grieved at this, and were obliged to return to Quebec without having accomplished anything. There was no going to the Hurons this trip, they had not had courage enough, though they did so the year following [i.e., in 1626].

*For more copious details on this mission see Rel. 1611. Quebec edit.; Première Mission, pp. 1-116; Relations, Cleveland, edit. vols. I., II., III., and IV. to p. 167.

†"Dieppæ conscenderunt omnes [i.e. the six mentioned] 6 Cal. Maias, secundoque navigationis cursu, Kebeccum altero post mense tenuerunt" (*Ducreux, p. 6*). The sixth of the Calends of May was April 26.

"It was then that Father Joseph [de la Roche d'Aillon] came to terms with some Hurons of our acquaintance who received him graciously into their company. As for poor Father Brébeuf, it was not such an easy matter. He was not only unknown to them, and as badly equipped as ourselves, but they moreover put it forward as a pretext that he was rather heavy for their canoe. This was a civil refusal and not devoid of reason; for if a stout person leans ever so little on one side more than the other, or if in getting in he does not set his foot down gently and in the very middle of the canoe, over it goes, and everything is spilled into the river. Then comes the question, are you able to swim in your heavy clothes? It is a difficult feat, for the accident may happen in places where the Indians themselves cannot escape drowning.

"But as Father Brébeuf, accompanied on that occasion by Father de Nouë, offered the Hurons presents of no small value, he at last found place in a canoe, and started out after the others under the protection of Our Lord and of his good Angel." (*Hist. III., pp. 793-795 n. 873-875 o.; Cf. Le Clercq I., pp. 343-344*).

The Father Anne de Nouë, mentioned in the above extract landed at Quebec with Father Philibert Noyrot and Brother Jean Caufestre, July 14, 1626. Their names are also given by Le Tac, who, however, omits the date of their arrival in Canada (*p. 132*). Le Clercq likewise makes a bare mention of their names. (*I. p. 340; Cf. Voyages de Champl. Liv. 2. p. 95 n., 1079 o.*).

The approximate date of the departure of the Recollet and the two Jesuit missionaries for the Hurons may be inferred from Father Charles Lalemant's letters. In the one published in the "Première Mission" (*p. 120*) he writes: "Nous devors sous peu leur envoyer (i.e., to the sedentary Hurons) un des Nôtres, ou plutôt deux, le P. Jean de Brébeuf et le P. Anne de Noue. Si leur mission réussit, elle ouvrira un vaste champ à l'Evangile. Ils voyageront dans les canots des sauvages; car on ne peut pas employer d'autres marins." In the second, that of the Relation, 1626, after stating that he is sending back to France Father Noyrot, on affairs of the mission, he continues, "I'enuoye son compagnon [fr. de Nouë] auec le Pere Brebeuf à 300 lieuës d'icy à vne de ces nations qui sont stables en leur demeure. Ils y seront bien tost . . . i'attends tous les iours de leurs nouuelles. Ie viens d'apprendre tout maintenant qu'ils sont partis." (*Rel., 1626, p. 8, 1 col.*). This last phrase seems to have been added after the letter was written. Both letters are dated from Quebec, August 1, 1626. In any case it is safe to say that the expedition got under way in the very last days of July or the beginning of August. Father Felix Martin, S. J., in his Life of de Brébeuf, printed in Paris in 1877, does not specify the day of

their departure, (*See p. 43*), but in a MS. Life of the same (*p. 48*) he states very precisely that it was July 25. I have not been able so far to verify this date.

Arrivals.

From what has been said above it becomes evident that the three missionaries reached their destination in the month of August, 1626; but in all likelihood not on the same day, as they travelled in different canoes. One inexperienced hand was quite enough to put the patience of the Indians to the severest test when the crew numbered, as was generally the case, but five or six.

(*Until October 18.*)

R. F. Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon, Recollet,
R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Jesuit,
F. Anne de Nouë, Jesuit, at Toanché I.

That they established their residence in the same village is what is attested by Le Tac (*p. 133*) "These three missionaries dwelt for a time together until Father Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon, on the receipt of a letter from Father Joseph [Le] Caron, advising him to betake himself to the Neutral Nation, hitherto unknown, and where no other priest had yet been, separated himself from the Jesuit Fathers and went there, bringing with him two Frenchmen and some Indians to lead the way."

That the village where the missionary residence stood was *Toanché I.*, may be gleaned from what Brébeuf says in Relation, 1635, (*p. 28, 1 col.*), and furthermore, that this village had a "port" or landing place: "Ie pris terre au port [*Otouacha*] de *Toanché* . . . où autrefois nous estions habituez," and further, (*2 col*): "ie m'en allay chercher le village [of *Toanché II.*, otherwise *Teandeouïata*], que ie rencontray heureusement enuiron à trois quarts de lieuë, ayant en passant veu auec attendrissement et ressentiment le lieu où nous auions habité et celebré le S. sacrifice de la Messe trois ans durant, conuerty en vn beau champ, comme aussi la place du vieux village [*Toanché* I.], où excepté vne cabane rien ne restoit que les ruines des autres."

That the date of Father de la Roche d'Aillon's departure was October 18, 1626, is not less certain is evinced by the Father's own words in his letter dated from *Toanchain*, (sic), July 18, 1627: "ie . . . partis des Hurons à ce dessein (i.e., to go to the Neutrals) le 18 Octobre, 1626, auec un nommé Grenolle, and

la Vallée, François de Nation" (*Sagard, Hist. III., p. 800, n., 881 o.*); and in the next line, he tells us that in journeying to the Neutrals he passed through the Petun country, (Cf. Le Clercq, I., pp. 347, 348). It almost necessarily follows that his route lay through Grey and Wellington counties southward, following the course of the Grand River. The record of de la Roche d'Aillon's excursion to the Neutrals is also to be found in Rel., 1641. (*p. 74, 2 col.*).

(*From October 18, 1626, till about March 14, 1627.*)

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Jesuit,
F. Anne de Nouë, Jesuit, at *Toanché* I.
R. F. Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon, at *Ounontisaston*, Neutral Nation.

The Neutral Nation occupied approximately all that portion of the present Province of Ontario lying southwest of an imaginary line drawn from Oakville on Lake Ontario, to Goderich on Lake Huron. Down to about 1640 their territory extended even beyond what is now the Canadian frontier, for on the American side of the Niagara River they still occupied three or four towns stretching in a line east and west towards the Erieehronons or nation of the "Chat." Father Jérôme Lalemant, Superior of the Huron Mission at that date, makes this sufficiently clear: "Du premier bourg de la Nation Neutre, que l'on rencontre y arriuant d'icy, continuant de cheminer au Midy ou Sudest, il y a enuiron quatre iournées de chemin iusques à l'emboucheure de la Riuiere si celebre de cette Nation, dans l'Ontario ou lac de S. Louys. Au deça de cette Riuiere, et non ou delà, comme le marque quelque Charte, sont la plus part des bourgs de la Nation Neutre. Il y en a trois ou quatre au delà, rangez d'Orient à l'Occident, vers la Nation du Chat ou Erieehronons.

"Cette Riuiere ou Fleuue est celuy par lequel se descharge nostre grand lac des Hurons ou Mer douce, qui se rend premierement dans le lac d'Erié, ou de la Nation du Chat, et iusques là elle entre dans les terres de la Nation Neutre, et prend le nom d'*Onguiaahra*, iusques à ce qu'elle se soit deschargée dans l'Ontario ou lac de Sainct Louys d'où en fin sort le fleuue qui passe deuant Quebek, dit de S. Laurens." (*Rel., 1641, p. 71, 2 col.*).

How long did Father Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon remain in the Neutral Country? Le Clercq says three months: "Le Pere Joseph laissa les deux Peres Jesuites dans nostre habitation, and poussa jusques à la nation des Neutres, où il fit quelque progrés pendant trois mois de sejour, aprés quoy il revint aux Hurons se rejoindre aux Peres Jesuites" (*I pp. 345, 346*). Counting from

the very day of his departure, October 18, the three months would be up on January 18. But as there is question, not of the length of his absence, but of his sojourn among the Neutrals, allowance must be made for his stay among the Petuns and the time he was on the way. The Father, himself, in his letter already referred to, corroborates Le Clercq as to the length of his visit: "Trois mois durant j'eus toutes les occasions du monde de me contenter de mes gens" (*Le Clercq I., p. 353*); but, always in the same letter; he mentions the melting of the snows in that milder climate of the Neutrals, and states that "they began to melt as early as January 26, [1627], and by March 8 there was no longer any in the exposed places, but a little remained in the flats." (*Id. p. 360*).

This means that he was still in the Neutral Country at the latter date, or at least on his return tramp, when he could the better observe the breaking up of winter. Now, counting back three months from March 8, we may fix his arrival among the Neutrals somewhere about December 8, 1626. And as Father Jérôme Lalemant, in the passage of Relation 1641, already quoted, allots about a four days' journey on foot to cover the distance from Huronia to the mouth of Niagara River, generously conceding him six, we should expect to see the good Father back among the Hurons somewhere about *Latare* Sunday, that is to say March 14, 1627.

1627

(From the Middle of March till May or June.)

R. F. Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon, Recollet,
R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Jesuit,
F. Anne de Nouë, Jesuit, at *Toanché I.*

There is no doubt that Brébeuf and de Nouë continued to reside at *Toanché* I., for we have seen that the former stated explicitly that he recognized on his way to *Toanché* II., otherwise *Téandeouiata*, the ruins of the old *Toanché*, where, he says, *we* had dwelt for three years. But it is also certain that the Recollet, Father Joseph, resided there with them and not at *Carhagouha*. His letter bears out this statement: "Ainsi je m'en revins au païs de nos Hurons, où je suis à present", (*Le Clercq I., p. 359*), while the letter itself is written "à *Tonachin* Village des Hurons, ce 18 Juillet, 1627," (*Id. p. 362*). Needless to add here that *Tonachin* is a misprint, the form occurs nowhere else, while in Sagard's History, (*III. p. 809 n., 892 o.*), the same letter is reproduced with the colophon, "Fait à *Toanchain*, village des Hurons, ce 18 Iuillet, 1627."

Departure

Father de Nouë was a most devoted man, and eager for the conversation of the heathen Indian, but an insurmountable obstacle baffled all his praiseworthy attempts in that direction. A year's experience made it plain that it was a sheer impossibility for him, at the age of forty, to acquire even a smattering of the Huron language. Neither Sagard, nor Le Clercq make mention of his leaving Huronia before the others; but Champlain and Ducreux leave very little doubt about the matter, and from their way of expressing themselves it may be safely inferred that it was in 1627 he returned to Quebec.

Champlain, recording what took place at Quebec during the autumn of 1627, and explaining how Father Charles Lalemant, disappointed in not receiving any tidings of Father Noyrot's vessel, which was to bring the necessary supplies for the winter, was forced to return to France, says: "Le dit Pere l'Allemand fut contrainct de faire passer tous ses ouuriers et autres, horsmis les Peres Massé, Dénoüe (sic), vn frere, et cinq autres personnes pour n'abandonner leur maison, lesquels il accommoda au mieu qu'il peut, etc." (*Seconde Partie, Voyages, Liv. 2, p. 145 n. 1129 o.*). This supposes that Father de Nouë was present at Quebec, while no mention is made of Father de Brébeuf, who was in Huronia.

In the beginning of the paragraph, from which the extract is taken (*see preceding page*), October 2 is given as the date of the departure of Lalemant's vessel from Quebec for Tadousac, but the paragraph closes (*see page following the extract*) with these words: 'Dans la mesme barque [and there is no other mentioned] s'en alla le dit Destouches, qui fut le 2. de Septembre." From what is stated in the paragraph which follows, I am inclined to think that September 2 is the date meant, but the thing is not at all clear.

Ducreux probably with Champlain's account in view, has this to say: "Ergo re in deliberationem vocata, rogatus Lalemantius, cum Raldæo sub ineuntem Septembrem reuertente transmisit in Galliam, abducta secum maxima operarum parte, quando vnde aleret non suppetebat. Quinque tantum ex toto numero reliquit [at Quebec] cum Massæo, Noæs, ex Huronibus reduce, alteroque laicorum, etc." (*Hist. Can. Lib. 1, p. 13*). Here it is positively asserted that Father de Nouë was back from the Hurons and that he was left with Father Massé, who was at Quebec. Moreover the time of Lalemant's departure is stated as having taken place in the first days of September.

To come now to the date of Father de Nouë's leaving Huronia, all that may be positively affirmed is that it took place about a month previous to Lalemant's sailing. Still, as it was the well ascertained custom of the Hurons to start yearly for the lower country as soon as the waterways were free of ice, we may conjecture, without fear of being much astray, that he left the Huron Country, with the Indian traffickers not later than June.

(*From May or June, 1627, till about the same time in 1628.*)

R. F. Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon, Recollet,
R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Jesuit, at *Toanché 1.*

1628

Departure.

The next change was to be the departure of the Recollet missionary, Father de la Roche d'Aillon. We have no inkling from the records as to why he left Huronia, but the general dearth, from which the colony was then suffering, must have made itself felt more acutely in the poverty-stricken cabin of the missionaries. They could count upon little or no assistance from the Indians, who usually acted upon the principle of nothing for nothing, unless indeed they were to be the beneficiaries. After dilating on the precautionary measures taken by the Recollet Fathers at Quebec, at the approach, in 1628 of David and Louis Kirk (a surname with many variants), Le Clercq adds: "Sur ces entrefaites on vit arriver 20. Canots Hurons qui amenoient le Pere Joseph de la Roche Daillon." (*I. p. 393*). That there is question of their arrival at Three Rivers is made patent by what is said on the preceding page.

"La nouuelle," says Sagard, referring to the departure of the hostile expedition, "n'en fut que tres-bonne, mais ce qui en augmenta la ioye fut l'arriuée de 20. canots Hurons, dans l'un lesquels estoit le V. P. Joseph de la Roche, haslé, maigre & deffait comme un homme à qui la necessité auoit enioint forces ieusnes, etc." (*Hist. IV., p. 847 n., 933 o.*).

Le Tac, recording the events of 1628 briefly states: "Les François qui avoient resté chés les Hurons descendirent avec le P. Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon." (*p. 146*), but evidently not all the Frenchmen for he speaks further on of others who came down with Brébeuf the year following. No date is given, nor is any other accompanying incident mentioned upon which to

base theories. We may at best fall back on the general usage of the natives and say that probably it was late in the spring, or in the early summer of 1627.

1629

(From May or June, 1628, till about Midsummer, 1629.)

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Jesuit, at *Toanché I.*

Departure.

Father de Brébeuf was now left alone among the Hurons. But rumors of famine and disaster in the lower country must have reached him on the return of the Huron flotilla after the annual trafficking with the French at Quebec and Three Rivers. He needed no other summons. What with gaunt famine on the one hand, paralizing the resistance of the French, and on the other the unrelenting efforts of the English to become masters of Quebec, he realized fully that a serious crisis was impending, or rather that the very existence of the colony was at stake.

But it would seem, from what Champlain says, that a formal order to repair to Quebec was sent him: "Reverend Father Brébeuf in compliance with a mandate sent by Reverend Father Massé, Superior, came down from the Hurons." *(Part II., Liv. 3. Voyages. p. 234 n., 1218 o.)*. Father Massé here mentioned as Superior acted as such only as a *locum tenens* during the absence of Father Charles Lalemant who had sailed for France in quest of supplies in 1627.

Moreover, as we shall see just now, Brébeuf's answer to the expostulations of the Hurons, when they became aware that he was to leave them, shows very clearly that he was not at liberty to remain longer.

Here is what the other authors have to say on the same subject: "At last our Hurons arrived with our Religious and all their Frenchmen. They were received with all honours and all possible consideration. They were made sharers in the goods and supplies of our home as well as in its wretched penury. The interpreter Olivier, bargained with the Hurons for a few sacks of Indian corn for the fort and "habitation". We received two for our share, and the Reverend Jesuit Fathers what they stood in need of for themselves and their people. After that there was no need of worrying over the traffic [with the Indians] for the English soon made their appearance. This put an end to the miseries then existing, but only to open up the way to fresh ones."

(*Sagard Dist. IV., p. 895 n., 986 o.*). The same author incidentally mentions Father de Brébeuf's presence at Quebec on July 19, 1629, the day the city was summoned to surrender. (*Id. pp. 895 n., 986 o. and 896 n., 987 o.*).

Le Clercq is even more chary of dates: "Meanwhile the Hurons arrived at Quebec with 20 canoes. A bargain was made with them for their Indian corn, part of which was served out to the Jesuit Fathers and to ourselves until the arrival of the English, which was not long delayed." (*I. p. 399.*)

Le Tac is either more considerate or better informed, for he says: "The Frenchmen who had wintered in Huronia brought down Father Brébeuf. They arrived on July 17th, to add to the number of the famished, everyone being then busy burrowing for himself for roots to escape death" (*p. 147*).

But the different authors, extracts from whose writings I have given above, doubtless derived most of their information, if not all, from Champlain, part of whose version is as follows: "On July 17, [1629] our people who had been living among the Hurons arrived in twelve canoes. Most of them brought down no meal; some of them had a little, but kept it out of sight on being apprised of the dearth prevailing among us. The newcomers, like ourselves, had to go in search of roots to sustain life. I decided to send them to the Abenakis settlements that they might live there on the Indian corn of that nation until spring, for I counted no longer on seeing either friends or enemies. According to all human foresight the season [for the arrival of vessels from over the seas] had gone by.

"Reverend Father Brébeuf, in compliance with a mandate of Reverend Father Massé, Superior, came down from the Hurons, leaving them in the deepest sorrow at his departure. 'But what,' said they to him, 'are you going to forsake us! For three years you have lived here learning our language and teaching us to know your God, to adore and to serve Him. This is why you came, as you told us. And now that you know our language more perfectly than any one who ever set foot here before, you are deserting us! If we know at all the God you adore, we here call upon Him to witness that should you abandon us like this the fault is not ours, but yours."

"The Father explained to them how the obedience he owed to his superiors would not allow of his remaining for the present, neither would the affairs he had on hand, which were most important. He would, however, with God's grace, return and bring with him whatever was necessary to teach them to know God and serve Him. Thereupon he took leave of them." (*Voyages, Part II., Liv. 3, p. 233 n. 1217 o. et ss.*)

But Champlain goes on to say that: "This good Father had a special aptitude for languages. It took him but two or three years to understand and acquire as much of them as others could in twenty" (*Id. ib.*). What follows relates to the famine at Quebec and to the doling out of what little grain they had left, which account does not tally in every particular given by the authors previously quoted.

Father de Brébeuf, having taken leave of his Indians, bade farewell to the land, field of his apostolic labours, which, all unknown to him then, he was one day to bedew with his blood. With his French associates he joined the Huron traders on their annual migratory expedition and descended to Quebec. Having reached that town on July 17, he must have left Huronia about the middle of June.

The summons to surrender Quebec was received by Champlain on Thursday, July 19, 1629, (*Part II. Voy. de Champl. Liv. 3, p. 239 n., 1223 o.*). Quebec capitulated on July 20 (*Id. p. 243 n., 1227 o., et. ss.; Sagard, Hist. IV., p. 904 n., 996 o.; Le Tac, p. 149*). The Jesuits were sent down to Tadousac on Sunday, July 22 (*Sagard, op. cit. p. 905 n., 998 o.*), and finally were embarked for England. And thus closed the first period of the Mission of Huronia.

1630-1633

From 1629 to 1634 there were no missionaries in Huronia. After the taking of Quebec in 1629, Canada remained in possession of the English until it was ceded back to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Lay, March 29, 1632. Emeric de Caen was appointed to govern the country for one year in compensation for the losses he had sustained when the colony passed into the hands of the English. But, on March 1, 1633, Champlain was named by Richelieu as his lieutenant with jurisdiction "throughout all the extent of the St. Lawrence and other rivers." He sailed from Dieppe, March 23, 1633, his flotilla consisting of three vessels, carrying about two hundred persons, among whom were Fathers Ennemond Massé and Jean de Brébeuf. Champlain cast anchor before Quebec, May 23, 1633, (*Mercure Français, Vol.* XIX.). The Relation, 1633, (*p. 25, 2 col.*) says it was on May 22. Fathers Paul Le Jeune and Anne de Nouë were already there. When Brébeuf proceeded with Champlain to Quebec, Massé had remained for a time at Tadousac. Fathers Antoine Daniel and Ambroise Davost (or Daôut) were then on the way to Quebec from Grand Cibou (*Id. p. 26, 1*). As for Paul Le Jeune, Anne de

Nouë and Brother Gilbert Burel, they had sailed from Honfleur, April 18, 1632 (*Rel., 1632, p. 1*), landing at Tadousac, June 18, (*Id. p. 3, 2 col.*), finally reaching Quebec, July 5, (*Id. p. 7, 2 col*).

1634

(R. F. Paul Le Jeune, S. J., Superior General of the Canada Missions, at Quebec, 1632-1639.)

(*From August till September 19.*)

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Sup.,
F. Antoine Daniel,
F. Ambroise Davost, at *Teandeouiata* or Toanché II.
François Petit-Pré, hired man (*Rel. 1635, p. 39, 1 col.*)
Dominique—hired man (*Rel. 1635, p. 28, 1 col.*)
Simon Baron, hired man (*Rel. 1635, p. 27, 1 col.*)
Robert Le Coq, hired man (*Rel. 1635, p. 28, 1 col.*)

Arrivals.

Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Antoine Daniel set out from Three Rivers (*Rel., 1635, p. 23, 2 col.*) for the Huron Country on July 7, 1634, and Father Antoine Davost on the 15th (*Id p. 25, 1 col.; Cf. Rel. 1634, p. 89, 2 col.*). Brébeuf reached Huronia August 5, 1634, and landed at [*Otoüacha*] once the "port" of *Toanché* I. (at this date abandoned) and now the port of *Teandeouiata* or *Toanché II*. The villagers of Old *Toanché* had, during Brébeuf's absence set up their cabins on a new site, three-quarters of a league farther inland, (*Rel., 1635, p. 28, 1 and 2 col.*). As the missionaries travelled in different canoes they arrived in Huronia at different dates. Daniel and Davost took much more than thirty days to cover the distance, (*Id. ib.*). But Davost fared the worst, reaching his destination on August 23 or 24, having spent forty days in making his way up, (*Rel., 1635, p. 30, 1 col.*). These three Fathers were certainly present in Huronia in 1634, (*Rel., 1635, p. 37, 2 col.; Rel., 1634, p. 90, 1 col.; P.M. p. 126*). Brébeuf was Superior of the Huron Mission, (*C. G.-LL., p. 38*) and he remained in office until August, 1638.

The Fathers were not alone among the Indians, they were to have taken with them five whites: "Father Brébeuf, Father Daniel and Father Davost, together with three hardy young men and two boys will be with the Hurons" (*Paul Le Jeune G. J. from Quebec to the Provincial; 1634, Prem. Miss. p. 126*). This is what was proposed, but I find no allusion to the two boys in the Relation 1635, while the presence of the four hired mentioned is attested.

(*From September 19 till October 20*)

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Sup.
F. Antoine Daniel,
F. Ambroise Davost, at *Ihonatiria*, or St. Joseph I.

Ihonatiria or St. Joseph I. was established September 19, 1634 (*Rel. 1635, p. 29, 2; Id. p. 28, 1 col.; p. 30, 1 and 2 col. conjunctim*).

At first the missionary party had accepted the hospitality of Aouandoïe, who dwelt at *Teandeouiata*, otherwise *Toanché* II., but on September 19, at which date everything being in readiness, they established themselves permanently in their own little village of *Ihonatiria* (*R. 1635, p. 29, 2 col.; p. 30, 2 col.*).

(After October 20)

F. Antoine Daniel,
F. Ambroise Davost, at *Ihonatiria* or St. Joseph I.
R. F. Jean de Brébeuf in the Petun country.

The superior of the Huron Mission, R. F. de Brébeuf, leaving his two companions in charge of *Ihonatiria*, on October 20 starts off for the Petun Nation (*Rel. 1635, p. 37, 2 col.*). His stay among the Petuns was not a long one, for he was back at his post before December 15 (*Id. p. 38, 2 col*).

1635

(*From August 17, 1635 till July 22, 1636*)

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf,
F. Ambroise Davost,
F. Antoine Daniel,
F. François Le Mercier,
F. Pierre Pijart, at *Ihonatiria* or St. Joseph I.
François Petit-Pré, hired man (*Rel. 1635, p. 39, 1 col.*)
Dominique——, " " (*Rel. 1635, p. 28, 1 col.*)
Simon Baron " " (*Rel. 1635, p. 27, 1 col.*)
Robert Le Coq " " (*Rel. 1635, p. 28, 1 col.*)

Arrivals.

On July 23, 1635 (*Rel. 1635, p. 20, 2 col.*) Fathers François Le Mercier and Pierre Pijart started from Quebec (*Id. p. 19, 1, 2 col.*) for Huronia (*Cf. Rel. 1636, p. 64, 2 col.*). The former arrived at his destination on August 13, 1635 and Father Pijart on the 17th (*Rel. 1636, p. 87, 1 col.*).

Ihonatiria was still the only missionary centre (*Rel. 1635, p. 3, 1 col.*).

"Last year we were but three priests of the Society here, this year we are five. . . . Two of our Fathers, who are here, Fathers Antoine Daniel and Ambroise Davost, will return shortly to Quebec, I think, and will bring with them some youths from this region, so as to get the Huron Seminary under way "(Letter written by Brébeuf from *Ihonatiria*—See *Première Mission, Carayon, p. 163.* But there is an error in the date given as 1638. This is to be inferred from the fact that he mentions Daniel and Davost as about to return to Quebec. But they arrived in Huronia in 1635 and left in 1636 and Davost never returned to the mission. The letter was written after the arrival of the two Fathers consequently in 1635. In the latin MS. copy at St. Mary's College, Montreal, no date is ascribed to it—*LL ad G. p. 18*).

1636

Departures.

Father Antoine Daniel went down to Quebec in 1636 (*Rel. 1637, p. 55, 2 col*). The exact date of his leaving Ihonatiria was July 22 (Id. ib. p. 103, 2 col.).

Father Ambroise Davost took canoe for Quebec on July 27, 1636 (*Rel. 1637, p. 104, 1 col.*). Owing to age and infirmities he never returned to the mission. He died during his passage to France (*Rel. 1643, p. 72, 1 col.*) on September 27, 1643. Both he and Father Antoine Daniel had reached Quebec, after leaving Huronia, on August 19 (*Rel. 1636, p. 71, 1 col.; Cf. Rel. 1637, p. 73, 1 col.*).

The "Engagé," François Petit-Pré, was with the party going down to Quebec, for we find him with Father Pijart at Three Rivers assisting the missionary when he was there on his return trip to the Hurons (*Rel. 1637, p. 97, 2 col.*). Simon Baron also went down, for he was absent in September (*Rel. 1637, p. 121, 1 col.*), but returned on October 11 with the Hurons (*Rel. 1637, p. 127, 2 col.*).

Arrivals.

Father Pierre Chastelain and Father Charles Garnier started from Quebec on their way to the Huron country on July 1, 1636 (*Rel. 1636, p. 60, 1 col.*); and both took canoe with the Hurons at Three Rivers on July 21 (*Id. p. 64, 1 col.*). Father Chastelain arrived at the Mission on August 12 (*Rel. 1637, p. 106, 1 col.*). Garnier arrived on the 13th (*Id. ib. 2 col.*). Father Isaac Jogues

Rev. Paul Le Jeune, S.J., Missionary to the Hurons.

Rev. Paul Ragueneau, S.J., Missionary to the Hurons.

set out for Three Rivers from Quebec after the arrival there of Daniel and Davost. In the copy of a letter to his mother, dated June 5, 1637, which is reproduced in a MS. Life* of him by l' Abbé Forest (*Orléans, 1792, pp. 22, 24*), he says: "Je partis des Trois Rivières.....le 24 Août [1636], jour de la St. Barthélemy (*p. 23*).....on fit enfin si grande diligence qu 'au lieu de 25 ou 30 jours que dure ordinairement ce voyage il ne fallut que 19 pour me rendre où etaient 5 de nos Pères, dont quelques uns comptent déjà 5 ou 6 ans de residence dans le pays. Les deux derniers [Garnier and Chastelain] n'y etaient arrivé qu'un mois devant moi" (*p. 24*). According to Relation 1637 (*p. 120, 1 col*) he landed in Huronia September 11, 1636. (*Cf. Rel. 1636, p. 74, 1 col.; p. 75, 1 col.*). A young Frenchman, François Marguerie, coming from the Algonquins de l'Ile, paid an unexpected visit to Brébeuf on March 28, 1636, how long he remained is not stated (*Rel. 1636, p. 90, 2 col.*).

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier
F. Pierre Pijart
F. Pierre Chastelain
F. Isaac Jogues.
F. Charles Garnier, at *Ihonatiria* or St. Joseph I.

Simon Baron, hired man (absent with expedition to Quebec from July until October 11, 1636, *Rel. 1637, p. 127, 2 col.; p. 155, 2 col.; p. 175, 2 col.*).

Dominique——, hired man (*Rel. 1637, p. 121, 1 col.*)

François Petit-Pré, hired man (*Rel. 1637, p. 121, 1 col.*; *p. 132, 2 col.*; *159, 1 col.*)

Mathurin——, hired man (*Rel. 1637, p. 120, 2 col.*; *p. 151, 2 col.*)

A Boy (*Id. ib. 1 col.*)

From the following passage in Rel. 1637 (*p. 121, 1 col.*) it appears certain that in 1636 until October 11, there were but three hired men with the Fathers at *Ihonatiria*: "Le 23 [September, 1636], Dominique tomba malade.....Nous fusmes dés lors quasi sans domestiques; car François Petit-pré, qui restoit seul, estoit d'ordinaire occupé nuict et iour à la chasse, c'estoit de là que nous attendions tout notre secours, apres Dieu." And again (*p. 124, 2 col.*): Nous n'auions que François Petit-pré qui nous pust assister en ce poinct (i.e. pot hunting), et Dieu nous le conserua tousiours en bonne santé, etc." As for Mathurin who had arrived September 17 (*Rel. 1637, p. 120, 2 col.*), he was

*St. Mary's College Archives, Montreal.

already down with the prevailing sickness which seized him five days after he had reached Huronia (*Id. ib.*); while Simon Baron did not return from Quebec until October 11 (*Id. p. 127, 2 col.*). Le Coq's movements, for he also was absent, are not easy to follow. He was the "*negotiator*" (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 6*; *Extr-Mart. p. 6*) or business man of the mission, and was almost every year on the go between Huronia and Quebec.

1637

On May 20, 1637, there were six priests and four hired men at *Ihonatiria* (*Brébeuf's letter of that date from Ihonatiria, P.M. pp. 157, 161*). He states further on: "My companions in this Residence are Fathers François Le Mercier, Pierre Pijart, Pierre Chastelain, Charles Garnier and Isaac Jogues" (*Id. ib. p. 161*; *LL. ad Gen. pp. 13, 14*).

(*On May 20—P.M. p. 161*)

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier,
F. Pierre Pijart,
F. Pierre Chastelain,
F. Charles Garnier,
F. Isaac Jogues, at *Ihonatiria* or St. Joseph I.
Hired Men as at close of 1636.

On April 13, some of the hired men had occasion to undertake a journey to the Petuns and asked Father de Brébeuf, the Superior to accompany them. His trip though of short duration was not without consoling results. He was back about April 18 (*Rel. 1637, 2 col.*).

Ossossané, A New Mission Centre.

On May 17, Father Brébeuf submitted to the chief of Ossossanë his project of opening a new mission centre in that village.

The latter not only consented but agreed to build the missionary cabin. In consequence Father Pierre Pijart was sent there without delay with two hired men to superintend the work (*Rel. 1637, p. 168, 1 col.*), and from what he says (*Id. ib. 2 col.*) no other missionary was with him.

Father Le Mercier at *Ihonatiria* received a letter from him on June 4, reporting progress, and Le Mercier incidentally lets us know that the departure of the Huron flotilla for Quebec was again postponed for some days (*Id. p. 167, 2 col.*).

On June 7, the same Father received a second letter from Pijart informing him that he, Father Pijart, had on the 5th of that month offered up the first Mass in the new Residence of "La Conception de Notre Dame" (*Id. p. 171, 1 col.*), and adds "as I am writing this (the letter is dated June 7, 1637) there are only ten strips of bark (*dix écorces*) to put in place to finish the cabin; they have gone to get them, and this evening the work will be over" (*Id. ib. 2 col.*).

There is a postscript to Father Brébeuf's letter of May 20, which was quoted above, it bears the supplementary date of June 16, and runs thus: "Since writing my letter the new Residence of the Immaculate Conception [*Ossossanë* has been established, and we began to occupy it on the feast of the SS. Prime and Felician, Martyrs, June 9" (*P. M. p. 161*). of course in the body of the letter he had already referred to the new domicile: "At present (May 20) we are establishing a new residence in the village which we called La Rochelle and the Indians Ossossané" (*P. M. p. 160*).

"The 9th (June) our cabin at *Ossossané* being completely finished, forty or fifty Indians, men and women, came here to *Ihonatiria* to fetch our grain and our few little pieces of furniture. The Captains were of the party (*Rel. 1637, p. 177, 2 col. p. 178, 1 col.*)

On June 16, Father Garnier was already at *Ossossanë*, *Pierre* Chastelain remaining at *Ihonatiria* (*Rel. 1637, p. 178, 1 col.*), while François Joseph Le Mercier was on the point of relieving Pierre Pijart at *Ossossanë* so as to enable him to return to *Ihonatiria* and prepare for his journey to Quebec, whither Father Brébeuf was sending him to confer orally with Father Paul Le Jeune, superior of the Canada Missions (*Id. ib. 2 col.*).

Departure.

Father Pierre Pijart took his departure towards the latter part of June (*Rel. 1637, p. 178, 2 col. and p. 179, 2 col. conjunctim*) and reached Three Rivers August 2 (*Id. p. 87, 2 col.*). It would appear from the Relation (*1637, p. 22, 1 col.*) that he was at Quebec on August 6. He is again mentioned in conjunction with Father Raymbault on the same page (*2 col.*) as is also the departure of the Hurons from Three Rivers under the date of August 16. Turning to page 92 (*1 col.*) of the same Relation we find this date corroborated: "The 16th of this same month of August, Father Pierre Pijart, who had come down from the country of the Hurons to see us.....re-embarked in an Indian canoe to return to those regions."

He took with him the little Huron Christian *Aïandacé* (*Id. p. 69, 2 col.*)

ARRIVALS.

Father Paul Ragueneau left Quebec for Three Rivers on his way up to the Huron Country on July 19, 1637 (*Rel. 1637, p. 87, 1 col.; Cf. Id. p. 67, 1 col.*). On August 8, a few lines from him were received at Three Rivers; he was then well on his way (*Id. p. 90, 2 col.*). September 1 was the date of his reaching the mission, for on that day the arrival of a missionary is recorded, and four lines below mention is made of another who had come up again (*remonté*) (*Rel. 1638, p. 57, 2 col.*). Father Ragueneau was the only new arrival in 1637, and Pierre Pijart was the only Father who could have returned, so that though they are not named in the passage there can be question of them only.

There is a dateless letter of Father Charles Garnier to his father written evidently from *Ossossanë* (since in it he states that he was then in La Rochelle) which must find its place here. To determine approximately its date it must be remembered that Le Mercier speaks of Garnier as being at *Ossossanë June 16* (*Rel. 1637, p. 178, 1 col.*). He himself, in a letter to his brother Henry, April 28, 1638, writes as follows: "I must tell you how the time was spent since I wrote to you last year. I was at that time still at the little Village of *Ihonatiria*. I came here [*i.e. to Ossossanë*] some few days (*quelques jours*) after the feast of Corpus Christi. This town where I am stationed was named by the French La Rochelle, for formerly it [i.e. one of its former sites] was perched on a bluff (*Montagne*) encircled by a moat of natural formation. There are forty Indian lodges, and ours bears the name of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady" (*C.G.-LL, Contemp. copy p. 46; Recent c. p. 38*).

There can be no question, judging by its contents, as to the year in which the letter was written, it was 1637. Now, the feast of Corpus Christi, which is always kept on the Thursday following Trinity Sunday, in 1637 fell on June 11, so that Garnier took up his abode at *Ossossanë* "quelques jours" after June 11; or to be a little more precise, between June 13 and June 16, at which latter date Le Mercier says he was there.

The letter, however, was indited some months later, for in it we are told that Ragueneau was an inmate of the same Residence, but the latter Father, as we have seen, set foot in Huronia as late as September 1, 1637. Consequently the information contained in the missive relates to a season when all the annual changes had taken place, I mean the comings and goings to and from the Huron

Mission. Hence also it may be used with advantage in determining the missionary staff of the two Residences. As Garnier mentions only the missionaries stationed at *Ossossanë* we may freely conclude that those not mentioned were at *Ihonatiria*. Here are his own words: "Since the date of my letter of last year [which is wanting] or thereabouts, I am living in this town styled by the French, La Rochelle. It counts fifty lodges and the Indians show us much affection. I am here with three others of Ours, namely Reverend Father Brébeuf, our superior, Father Mercier (sic) and Father Ragueneau, who had the satisfaction of seeing you [Father Garnier's father] before his departure, and was the bearer of reliable news from you, which was very comforting" (*C.G.-LL, Contemp. Cop. p. 26*; *Recent. c. p. 25*). The Father gives us no information as to the whereabouts of the hired men.

(After the beginning of September)

Ossossanë, or La Conception.

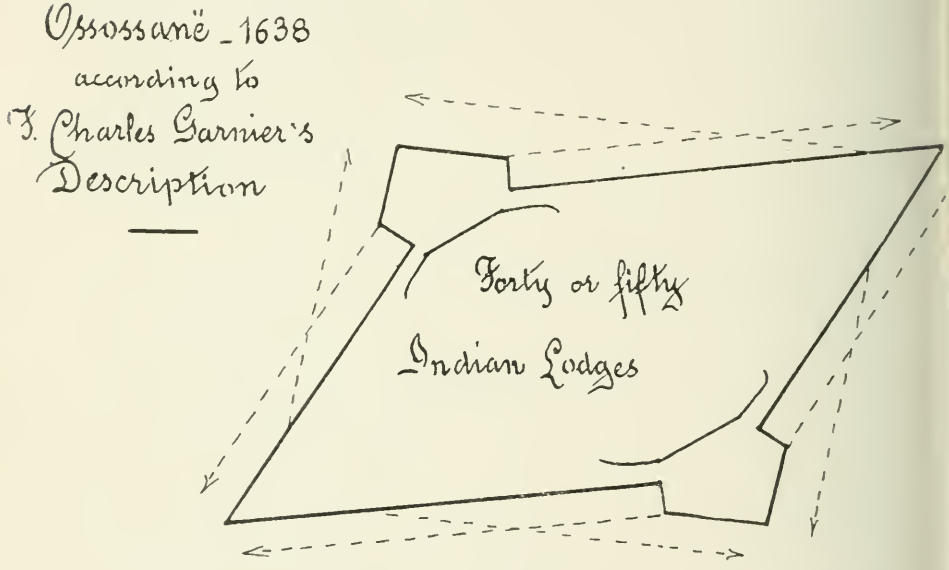
R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, superior,
F. François Le Mercier,
F. Charles Garnier,
F. Paul Ragueneau.

Ihonatiria, or St.-Joseph I. *Abandoned in June, 1638.*

F. Pierre Chastelain,
F. Pierre Pijart,
F. Isaac Jogues, was for a short time at *Ossossanë* (*C.G.-LL. contemp. cop. p. 46*; *Rec. cop. p. 33.*)
Simon Baron, hired man,
Dominique——, hired man,
François Petit-Pré, hired man,
Mathurin——, hired man.

One of these four hired men returned to Quebec June 18 or 19, but which one it was is not easily ascertained for no name is given. Le Mercier's Relation of 1637 bears the date of that year, and that of June 21. Towards the close he says (*p. 178, 2 col.*): ".....l'embarquement presse, il y a deux iours qu'vn de nos domestiques est parti." He may, however, have come up again in the autumn on the return of the Hurons, or perhaps he was the same man (*un de nos hommes*) who came up with Father Le Moyne in 1638 (*P.M. p. 169*).

Though somewhat of a digression, I cannot here resist the temptation of again quoting from Garnier's letter (1637) to his father what concerns *Ossossanë*, the seat of the new Residence: "You must know that we are here living in a fortress which has not its like in France. We are encircled by a wall quite different from that of the Bastille. Yesterday they completed one of its towers. We stand less in dread of Spanish Cannons than you do in Paris. But I am afraid some sharp fellow will be ready to tell you that it is because cannon can scarcely be brought nearer here than some three hundred leagues, and that our ramparts consist of an enclosure of posts ten or twelve feet high and half a foot



thick, and that our tower is made up of some thirty odd posts planted at one angle* of the ramparts so as to command two of the sides of the enclosure, and that another will be built to defend the other two. It will be enough to put you on your guard against such spies if I tell you that our Hurons are in admiration over our fortifications, and imagine that those in France are modelled on about the same pattern. You see there how different their ideas and opinions are from ours. This is why I have gained much by leaving France where you were always twitting me for not having any beard, for the Indians, on that very account, think me handsome." (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. Cop. p. 29; Rec. Cop. p. 26*).

*See also R. 1636, p. 86, 1 Col.

1638

For the *status* of the first six months of 1638 we must again have recourse to Father Charles Garnier's letter. By the one dated from the "Residence of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady of La Rochelle "April 28, 1638 we are put in possession of all the information we had concerning the missionaries themselves: "We are here [at Ossossanë] four members of the Society, to wit: Reverend Father Brébeuf, superior in this country of the Hurons, F. Mercier (sic), F. Ragueneau and myself. Father Pijart has been staying at the Residence of St. Joseph [I.] at *Ihonatiria* with F. Chastelain and F. Jogues. We are on the point of removing, with the help of God, the said Residence of St. Joseph to the largest town of the Hurons named *Teanaustayae*, the village of *Ihonatiria* being now completely ruined. As for me, since I came here last year my occupation has been to visit all day long the cabins of this town, to find out who are sick, and to instruct and baptize them. Father Mercier (sic) also devoted a good part of his day to this work as well as Father Jogues while he was still with us, but he left us [i.e. at *Ossossanë*] when the canoes returned from Quebec, etc." (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 46; Rec. cop. p 38.*)

(From April 28.)

Ossossanë, or La Conception.

R. F. Jean de Brébeuf, Sup.,
F. François Le Mercier,
F. Paul Ragueneau,
F. Charles Garnier.

Ihonatiria, or St. Joseph I.

F. Pierre Pijart,
F. Pierre Chastelain,
F. Isaac Jogues.

Hired Men, see close of 1637.

Departure.

Father Pierre Pijart, purveyor of the Huron Mission, leaves again for the lower country early in June, 1638 (*Rel. 1638, p. 59, 1, 2 col.*). He was absent all winter and the following summer.

Arrival.

Father Antoine Daniel, absent from the Mission since July 22, 1636, returned sometime between April 28, 1638 (date of F. Charles Garnier's letter already quoted, wherein the writer gives the names of all the Fathers then present, but omits that of F. Daniel) and August 26 (date of Father Jérôme Lalemant's arrival, who mentions F. Daniel in the list of Fathers then in Huronia). Had Daniel started from below at the very opening of navigation he could scarcely have reached the Mission before the middle of June.

New Residence at Teanaostaiaë, St. Joseph II.

"At last we are about to transfer the Residence of St. Joseph, which is still at *Ihonatiria* [St. Joseph I.] to another finer and larger town [i.e. *Teanaostaiaë*, or St. Joseph II.]. It is, as it were, the capital of a clan (*nation*) closely allied to that of the Bear, our best friends." This is from Father François Lemercier (*Rel. 1638, p. 59, 1 col.*), the date of the writing is June 9, 1638 (*Id. ib. 2 col.*), and we have just cited above what Garnier says on the same subject.

A retrospect in Relation 1639 (*p. 66, 1 col.*) puts the whole question of the change clearly and in small compass: "once we had made up our minds to abandon the dwelling of *Ihonatiria* because it was depopulated, the bulk of its inhabitants having been carried off by the contagion or dispersed.....we were not long in deciding where it was most advisable to go. The town of *Teanaostaiaë* was the most considerable throughout the country, consequently, if once it was won over to God the result would be that all the rest would receive a vehement impulse towards conversion.....Relying therefore on God only, Father Jean de Brébeuf betook himself to that town, conferred with the individual inhabitants, then with the Council, and managed so well that he captivated both. Thus, it took them but a little while to come to the determination of receiving us into their town, and of making over to us a lodge. This purpose was carried out. The first Mass was said there June 25 to the great satisfaction of our Fathers, who could scarcely credit what they saw so much did this town but so short a time before hold us in abomination." (*Rel. 1639, p. 66, 1, 2 col.; See also P.M. p. 160*).

More Arrivals.

Father Jérôme Lalemant left Three Rivers for Huronia about the end of July (*Rel. 1638, p. 30, 1 col*). This part of the Relation is dated from Three Rivers, August 25 (*Id. p. 32, 2 col.*) and

speaks of him as having gone, and as having written a letter while on the way from which citations are given. He arrived at his destination on August 26, 1638. "I found," he says, "seven Fathers occupying two Residences in the two most important towns [*Ossossanë* and *Teanaostaiaë*]; I made the eighth, and about a month later Father Simon Le Moyne and Father François Du Peron arrived and swelled the number to ten." (*Rel. 1639, p. 52, 2 col.*). He then proceeds to give the names of the missionaries as recorded below. (*Id. p. 53, 1 col.*).

Father François Du Peron set out for the Hurons from Three Rivers September 4, 1638 (*P.M. p. 168*). He picked up on the way Father Simon Le Moyne, whose Huron escort had fallen short of provisions, and with Father Le Moyne was one of the hired men (*Id. p. 169*). The latter Father had started before Father Du Peron (*Id. p. 168*). Du Peron landed in Huronia at midnight on the feast of St. Michael [September 29] (Id. ib.); elsewhere he says at one in the morning of September 29 (*Id. p. 175*), the "midnight," consequently must refer to the eve of the feast.

The exact date of Father Simon Le Moyne's leaving the lower country is not given (*Rel. 1638, p. 30, 2 col.*), but as stated above it was previous to Du Peron's. Left behind by his party of Indians, with one of the hired men they lived for a fortnight on what game the latter could bag, until relieved by Father Du Peron's band (P.M. p. 169). He landed about the same time as his rescuer (*Rel. 1639, p. 53, 1 col.*), but to all appearances not with him. (*P.M. pp. 174, 175.*)

Father Jérôme Lalemant, after remarking that "six (missionaries) remained for the greater part of the time at *Ossossanë* and four at *Teanaostaiaë*" (*Rel. 1639, p. 53. 1 col.*), furnishes us with the list and gives the Huron name of each Father.

(After September)

Ossossanë, or Immaculate Conception. *Established June 9, 1637.*

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, sup.*..... *Achiendassé,*
F. François Le Mercier..... *Chaüosé,*
F. Antoine Daniel ..... *Anšennen,*
F. Pierre Chastelain..... *Arioo,*
F. Charles Garnier ..... *Saracha,*
F. François Du Peron..... *Annonchiara.*
(F. Simon Le Moyne)**

* Lalemant Superior of the Huron Mission, see Extr-Lar. 1638, 1639, etc., pp. 5, 6; and Extr-Mar. p. 6; cf. also P.M. p. 168.

** His autograph letter, May 25, 1639.

TEANAOSTAIAË, OR ST. JOSEPH II. *Established in June, 1638.*

F. Jean de Brebeuf ..... *Echon.*
F. Isaac Jogues ..... *Ondessone*
F. Paul Ragueneau ..... *Aondecheté*
F. Simon Le Moyne ..... *Sane*

Simon Baron, hired man
Dominique——, hired man
François Petit-Pré, hired man
Mathurin——, hired man.
Robert Le Coq*, hired man
A Boy† } In one or the other of the Two Residences.

The chapel built at *Ossossanë* this year was the first edifice of any architectural pretensions attempted so far in Huronia. It was not quite completed when a number of the *Senrohronons,* a tribe previously amalgamated with the Neutrals but who in 1638 were incorporated with the Hurons Proper (*Rel. 1639, pp. 59-61*), were solemnly baptized therein (*Id. ib. p. 61, 2 col.*). This event took place at the titular feast of the Chapel, December 8 (*Id. ib. p. 61, 1 col.*). On the Sunday following, December 12, François Du Peron offered up the first Mass said in the new edifice. "The chapel," he writes, April 27, 1639, "is a very handsome frame building, almost identical in style and size with our chapel of St. Julian" (*P.M. p. 183*). From a passage in Relation 1639 (*p. 62, 1 col.*) it would appear that it stood at a little distance from the town, or at least on the outskirts.

The domestic servants and other seculars, present this year in Huronia, are credited with having contributed much by their exemplary life to the good impression produced on the Indians, resulting in the conversion of not a few. (*Rel. 1639, p. 63, 2 col., p. 64, 1 col.*).

1639

(R. F. Barthélemy Vimont, Superior General of Canada Mission, at Quebec, 1639-1645)

Father François Du Peron, writing from *Ossossanë* under date of April 27, 1639, says: "We number here ten members of the Society in two Residences, one La Conception de notre Dame [*Ossossanë*], the other that of St. Joseph (II.) *Teanaostaiaë,* which lie five or six leagues apart" (*P.M. p. 172*). This letter

* See further on, in 1639, his trips to and fro discussed.

† Possibly Jean Amyot or Amiot, who with young François Marguerie was drowned in 1648 near Three Rivers (*Rel. 1648, p. 3, 2 col.*). He had spent his boyhood at Ste. Marie I. the Relation tells us (*Id. ib. p. 4, 1 col.*). He was buried at St. Joseph of Sillery (*Journ. des Jes. p. 109 and Rel. 1648, p. 4, 2 col. conjunction*).

being dated in April, and being written before any new missionaries could even start from Quebec on their way up, gives the number of the Fathers who were present in Huronia the previous autumn and throughout the winter months. It is in agreement with the *status* as it appeared at the close of 1638.

It will not be out of place to say a word here about the hired men and the *donnés*. Those of my readers who would understand in what relation they stood to the missionaries could not do better than consult the "*Mémoire touchant les Domestiques..... qui se donnent à nostre compagnie aux Hurons,*" published, I think, for the first time and with a translation, in Volume 21 of Thwaites' Cleveland edition of the Relations (*pp. 292-307*). But to what I now wish to draw attention is the utter impossibility of following their different movements, or of determining to what particular mission they were individually attached while among the Hurons. It may, however, be taken as certain that, as a body, their ordinary domicile was at Ste. Marie from its very inception in 1639 until the final dispersion of the Hurons. But in emergencies, no doubt, they lent a helping hand in this or that missionary centre, for a longer or shorter time, according to the need.

Those supposed to be present early in 1639 were all hired men or boys, there were as yet no *donnés;* and, as well as I have been able to ascertain, their names and avocations are as subjoined. Still it must be borne in mind that they were expected to turn their hand to anything outside their usual employment when necessity required it.

Simon Baron, chirurgus (*Rel. 1637, p. 125, 2 col.*; *p. 139, 2 col.; p. 146, 1 col.*)
Dominique, ad omnia (*Ext-Lar. p. 6.*)
François Petit-Pré, venator (*Rel. 1637, p. 121, 1 col.*; *p. 124, 2 col.*)
Mathurin, ad domestica,
Robert Le Coq, negotiator (*Ext-Lar. p. 6*)

Le Coq was present in Huronia in 1639. The Relation of 1640 tells us, as if incidentally without precise indication of the date, that on his way up from Quebec he was stricken with the small-pox, and in that wretched plight abandoned by all his Huron companions save two (*p. 56, 1, 2 col.*); that later, despoiled of all his belongings,, he was left alone to die on a barren rock on the shores of Lake Huron (*p. 57, 1, 2 col.*); that even an Indian, for whom Le Coq had proved a good samaritan in a similar juncture, treated him at first with but little more consideration than the others (*p. 58, 2 col.*); but that eventually the Indian, with the help

of a companion, after many perilous adventures, but not without having first filched from the sick man a small parcel-consigned to the Fathers, landed him all but dead before the door of the missionaries. Now the expression used here in the narrative, if translated literally, does not make idiomatic English: "ils aborderent au pied de nostre maison" (*Id. ib. p. 59, 1 col.*), "they landed at the foot of our house." We should say "they landed at the very threshold of our house," though we do say "at the foot of a tree," "at the foot of the wall."

This house could have been no other than Ste. Marie I., for to it alone is the expression applicable. Built near *Tsirargi* Lake, on the eastern bank of the River Wye, a little canal or slip which is quite visible to the present day, had been dug out bringing the waters of the stream to the very threshold, and enabling the canoes to enter the enclosure, and to set down their passengers or freight at the very door. But Ste. Marie I. was just reaching completion in 1639: a few Fathers began to occupy Ste. Marie that summer (*Rel. 1640, p. 63, 2 col.*), therefore Robert Le Coq's arrival, under the circumstances as rehearsed above, took place at the earliest in 1639.

To corroborate what precedes, and at the same time to show that Le Coq, stricken with the small-pox, did not arrive later, allow me to quote another passage from the same Relation containing the self-same expression: "Ce fut au retour du voyage que les Hurons auoient fait à Kébec, qu'elle [i.e. the small-pox, see *Id. ib. p. 52, 1 col.*] se mit dans le pays.....Le premier Huron qui l'apporta vint aborder au pied de nostre maison nouuellement bastie" (*p. 54, 2 col.*).

Ste. Marie I. was the only Residence of the Fathers "newly erected" at whose threshold it was possible "to land" (*aborder*). It follows that the year in question was 1639, the year the terrible contagion began its ravages in Huronia.

Now that this point is settled, reverting to the same account of Le Coq's trials and sufferings, we can determine what year is meant in the following phrase: "Il y auoit vn an que retournant du mesme voyage il auoit rencontré à cinq ou six iournées au deçà des Trois Riuieres vn pauure barbare Huron, delaissé par ses compagnons pour vn mesme suiet de maladie, etc." (Rel. 1640, p. 58, 2 col.). This occurred a year before Le Coq's sickness, consequently in 1638. And as it is said "retournant du mesme voyage" it follows, of course, that he was present in 1638 after this return, and that earlier in the same or in a previous year he had gone down to Quebec, and when he tended the sick Indian he was on his way back in 1638.

So that from his first journey up from Quebec, in 1634 with Father Jean de Brébeuf (*Rel. 1635, p. 28, 1 col.*) he was nearly always on the move, and for that matter will continue flitting to and fro between the outposts of civilization and the home of the Huron until the final disaster. Nor could it be expected to be otherwise, for he was the *negotiator* or business man of the Mission, carrying messages to headquarters in the years when no one of the Fathers could be spared from his post, and overseeing the despatch of supplies and their transportation to the heart of the wilderness on the shores of the inland seas.

This year of 1639 was one of special note for Robert Le Coq. On December 23 he made his self-donation to the Society, pledging himself to serve the interests of the Huron Mission in particular (*Rel. Clev. edit. Vol. 21, p. 304*), becoming thus the first *donné*, the leader, as it were, of that devoted band of secular assistants, who, besides rendering the ordinary services of a lay-brother in religion, could bear arms and engage in the hunt for the sustenance of those otherwise employed. All they asked in return was food and raiment, care in sickness and a sheltering home in their declining years.

Le Coq remained ever faithful to the end, and it was only the year after the total overthrow of the Hurons and their final dispersion that, after having run many risks year after year, he was slain by the Iroqois in one of their raids near Three Rivers on August 20, 1650. This same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotedness which animated Le Coq was the characteristic of the other servants who, by their exemplary conduct and persevering efforts to forward the interests of the Mission, had been from time to time admitted as *donnés*.

Ste. Marie I.

New Permanent Central Residence.

The new Superior, F. Jérôme Lalemant, concluded to adopt a system of concentration, and establish a permanent central Residence, quite independent of, and remote from any existing village; and thence to send the Fathers out on flying missions to the several Indian towns. Later on, Residences might be allotted to the more distant Christian centres. The whole country was divided into five Missions:—

I. Ste. Marie I., with general Residence and Church (later on it was endowed with a hospice and hospital) for the whole of Huronia. Moreover it was to be the local centre of the mission

for the *Atoronchrons*,* (or Nation beyond the morass, or silted lake).

II. St. Joseph II., at *Teanaostaiaë*, for the *Attinguenongnahae* (or Nation of the Cord).†

III. La Conception, at *Ossossanë*, for the *Attignaouentan*, (or Nation of the Bear).†

IV. St. Jean-Baptiste [at *Cahiagué, Cf. Champl. 518,* for the *Ahrendaronons* (or Nation of The Rock).†

These four belonging to Huronia Proper, and a fifth named that of

V. The Apostles, among the Petun or Tobacco Tribe, for the *Khionontaterons*. (See derivation given in Part I.) (*Rel. 1640, p. 61, 2 col.*)

The Fathers began to occupy Ste. Marie I. in the summer of 1639 (*Rel. 1640, p. 63, 2 col.*); but even when F. Chaumonot arrived, Sept. 10, 1639, the two Residences of *Ossossanë* and St. Joseph II. were not yet closed (*P.M. p. 198*), though the new Residence of Ste. Marie was opened, since he says the Fathers were assigned to three Residences.

Arrivals.

F. Pierre Pijart, on his return from the lower country, after having been absent since June, 1638 (*Rel. 1638, p. 59, 1, 2 col.*) was the first to arrive this year. That he arrived before F. Chaumonot is certain, for the latter states that, on Sept. 10, he found *eleven* Fathers on the mission, distributed in three Residences (*P.M. pp. 195, 198*). Now, at the closing of navigaton in 1638, there were but ten Fathers in Huronia. F. Pierre Pijart, who is mentioned later on as being in Huronia in 1639 (*Rel. 1640, p. 72, 2 col.*) would make eleven, and with FF. Chaumonot and Poncet, coming after, and being the only other arrivals would form the complement for the year.

* As far as my investigations go, no meaning has ever been suggested, either in the Relations or elsewhere, for this appellation. It is compounded of *Atara*, mud-slime, silt, ooze, mire (*Radices Huronicæ, Potier, 1751, p. 293, 2 col.*); *Aron*, in the way, lying across simply, or as an obstacle (*Id. p. 188, No. 46*); *Chi*, beyond (*Elementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ, Potier, 1745, p. 91*); and *Ronon*, the termination of "Nomina Nationalia." *Atara-aron-chi-ronon*, which in strict accordance with the rules for compounding words (*Elem. Gram. Hur. 1745, p. 66*) becomes *Ataronchronon*, the nation beyond the intervening fen, or mud-bottom-lake.

Directions for the use of *-ronon*, which is to be found only in composition, are given by Potier (*Elem. Gram. Hur., 1745, p. 65, No. 7*): "*nationalia formantur a nomine proprio addendo ronnon.* V.G.: *Etiorhenchronon*, the English, i.e. Dwellers in the East, etc."

† (*See Rel. 1657, p. 20, 2 col.*)

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot, who landed from France on August 1, 1639, started for the Hurons eight days after, on August 9, (*P.M. p. 197*) in company with F. Joseph Antoine Poncet (de la Rivière) (*Id. p. 198*), though four days after they were forced to separate and travel in different canoes (*Id. ib.*). He took thirty days for the upward trip (*Id. p. 198*), and reached his destination, Ste. Marie, on Sept. 10, 1639 (*Id. p. 195*). *Tsirargi*, he lets us know, was the name of the lake near the Residence. (*Autob. pp. 46, 47.*)

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet de La Rivière, better known as Joseph Poncet, set out for the Huron Mission with F. Chaumonot (*P.M. p. 198*) on Aug. 9 (*Id. p. 197*), and arrived Sept. 12, 1639 (*Id. p. 198*).

Residence Withdrawn from Ossossanë.

In the middle of autumn (1639), the Residence of La Conception, or *Ossossanë* was transferred to Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1640, p. 63, 2 col.*). The chapel was left in care of a zealous Christian Joseph Chihouatenhoua (*Id. p. 88, 1 col.*; *Cf. Rel. 1641, p. 65, 2 col.*).

"At the beginning of October, 1639, we numbered here among these savages twenty-seven Frenchmen, including our thirteen Fathers." (*Rel. 1640, p. 52, 1 col.*).

At this date Huronia was sparsely peopled. There were but 32 towns or villages, and they were changed about from site to site every seven years." (*Autob. p. 54*). In the five missions there were 32 "*tant bourgs que bourgader,*" or 700 lodges, with 2,000 fires or about 12,000 souls; Huronia was much less densely settled than formerly. (*Rel. 1640, p. 62, 1 col.*)

The Five Missions of Huronia in 1639;

Four for the Hurons Proper—One for the Petun Nation.

I. STE. MARIE I.

General Residence Ste. Marie, Titular of Church, St. Joseph.

(*Rel. 1640, p. 63, 1 col.*; *p. 64, 2 col.*)

Mission (local) Ste. Marie (*Id. p. 70, 1 col.*)

1. Ste. Anne, 2. St. Louis, 3. St. Denis, 4. St. Jean (*Rel. 1640, p. 70, 1 col.*)

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Sup. of Huron Mission—

F. François Le Mercier, { Went down to Quebec and returned in the same season, 1639. (*Rel. 1640, p. 87, 1 col.*; *p. 86, 2 col.*; *p. 85, 2 col.*)

F. Pierre Pijart,

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet.

II. ST. JOSEPH II., AT TEANAOSTAIAE.

(*Rel. 1640, p. 73, 1 col.*)

(The Residence was not withrawn till the spring of 1640. *Rel. 1640, p. 63, 2 col.*)

(1. St. Michel, 2. St. Ignace I., *Rel. 1640, p. 73, 1 col.*; *p. 78, 1 col.*)

F. Jean de Brébeuf, Sup. of the Resid. (*Rel. 1640, p. 75, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1640, p. 73, 1 col.*†)

F. Pierre Chastelain *Rel. 1640, p. 73, 1 col.*†

III. LA CONCEPTION AT OSSOSSANE.

(*Rel. 1640, p. 78, 1 col.*)

(1. St. Xavier, 2. St. Charles, 3. Ste. Agnès, 4. Ste. Madeleine [*arenta*], 5. Ste. Geneviève, 6. St. Martin, 7. St. Antoine, 8. Ste. Cécile, 9. Ste. Catherine, 10. Ste. Térèse, 11. Ste. Barbe, 12. St. Etienne.

F. Paul Ragueneau, } (*Rel. 1640, p. 78, 1 col.*)
F. François Du Peron, }

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot, (Till the end of winter, 1639. *Autob. p. 66.*)

F. Simon Le Moyne, { An autograph letter to his cousin, May 25, 1639, from *Ossossanë* shows he was stationed at La Conception until that date at least.

Two Fathers only had charge of this mission (*Rel. 1640, p. 84, 2 col.*). F. Ragueneau was in command, while Fathers Du Peron and Chaumonot were his assistants, not simultaneously but in turn (*Id. p. 78, 1 col.*). The Residence had been suppressed, but the town continued to be cared for as a mission (*Id. ib.*). F. Chaumonot almost from his first arrival in Huronia was stationed at *Ossossanë* where during the winter of 1639, he was engaged

†These two Fathers during this year . . . "ont le plus ordinairement cultiué cette vigne" (*Id. l.c.*).

with F. Ragueneau in visiting, throughout the country, those stricken down by the contagion (*Autob. p. 64*; *Rel. 1640, p. 78, 2 col. and pp. ss.*). In the opening months of 1640 (probably in March), he was assigned as assistant to F. Daniel in the new mission of St. Jean Baptiste (*Autob. p. 66; Rel. 1640, p. 90, 2 col.*). where hitherto he (Father Daniel) and Father Simon Le Moyne were labouring (*Rel. 1640, ib.*).

IV. ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE (*Rel. 1640, p. 90, 1 col.*) at CAHIAGUE (*Chmpl. p. 518.*)

Mission of the *Arendaronons*, undertaken in the autumn of this year 1639.

(I. St. Joachim, 2. Ste. Elizabeth (*Rel. 1640, p. 90, 2 col.*; *p. 94, 2 col.*).

F. Antoine Daniel
F. Simon Le Moyne

At the date of his death, July 4, 1648, he had passed more than nine years in the frontier towns [i.e. St. Joseph II., and St. Jean-Baptiste, *R. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*].
(*Rel. 1640, 90, 2.*)

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot. From the beginning of early spring 1640, *Autob. p. 66*, to November 2, 1640—*Rel. 1641, p. 74, 2 col.*

Father Simon Le Moyne, however, was still actively engaged in the ministry at La Conception, on May 25, 1639, as his autograph letter to his cousin at that date attests.

V. THE APOSTLES, IN THE PETUN OR TOBACCO COUNTRY.

(*Rel. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*).

(1. SS. Pierre et Paul, 2. St. André, 3. St. Jacques, 4. St. Thomas, 5. St. Jean, 6. St. Jacques, 7. St. Philippe, 8. St. Barthélemy, 9. St. Matthieu, 10. SS. Simon et Jude, Id. ib.)

F. Charles Garnier
F. Isaac Jogues
(*Rel. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*; *C.G.-LL. p. 83.*)

On All Saints (November 1, 1639), the Fathers dispersed to go to their several Missions. (*Rel. 1640, p. 61, 2 col.*)

Residence Withdrawn from St. Joseph II.

Having resolved to merge the two Residences of *Ossossanë* and *Teanaostaiaë* (*Rel. 1640, p. 63, 1 col.*) into one, so that the Fathers should not be obliged to move from place to place in after years, as did the Hurons with their villages, the first change they made began in the summer of this year 1639, with the transfer to Ste. Marie I. of some of the Missionaries. In the autumn following, the Residence was withdrawn from *Ossossanë*. And then, in the spring of 1640, that of *Teanaostaiaé* or St. Joseph II. was closed. After 1639 there existed but one house or permanent *Residence* in all Huronia, that of Ste. Marie I. It was from this their base that the Fathers sallied forth on their flying missions to the various Indian villages. Their stay might be longer or shorter, as circumstances demanded, but their permanent abode was Ste. Marie I. (*Id. 63, 2*).

1640

"Of the number of Fathers who were with us among the Hurons at the date of the last Relation [that from the Hurons was dated May 27, 1640, see Rel. 1640, p. 53, 1 col.] two, Father Paul Ragueneau and Father Joseph Poncet, went down to Quebec last summer to spend the winter there; and towards the beginning of autumn [1640] Father Claude Pijart and Father Charles Raymbault came here for the Algonquin speaking [Indians], which made up the same number of *thirteen Fathers* we were last year" (*Rel. 1641, p. 62, 1 col.*). The date of this part of the Relation is "From the permanent Residence of Ste. Marie [I.] among the Hurons, this May 19, 1641." (*Id. 60, 1*).

Father Jérôme Lalemant wrote to the General at Rome, under date of April 25, 1641: "Versati sumus in hac barbarie Galli triginta in unum collecti, patres tredecim, coadjutor (a lay-brother) unus, et domestici qui se nobis ad vitam dederuat (the donnés) septem, reliqui famuli communes. Pax inter omnes summa..... Septem habuimus missiones; duas novas ad gents novas, harum una ad meridiem versus est animarum 12,000, quibus tamen omnibus hoc anno Evangelium prædicari non potuit. Verum omnium in his septem missionibus, ad quorum aures Evangelium pervenerit, numerus est animarum plus 15,000. etc." (*MS. LL. ad Gen. p. 23*).

At the date May 1, 1640, F. Ragueneau writes from the Huron Mission to the General that while on mission in the *five principal towns*, the Fathers go two by two; they have no white attendant either man or boy; they live under the same roof with the

savages, use the same fire, partake of the common food, not meat but polenta usually, etc. He states also that a mission had been set on foot for the Algonquins, who lead a wandering life; and that the Fathers gather three or four times a year at Ste. Marie I. (*LL. ad Gen. p. 33.*)

F. Garnier writes to his brother Henri, from Ste. Marie I., June 25, 1641, that there were then in the Huron Mission *thirteen* Fathers, with F. Jérôme Lalemant their Superior, and he gives a list of their names. Fathers Raymbault and Claude Pijart had come up from Quebec the preceding year [1640] to take charge of the Algonquins. Seven Fathers, whom he names, were through the winter distributed in six missions. Fathers Brébeuf and Chaumonot had been sent to the Neutrals, as a first attempt to evangelize them. There were forty Neutral villages, the nearest six days' journey from Huronia, etc. (*C.G.-L.L p. 45*).

Departures.

F. Paul Ragueneau, left after August 2, 1640 (*Rel. 1641, p. 62, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1640, p. 103, 2 col.*), to spend the winter at Quebec. Towards the end of April, 1641, he was at Three Rivers negotiating with certain Iroquois envoys. (*Rel. 1641, p. 41, 1 col.*).

Father Joseph Antoine Poncet de La Rivière left also after August 2, 1640 (*Rel. 1641, p. 62, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1640, p. 103, 2 col.*). Several years passed before his return to Huronia. He was stationed in Montreal in 1643 (*Extr-Lar. p. 11*) and was probably there also in 1644.

Arrivals.

F. Claude Pijart, set out for the country of the Nipisiriniens from Three Rivers (*Rel. 1641, p. 58, 1 col.*). During the winter [1640-1641] the missionaries to this tribe remained among the Hurons [at Ste. Marie I.], leaving on May 8, 1641, for the haunts of those nomadic Indians, the Nipissings (*Id. p. 58, 2 col.*). Father Garnier's letter, June 25, 1641, makes it clear that F. Claude Pijart and his companion joined the Fathers in the Huron Mission in 1640, as he says they arrived last year (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 55*; *Rec. cop. p. 45*). Moreover, F. Jérôme Lalemant adds that they came towards the beginning of autumn (*Rel. 1641, p. 62, 1 col.*; *cf. also C.G.-LL. Id. ib.*).

F. Charles Raymbault, as much as the Indian mode of travel would allow, journeyed with F. Claude Pijart. What is said above of the latter applies equally to him. Leaving Three Rivers

together they should have reached their destination about the same time.

In the abstract of a letter of Father Jean de Quen to the General, written from St. Joseph de Sillery, near Quebec, under date, according to the *Extr-Larch* (*p. 63*) of Sept. 1, 1640, and according to *LL. ad Gen.* (*p. 21*), of Aug. 1, 1640, it is stated that in the Huron Mission there were twelve Fathers and one Brother in one Residence. This is the first mention of a lay-brother in the mission. Though Father de Quen is not quite accurate, as to the number of Fathers, he in this particular (of a coadjutor Brother being present) agrees with what is stated in Father Jérôme Lalemant's letter of April 25, 1641. Brother Dominique Scot, whose name appears later on in 1642 is not mentioned among those present in 1640. While Father Jérôme Lalemant, at the date of April 1, 1640, states that the full number of Europeans in Huronia was twenty-seven, which number is complete without the Brother's names being added. (*LL. ad Gen. p. 21*). So that the lay-brother spoken of must have arrived in Huronia either late in the autumn of 1640 or in the summer of 1641. He could have been no other than Brother Dominique Scot, as he was the first among the coadjutor or lay-brothers to be sent to the Huron Mission.

RESIDENCE OF STE. MARIE I.

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum.

R. Pater Hieronymus Lalemant, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min. proc.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron, oper.
Pater Isaac Jogues, oper.
Pater Joannes de Brébeuf, adm., præf. spir. et eccl., conf. N.N.
Pater Josephus Antonius Poncet, ædit. (until his departure in August.)
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Paulus Ragueneau, oper. (until his departure in August.)
Pater Petrus Chastelain, conf. domest. et N.N.
Pater Petrus Pijart, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Pater Claude Pijart, oper.
Pater Charles Raymbault, oper. } In the autumn.

Frater Dominicus Scot, sartor.

Donatus Carolus Boivin, fab. lign. (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 6*)
Donatus Christophorus Regnaut, adomnia, (*Extr-Lar. 1640 p. 6*)
Donatus Gulielmus Couture, ad multa (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 6*)
Donatus Jacobus Levrier, ad omnia (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 6*)
Donatus Josephus Molère, pharmac (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 6*)
Donatus Robertus Le Coq, negot (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 6*)

Admissi, Adolescentes:
Carolus Panic, ad omnia (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 7*)
Petrus Boucher, ad omnia, (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 7*) *MS. Authent. 1652, orig. p. 234, copy p. 87*)

Admissi Pueri:
Joannes Amiot (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 7*)
Marinus Lefevre (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 7*)

Domestici non Donati:
Gulielmus Loisier,
Franciscus Dornais,
Nicolaus Montreuil (*Extr-Lar. 1640, p. 7*)
Claudius Boucher (*Extr.-Lar. 1640, p. 7*)

Missions.

On Nov. 2, 1640, all the Fathers left the Residence of Ste. Marie I., dispersing throughout the country on the way to their respective missions. Father Chastelain alone remaining in charge of the Residence to receive the Christian Indians who might land there and to see that peace and good order were observed (*Rel. 1641, p. 62, 2 col.*). No doubt that the two allotted to the Mission of Ste. Marie, made it also most of the time their headquarters.

By comparing dates it is evident that the dispersion took place after the departure of Fathers Ragueneau and Poncet, and the arrival of Fathers Claude Pijart and Charles Raymbault.

I. Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1641, p. 63, 1 col.*)

1. Ste. Marie, 2. Ste. Anne, 3. St. Louis, 4. St. Jean, 5. St. Denis (*Rel. 1641, p. 63, 1 col.*), (*Rel. 1640, p. 70, 1 col.* C. G.-LL. *contemp. cop. p. 57*; *Rec. cop. p. 46.*)

F. Isaac Jogues, } (*Rel. 1641, p. 63, 1 col.*; *C.G.-LL.*
F. François Du Peron, } *Contemp. cop. p. 57*; *Rec. cop. p. 46*).

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë. (*Rel. 1641, p. 63, 1 col.*) (*Rel. 1641, p. 65, 2 col.*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 56*; *Rec. cop. p. 45.*)

Previously the Fathers had their own wigwam there; this year but a little chapel.

1. St. Xavier, 2. St. Charles, 3. Ste. Agnes, 4. Ste. Madeleine, 5. Ste. Geneviève, 6. St. Martin, 7. St. Antoine, 8. Ste. Cécile, 9. Ste. Catherine, 10. Ste. Térèse, 11. Ste. Barbe, 12. St. Etienne (*Rel. 1641, p. 67, 1 col.*; *cfr. Rel. 1640, p. 78, 1 col.*)

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Sup. Miss Hur.
F. François Le Mercier,
(*Rel. 1641, p. 63, 1 col.*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 56*: *Rec. cop. p. 45.*)

III. St. Jean-Baptiste, at Cahiagué. (*Rel. 1641, p. 67, 2 col. Champ. 518*; *cfr. Rel. 1640, p. 90, 1 col.*) and

St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë (*Rel. 1641, p. 67, 2 col.*; *C.G.-LL. p. 45.*)

1. St. Joachim, 2. Ste. Elizabeth (*Rel. 1640, p. 90, 2 col.*) 4. St. Michel, 5. St. Ignace I. (*Rel. 1640, p. 78, 1 col.*)

These villages were very far apart (*Rel. 1641, p. 67, 2 col.*)

F. Antoine Daniel,
F. Simon Le Moyne,
(*Rel. 1641, p. 67, 2 col.*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 56*; *Rec. cop. p. 45*; *cf. Rel. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*)

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot, (from the end of March, 1641) (*R. 1641, p. 81, col. 1*; *cfr. Id. p. 74, col. 2*; *Autob. p. 66, 79*; *et P.M. p. 217*).

F. Jean de Brébeuf (He mentions his presence in the Residence of St. Joseph on March 21, April 11 and May 9, 1640, *MS. Authent. 1652, orig. pp. 233, 234*; *copy. pp. 80, 81.*)

IV. The Apostles, in the Petun Country (*Rel. 1641, p. 69, 1 col.*).

1. EhSae (Rel. 1641, p. 69, 2 col.) SS. Pierre et Paul, 2. St. André, 3. St. Jacques, 4. St. Thomas, 5. St. Jean, 6. St. Jacques, 7. St. Philippe, 8. St. Barthélemy, 9. St. Matthieu, 10. SS. Simon et Jude (*Rel. 1640, p. 95, 1 col.*)

F. Charles Garnier,
F. Pierre Pijart,
(*Rel. 1641, p. 69, 1 col.*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 57*; *Rec. cop. p. 46, and Contemp. cop. p. 97*; *Rec. cop. p. 83*; *Rel. 1641, p. 59, 1 col.*)

The Fathers, this year, spent four or five months with the Petuns (*Rel. 1641, p. 70, 1 col.*)

V. The Angels, in the Neutral Country (*Rel. 1641, p. 71, 1 col.*)

Eighteen of their towns or villages were visited, to each of which a Christian name was given (*Rel. 1641, p. 78, 2 col.*)

The only names mentioned in Relations are: *Kandoucho*, or All Saint's, the nearest to the Hurons (*Id. p. 75, 1 col.*; *p. 78, 2 col.*) *Onguiaahra*, on the Niagara River, which then bore the same name as the village; this was the farthest to the east of all the Neutral towns which they visited, and but one day's journey from the Senecas (*Id. p. 75, 2 col.*) there were at this date, however, three or four villages, stretching in a line from east to west beyond Niagara River and Lake Erie, the last, contiguous to the *Chat* or Erie Nation (*Id. p. 71, 2 col.*); *Teotongniaton* or St. Guillaumee, situated about in the centre of the country (*Id. p. 78, 2 col.*; and *Khioetoa* or St. Michel, which according to Ducreux's map, must have stood near the shore of Lake St. Clair, and but a short distance east of Windsor.

Besides this last village of St. Michel and *Onguiaahra* or *Ongiara*, mentioned above, Ducreux's Map gives five others: Ste. Francisci [in Lambton Co., east of Sarnia], Nostræ Dominæ Angelorum [west of the Grand River, anywhere between Cayuga, Haldimand Co., and Paris in Brant], Sti. Josephi [in Essex or Kent], Sti. Alexii [in Elgin] and Pagus Otontaronïus [a little inland from the shore line in Halton Co.].

East of Niagara River, the Ondieronii are set down as extending as far as the Genesee, with two village sites, both south-east of Buffalo, one only of which bears a name. Pagus Ondieronius, rendered in the Relations as *Aondironons* (*Rel. 1640, p. 35, 1 col.*; *1648, p. 49, 1 and 2 col.*) *or Ahondihronnons* (*Rel. 1656, p. 34, 2 col.*). But as they are said also to have been the nearest of the Neutrals to Huronia (*Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.*), no doubt the tribe stretched west across the Niagara River, and even north of Burlington Bay, comprising probably *Kandoucho*.

The Recollet Father Joseph de La Roche d'Aillon supplies us with two more names of Neutral towns, though it is quite possible that they have already been enumerated under a somewhat different appellation. They are *Oüaroronon* and *Oünontisaston*. The former, he informs us, was the last Neutral village to the east, and but one day's journey from the Iroquois (*Le Clercq I. p. 356, Sagard Hist. III., p. 804*). The latter was the village where he had taken up his abode (*Le Clercq I., p. 358*; *Sagard Ib. p. 805*), and was the sixth, journeying from the Petuns (*Le Clercq. Ib. p. 350*; *Sagard Ib. p. 801*). It was there that *Souharisser* (*Le Clercq. I. p. 351*; or *Souharissen, Sagard Ib. p. 802*), the most influential chief resided (Id. ib).

Dropping *ronon*, which is a mere termination meaning *people, nation, etc.* (*Potier, Elem. Gramm. Hur., p. 65*); and bearing in mind that the Huron *u* is invariably pronounced *ou*:

the O-ou-a-ro of the Recollet, is not so very different from the On-gi-a-ra of Ducreux, or the On-guia-ah-ra of the Relations; and both were said to be one day's journey from the Iroquois.

So also, eliminating the prefix T (or T a particle of many meanings) the *E-o-ton-gni-a-ton* of the Relations and the *O-ou-non-tis-as-ton* of Father Joseph de la Roche d'Aillon may very well be corruptions of the same name, especially as Potier remarks (*El. Gr. Hur. p. 1*) "*o* et *ou* aliquando promiscue adhibentur." The name of the great resident chief as given in Sagard was *Sou-ha-ris-sen*; while according to Relation 1641 (*p. 77, 1 col.*) it was *Tso-ha-his-sen.** The above mentioned village was also said in the Relations to be situated about in the middle of the Neutral Country (*Id. p. 78, 2 col.*).

Though the number of names in our possession is so scant, there were about forty towns and villages dotted over the country (*Rel. 1641, p. 71, 2 col.*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 55*; *Rec. cop. p. 45*).

The two missionaries left the Residence of Ste. Marie I., for the Neutral Nation, Nov. 2, 1640 (*Rel. 1641, p. 74, 2 col.*), and were back there by March 19, 1641.† (*Id. p. 80, 1 col.*).

F. Jean de Brébeuf, } (*Rel. 1641, p. 71, 1, 2 col.*; *C.G.-LL. p. 45*; *Autob. p. 79*;
F. Joseph Mar'e Chaumonot,† } **P.M.** pp. 217, 211; *LL. ad Gen. p. 24*).

A short time after F. Chaumonot's return from the Neutrals, he was once more assigned as assistant to F. Daniel, who was to begin his summer mission at St. Jean-Baptiste and St. Joseph II. (*Rel. 1641, p. 81, 1 col.*; cfr. *Autob. pp. 79, 80*).

F. de Brébeuf, having broken his left clavicle in a fall on the ice in crossing Lake Simcoe on his return trip from the Neutral country, was incapacitated for active service; though it was only two years after the accident that he disclosed the real nature of the trouble to the surgeon at Quebec (*MS. Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 216*; *copy, p. 73*). He, in consequence, remained most of the time at St. Joseph II. then at Ste. Marie I., until his departure for Quebec in the summer of 1641.

* In *MS. Authen. 1652*, the name of the town is *Andachkhroch*, and that of the chief, *Tsohahissen*. Brébeuf was there December 13, 1640. (*Orig. p. 239, copy p. 84*).

† An ovoidal stone, now in the Provincial Museum, Toronto, was picked up on the farm of Mr. Murray, lot 24, con. V., Vaughan Tp., York County, Ontario, with "1641" inscribed upon it. See Mr. David Boyle's Ontario Archæological Report for 1897-98, p. 32.

VI. St. Esprit, Algonquin Mission of the Nipissirinians, (Termed Askikouanehronons by the Hurons, *Rel. 1641, p. 81, 2 col.*).

The two missionaries on their way up not finding the Nipissings at their usual summer haunt, proceeded immediately to Ste. Marie I. About two hundred Indians arrived there soon after. They camped for the winter about two gunshots from the Residence, and on the same side of the river [Wye] (*Rel. 1641, p. 82, 1 col.*). On May the 8, 1641, they departed for their summer fishing grounds accompanied by the Fathers (*Id. p. 82, 2 col.*; *see also C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 57*; *Rec. cop. p. 46*, the distance there given is "100 paces"; *Rel. 1641, p. 58, 2 col.*).

F. Charles Raymbault, F. Claude Pijart, (*Rel. 1641, p. 82, 1 col.*; *Id. p. 58, 1, 2 col.*).

During the winter F. Claude Pijart visited occasionally other stray bands, and in particular fifteen wigwams of *Tonuhrataronons*, an Algonquin tribe, who had camped on the missionary territory of St. Jean-Baptiste (*Rel. 1641, p. 83, 1 col.*).

1641

Departures.

F. Jean de Brébeuf, in company with F. François Du Peron, went to Quebec in the early summer of 1641 (*Rel. 1641, p. 20, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1642, p. 60, 2 col.*; date of one of his letters dated from Quebec, Aug. 20, 1641, *P.M. p. 216*; *cf. Rel. 1641, p. 47, 1 col.*; *cf. Rel. 1642, p. 69, 2 col.*; *p. 89, 1 col.*). He was absent until the summer of 1644.

F. François Du Peron, having gone down to Quebec with Father de Brébeuf remained there but a short time (*Rel. 1641, p. 20, 2 col.*); he returned either in the autumn of this same year, 1641, or very early in the summer of 1642 (*Rel. 1642 p. 57, 1 col.*; date of Huron Relation, June 10, 1642, *Id. p. 55, 1 col.*).

Arrivals.

F. Paul Ragueneau, absent in the lower country since August, 1640, returned to the Hurons August 14, 1641, bringing with him Father René Ménard (*Rel. 1641, p. 58, 2 col.*; *cf. Id. p. 47, 1 col., p. 48, 2 col.*)

F. René Ménard (as above).

In the Relation from the Hurons, sent June 10, 1642, R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Superior of the mission, says: "This [past]

year we numbered, here with the Hurons, fourteen priests of the Society, but scarcely do we see each other all gathered together for one whole month. We live dispersed for the most part, especially durng the winter, when the heaviest work is done for the conversion of these peoples. Eight of our number are engaged in the four principal Huron Missions under culture this year [1641-1642]. The Algonquins, who live near our Hurons engrossed the labours of three others. I have been obliged, in consequence of the Fathers being thus scattered, each attending to his allotted mission, to seek them out in turn, a month here and a month there as the occasion offered; so that I have had no fixed abode, and the care of this Residence [Ste. Marie I.] has fallen to the lot of F. Isaac Jogues and F. François Du Peron (*Rel. 1642, p. 57, 1 col.*)

RESIDENCE DE STE. MARIE I.

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum.

R. Pater Hieronymus Lalemant, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min.. proc., cons., oper.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons. oper.
Pater Carolus Raymbault, oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron, præf. eccl.
Pater Isaac Jogues, praef. agror., oper.
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Paulus Ragueneau, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., conf. NN. cons., præf. spir. donat.
Pater Petrus Pijart, oper.
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper
Frater Dominicus Scot, sartor (*Extr-Larch, 1641, p. 7*; *C.G.-LL. p. 56*).
Donati :
Jacobus Levrier, sutor (fuit capucinus) (Extr-Lar. p. 8; Extr-Mart. p. 7).
Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif. (Extr-Lar. p. 8; Extr-Mart. p. 7).
Christophorus Regnaut, sutor (Extr-Lar. p. 8)
Guliclmus Couture, faber lign (Extr-Lar. p. 8; Extr-Mart. p. 7).
Joannes Guerin, ad omnia, (Extr-Lar. p. 8; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Josephus Molère, pharm., lotor pannor, (Extr-Lar. p. 8; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Robertus Le Coq, negot. (Extr-Lar. p. 8).

Sunt præterea novem alii domestici, ordinarii famuli, inter quos adolescentes duo, pueri tres (*Extr-Lar. p. 8; Extr-Mart. p. 7*).

Adolescentes:

Carolus Panic, ad omnia, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Petrus Boucher, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Pueri:

Joannes Amiot, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Marinus Lefevre, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Nicolaus Giffar, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Domestici:

Claudius Boucher, (Journ. des Jés. p. 10).

Franciscus Dornais, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Gulielmus Loisier, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

Nicolaus Montreuil, (Extr-Lar. p. 7; Extr-Mart. p. 7).

(Mathurin——) went to Quebec in 1641 (*cf. Rel. 1643, p. 69, 1 col.*).

Missions.

It is all but certain that "Mathurin," one of the hired men of the Mission, left the Huron country for good this or the previous year. This conclusion is based on the following passage of the Relation 1643 (*p. 69, 1 col.*): "A band of Iroquois set out under the guidance of Mathurin's man, that is to say, of a Huron captured by the Iroquois, and who had lost all love of country and of his countrymen, against whom he is now bearing arms. As he knows the places where they must pass, he goes and lies in wait to surprise them. It was the wretched renegade who defeated the Hurons with whom the Father (Jogues) happened to be. He goes by the name of 'Mathurin's Man,' because he brought Mathurin back from the Hurons before he himself was taken by the Iroquois. The worthy young man who bore the name of Mathurin, after comporting himself commendably while with our Fathers in this remote corner of the earth, has gone back to France to offer himself to God in the holy order of the Capuchin Fathers, where he has made his profession."

Father Jogues' capture, wherein "Mathurin's Man" figured so ignominiously, took place on August 3, 1642. The bringing of Mathurin down safely, the capture of the renegade on, I suppose, his return trip, his journey as a prisoner to the Iroquois country,

then his incorporation as an adopted member, into the Iroquois tribe, and his return to the St. Lawrence to ambuscade the Hurons, form a series of events difficult to compress within the space of a twelve month. But what is more, when the Relation 1643 was written, Mathurin had already made his profession as a Capuchin Brother. So it is reasonable to suppose that he left Huronia either in 1641 or 1640.

"Last year [1640-1641] we had undertaken a mission to the *Kionontatchronon* or Petun Nation, and we had even pushed on as far as the *Attioüendaronk*, named the Neutral Nation. But .....we have deemed it more expedient for the nonce to concentrate our energies and not continue extending our labours to these more distant peoples, until the nearer tribes are won over, more especially when we take into account the small number of workers.....We made, however, a few excursions to the missions of the Apostles.....Father Charles Garnier and Father Pierre Pijart went on these trips (*Rel. 1642, p. 88, 1 and 2 col.*)... .....during one of which some chiefs of the Neutral Nation, or the Mission of the Angels, invited us to return and visit them. But even without considering the absence at Quebec of the Father to whom this mission had been allotted, that is F. Jean de Brébeuf, ...it seemed likely that by concentrating our endeavours on the conversion of the Hurons we would be hastening at the same time the conversion of the others, etc. (*Id. p. 89, 1 col.*).

"In preceding years we had passed the winter in the mission of the Apostles, or Petun Nation; others had gone to the Neutral Nation or Mission of the Angels, as we had undertaken the evangelization of these tribes as well as that of the Hurons. The most we did this year was to make a few visits to the Mission of the Apostles, without making any stay to speak of; while we have withdrawn from the Neutral Nation, seeing that F. Jean de Brébeuf, who had gone there the preceding year, remained in Quebec this last winter, etc. (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 65*; *Rec. cop. p. 52.*).

I. Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1642, p. 57, 1 col.*; *p. 61, 1 col.*)

(*Residence*)

F. Isaac Jogues* } (*Rel. 1642, p. 57, 1 col.*).
F. François Du Peron }

1. St. Louis, 2. St. Denis.

* Until his departure with F. Charles Raymbault for Sault Ste. Marie, toward the end of September (*Rel. 1642, p. 97, 2 col.*). As they took seventeen days to go, their return must have required about the same time; and allowing a few days' stay at the Sault, they could hardly have got back before the first week in November. Father Jogues then resumed his post at Ste. Marie I.

F. Pierre Chastelain, (*Id. p. 61, 1 col.; C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. pp. 66, 67, Rec. cop. pp. 52, 53.*)

1. Ste. Anne, 2. St. Xavier.

F. Pierre Pijart, (*Id. ib.; C.G.-LL. ib.*)

Their domicile was the Residence of Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1642, p. 61, 2 col.*).

F. Claude Pijart, though retained at Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1642, p. 98, 1 col.*), was exclusively engaged with the Algonquin bands wintering in Huronia.

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë (*Rel. 1642, p. 61, 2 col.*)

The villages visited from this mission are not mentioned in the Relation of this year.

St. Xavier, however, one formerly belonging to it, was visited from Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1642, p. 61, 1 col.*)

F. François Le Mercier, F. Paul Ragueneau, (*Rel. 1642, p. 61, 2 col.; C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 65; Rec. cop. p. 52.*)

III. St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë (*Rel. 1642, p. 76, 1 col.*).

F. Charles Garnier, F. Simon Le Moyne, (*Rel. 1642, p. 76, 1 col.; C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 66; Rec. cop. p. 53*)

From the expression "They made the town of St. Joseph their most usual abode" [i.e. during the winter] it is certain that other villages depended on this mission, though none is mentioned (*Rel. 1642, p. 76, 1 col.*).

A Christian Huron, Etienne Totihri gave up a part of his lodge which the French workmen converted into a little chapel (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 67; Rec. cop. p. 53; Rel. 1642, p. 79, 2 col.; p. 80, 1 col.*).

IV. St. Jean-Baptiste, à Cahiagué *Rel. 1642, p. 82, 2 col.*

F. Antoine Daniel (Rel. 1642, p. 82, 2 col.)

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot (Id. ib.) (C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 66; Rec. cop. p. 52.)

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant (C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 66; Rec. cop. p. 52.)

St. Michel belonged to this mission (*C.G.-LL. ib.; Rel. 1642, p. 86, 2 col.*)

"Among the other villages of this Mission, at the outset that of St. Michel seemed full of hope" (*Rel. 1642, p. 86, 2 col.*), from this statement it is evident that there were other dependent mis-

sionary villages besides the one named. The Christians were much scattered in this Mission (*Id. p. 82, 2 col.*).

V. St. Esprit, Algonquin Mission of the Nipissirinians. (*Rel. 1642, p. 93, 2 col.*).

F. Claude Pijart (*Rel. 1642, p. 93, 2 col.*; *Id. p. 99, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*; *Extr-Larch., p. 64.*)
F. Charles Raymbault (*Rel. 1642, p. 93, 2 col.*; *Id. p. 97, 2 col.*; *p. 98, 1 col.*)
F. René Ménard (*Rel. 1642, p. 99, 2 col.*; *p. 98, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*)
F. Isaac Jogues (*Rel. 1642, p. 97, 2 col.*)

F. Claude Pijart, among the Nipissings at the Mission of St. Esprit, under date of May 29, 1642, writes to Rome: "I have passed two winters at Ste. Marie [I.], for the Algonquins had wintered with us."

F. Jogues' post was at Ste. Marie I., but toward the end of September, 1641, he, together with F. Raymbault set out for Sault Ste. Marie. The party was made up of Hurons and Algonquins. F. Jogues acted as chaplain for the former (*Rel. 1642, p. 97, 1 and 2 col.*). The length of their stay at the place is not given, but seventeen days were spent on the journey thither (*Id. p. 97, 2 col.*), and probably about as many on the return trip. So, in all likelihood they were not back before the first week in November.

After this expedition F. Jogues returned to Ste. Marie I. FF. Raymbault and Ménard embarked immediately for the winter quarters of the Nipissirinians, otherwise the Nipissings, leaving F. Claude Pijart at Ste Marie I. to receive those of the Algonquins who usually camped for the winter in Huronia. Owing to furious gales on the lake, followed by the formation of ice floes, FF. Raymbault and Ménard were forced to put back to Ste. Marie I., and abandoned their project for that season. It was through exposure during this attempt that F. Raymbault contracted his fatal malady (*Id. p. 98, 1 col.*).

F. Claude Pijart, however, made several excursions, during the winter, to detached bands of Algonquins eleven or twelve leagues from Huronia (*Id. p. 98, 2 col.*); and both he and Father Ménard, at the end of April, 1642, left with the Nipissirinians, who were returning to their summer haunts (*Id. p. 99, 2 col.*).

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant dates the Huron Relation for this year (June, 1641 to June, 1642) from Ste. Marie of the Hurons, June 10, 1642 (*Id. p. 55, 1 col.*).

For the NEUTRAL *and* PETUN NATIONS, see what has been said above. Fathers Garnier and Pierre Pijart made a few trips, during the year, to the latter mission, that of the Apostles.

1642

DESTRUCTION OF CONTAREA, June, 1642 (*Rel. 1644, p. 69, 1 col.*).

Kontarea, Contarrea, or Contarcia, was a large village where the Fathers had never succeeded in establishing a mission, nor were their instructions, when attempted, even listened to. It was noted for its impiety (*Rel. 1644, p. 69, 1 and 2 col.*; *Rel. 1656, p. 10, 1 col.*). It was destroyed immediately after the despatch of the last Huron Relation (*Rel. 1644, p. 69, 1 col.*). The Huron Relation, comprised in the general Relation of 1644, recorded what occurred in Huronia from June, 1642, to June, 1643 (*Id. p. 68, title*), while the preceding Huron Relation, from June, 1641, to June, 1642, was despatched from Huronia on June 10, 1642 (*Rel. 1642, p. 55, 1 col.*); so that the destruction of this town must have taken place in June, 1642. No name is given in the Relation of 1644, still there is no room for doubt but that there was question of Contarea; this is evinced by what is stated in Relation 1642 (*p. 74, 1 col.*): "This winter [1641-1642] the Hurons were really filled with dread by a false alarm, for the rumour had reached them that an army of Iroquois was on the point of carrying by assault the town of Kontarea, the main bulwark of the country." This latter term also suggests that it was a frontier town, a fact plainly stated in Relation 1644: "having surprised one of our frontier towns, etc." (*p. 69, 1 col.*). The Relation 1636 supplies the information that the village of Contarea "was but one day's journey from us" (*Rel. 1636, p. 94, 2 col.*), that is from *Ihonatiria,* where the Fathers then dwelt. Moreover, as it was a village of the *Arendorrhonons* it lay to the east. Finally, the word *Kontarea,* meaning where there is a lake, or Contareia, where there is a *little* lake, shows conclusively that it lay contiguous to a small sheet of water.

Lot 7, concession XIII., Oro township, where once a large fortified village stood, was doubtless the site of Contarea.

ARRIVAL?

If, as was most probably the case, Father Du Peron returned to Huronia in the autumn of 1641, there was no arrival this year. That he spent the winter 1641-1642, at Ste. Marie I., would seem certain from what F. Jérôme Lalemant says concerning the several

posts occupied by the Fathers that winter (*Rel. 1642, p. 57, 1 col.*; date of Hur. Rel. June 10, 1642, *Id. p. 55, 1 col.*).

Departures.

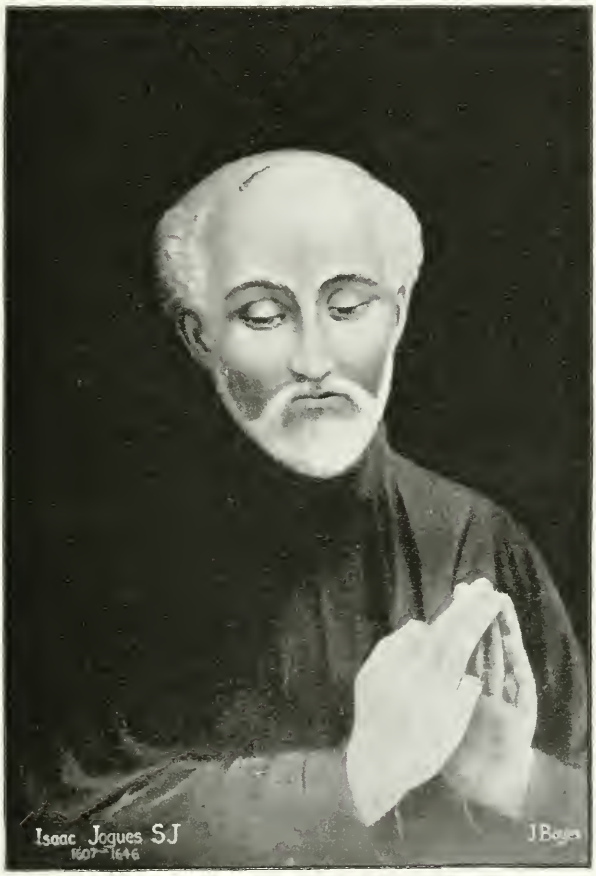
F. Charles Raymbault, after being frustrated in his attempt to reach the winter quarters of the Nipissirinians, in the beginning of the winter of 1641-1642, fell dangerously ill (*Rel. 1642, p. 98, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1643, p. 31, 1 col.*) and as there was no hope of his recovery he was sent with F. Isaac Jogues (*Rel. 1644, p. 74, 2 col.*) to Quebec, where he could be better cared for during his lingering malady (*Rel. 1643, p. 3, 1 col.*). He died at Quebec, Oct. 22, 1642, and was interred alongside the remains of Samuel de Champlain (*Id. ib.*).

F. Isaac Jogues, on June 13, 1642, set out for Quebec from Ste. Marie I. The party numbered forty-five, in four canoes. There were five Frenchmen (*Jogues' Letter, MS. Auth. 1652, copy p. 49*; *orig. pp. 81, 82*; *Alegambe, Mortes Illus. p. 619*) F.F. Jogues and Raymbault, the *donné* Guillaume Couture (MS. *Authen, 1652, Orig. p. 86, copy p. 52; B essani, p. 192*) and two others. They reached Three Rivers the thirty-fifth day of their journey (*MS. 1652, Orig. p. 83, copy p. 50*). F. Jogues spent about fifteen days at that town and Quebec. The start, on his return trip, was made from Three Rivers (*Rel. 1647, p. 18, 1 col.*), the Relation says on August 1 (*Id. ib.*, F. Jogues in his letter says August 2, *MS. Authen. 1652, copy p. 50, orig. p. 81, 82*; *Bressani, Transl. p. 190*). On their second day's journey they were waylaid and attacked by a much stronger party of Iroquois. The enemy made twenty-five prisoners, three of whom were killed on the spot. F. Jogues and three other Frenchmen (*Rel. 1643, p. 72, 1 col.*) Henry, who had been taken at Montreal (*Id .p. 76, 2 col.*), Guillaume Conture and René Goupil were among the captives (*Rel. 1647, pp. 18, 19 et ss.*; *MS. Authen, 1652, Orig. p. 82 et ss.*; *Bressani, p. 191 et ss.*).

In a letter to the General, in 1642 (no day or month given), F. Pierre Pijart states that in the Huron Mission there were then thirteen Fathers and two coadjutor Brothers (*Extr-Larch, p. 64, No. 13*).

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant also writing to the General says "We number thirty-four Frenchmen here" among the Hurons. This at the date June 5, 1642, consequently before the departures for Quebec (*LL. ad Gen. p. 30*).

Last year, 1641-1642, there were fourteen Fathers on the Huron Mission, this year, 1642-1643, their number was reduced to twelve, ten of whom were employed actively among the Hurons



Rev. Isaac Jogues, S.J., Missionary to the Hurons.

Statue of Rev. Father Isaac Jogues, S.J., at Seminary Hall, Dunwoodie, New York.

(By Joseph Sibbel, Sculptor.)

and Algonquins, while the house or Residence of Ste. Marie I. was left to the care of Fathers François Le Mercier and Pierre Chastelain (*Rel. 1644, p. 74, 2 col.*).

The Fathers thought it more advantageous to concentrate their efforts on the Indians occupying Huronia, consequently no missions properly so called were attempted among the Neutrals and the Petuns (*Rel. 1644, p. 97, 2 col.; Jer. Lalemant's letter, June 5, 1642, LL. ad Gen. p. 30; C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 65; Rec. cop. p. 52*).

Scanonaenrat or St. Michel made a Mission Centre.

At the urgent solicitation of several resident Christians, the village of St. Michel was added to the number of the more continuous missionary centres and a chapel was opened there. The change took place towards the end of autumn 1642 (*Rel. 1644, p. 94, 2 col.*).

Residence of Ste. Marie I.

At this date 1642, this residence had become a shelter not only for the missionaries who gathered there from time to time, but what might be called a caravansary for the travelling Indian, and for pilgrims who repaired thither in increasing numbers. It was more: a hospital had been built, quite separate from the Fathers' quarters, but within the enclosure, and a church had been erected. A graveyard was laid out for the Indians who had died there, or for the Christians who before dying at remote villages had expressed the wish to be buried in consecrated ground. Even the heathen Hurons were welcomed for a limited time during which they were urged to give a thought to the life to come (*Rel. 1644, p. 74, 2 col.*).

F. Paul Le Jeune, writing from Dieppe, France, April 23, 1642, to R. F. Vitelleschi, General of the Society of Jesus, at Rome, informs him that the Cardinal de Richelieu grants 30,000 from the Treasury for the construction of a strong Fort in the Huron country, and this at the request of his niece [the Duchess of Aiguillon] and of Mons. Des Noiers (Des noyers). (*LL. ad. Gen. p. 26.*)

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum.

R. Pater Hieronymus Lalemant, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., oper.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.

Pater Franciscus Du Peron, præf. eccl.
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Paulus Ragueneau, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., conf. NN., cons., præf. spir. donat.
Pater Petrus Pijart, oper.
Pater Renatus Ménard. oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Frater Dominicus Scot, Sartor (*Extr-Larch p. 10*) (*Extr-Larch p. 64, No. 13.*)
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, ædit., fab-ferr. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12*) (*Extr-Larch p. 64, No. 13.*)

Donati:

Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif. (*Extr-Lar. p. 10*; Extr-Mart. p. 8)
Christophorus Regnaut, Sutor (*Extr-Lar. p. 10;* Extr-Mart. p. 8)
Gulielmus Couture† (*Extr-Lar. p. 10*; Extr-Mart. p. 8)
Jacobus Levrier, Sutor (*Extr-Lar. p. 10*; Extr-Mart. p. 8)
Joannes Guerin,* ad omnia (*Extr-Lar. p. 10*; Extr-Mart. p. 8)
Josephus Molère, pharmac. lotor vest. (*Extr-Lar. p. 10;* Extr-Mart. p. 8)
Robertus Le Coq, negot. (*Extr-Lar. p. 10*; Extr-Mart. p. 8)

Adolescentes:

Carolus Panic, ad omnia,
Petrus Boucher,

Pueri:

Carolus Le Moyne (*Journ. des Jés., pp. 9, 10*)
Jacobus Douard (?),
Joannes Amiot,
Marinus Lefevre,
Nicolaus Giffar (*Journ. des Jés., p. 10*)

Domestici:

Claudius Boucher,
Franciscus Dornais,
Gulielmus Loisier,
Nicolaus Montreuil,
Petrus Cauchon (*Journ. des Jés., p. 63*).

† Left June 13 with Father Jogues.

* For Jean Guerin's act of donation, signed at Ste. Marie I., March 19, 1642, see Cleveland edition of the Relations, Vol. 21, pp. 302, 303.

To complete the number of 34 Frenchmen (*LL. ad Gen. p. 30*) one more name is wanting.—The general Relation 1644 contains the Huron Relation of 1642-1643, see that Relation *page 68*.

Missions:

"As for our missions in the Huron villages, we have continued them as usual" (*Rel. 1649, p. 71, 1 col.*)

I. Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1644, p. 74, 1 col.*)

(*Residence.*)

F. François Le Mercier, F. Pierre Chastelain } (*Rel. 1644, p. 74, 2 col.*)

Mission of Ste. Marie, with adjacent villages (*Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col.*), including St. Xavier, beyond Mud Lake (Id. ibid.)

F. Pierre Pijart (*Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col.*)

There was no chapel in the villages near Ste. Marie; the Christian Indians attended at the chapel of the Residence (*Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col.*). Those of La Conception and St. Joseph II. asked as a favour to be buried in the graveyard of Ste. Marie I. (*Id. p. 76, 2 col.*). The first burial (*Id. p. 76, 1 col.*). Second burial (*Id. p. 92, 2 col.*).

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë (*Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col.*).

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Sup., F. Paul Ragueneau } (*Rel. 1644, p. 78, 2 col.*).

III. St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë (*Rel. 1644, p. 86, 1 col.*).

F. Charles Garnier, F. Simon Le Moyne, } (*Rel. 1644, p. 87, 2 col.; C.G-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 73; Rec. cop. p. 58.*)

The chapel of this mission was fitted up in the lodge of a Christian Huron by name Etienne Totiri (*Rel. 1644, p. 86, 2 col.; C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 74; Rec. cop. p. 59*).

IV. St. Michel, at Scanonaenrat (*Rel. 1644, p. 93, 1 col.*)

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot, F. François Du Peron, } (*Rel. 1644, p. 94, 2 col.*).

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, in 1642-1643, spent two months here (*Id. ib.*).

V. SS. Anges, among the Neutrals (*Rel. 1644, p. 97, 2 col.*)

Owing to the diminished number of missionaries, no Fathers were employed on this mission; but some Christian Hurons went

in their stead (*Id. ibid.*). Moreover, toward the end of winter a band of one hundred Neutrals visited the Fathers in Huronia (*Id. p. 98, 1 and 2 col.*).

VI. St. Jean-Baptiste, at Cahiagué (*Rel. 1644, p. 99, 1 col.*)

1. St. Jean-Baptiste, 2. St. Joachim, 3. St. Ignace I. (*ib.*).
F. Antoine Daniel (*Rel. 1644, p. 99, 1 col.*)

VII. Ste. Elizabeth among the Atontrataronnon Algonquins.

Driven from their country, along the banks of the upper St. Lawrence, these Indians had taken refuge among the Hurons, (*Rel. 1644, p. 100, 2 col.*); and this winter, 1642-1643, the principal centre of the nomadic mission of Ste. Elizabeth was established in their village, but one quarter of a league from St. Jean-Baptiste.

F. René Ménard (*Rel. 1644, p. 100, 2 col.* From September 1642, *Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*).

F. Ménard lodged with Father Daniel at St. Jean-Baptiste, and when not occupied with the Algonquins, assisted him with the Hurons (*Id. ibid.*).

VIII. St. Esprit, among the Nipissirinian Algonquins.

They dwelt about 70 leagues from Huronia (*Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*).
F. Claude Pijart (*Rel. 1644, p. 104, 1 col.*).

Fathers Claude Pijart and René Ménard left Huronia with the Nipissirinians for their country at the end of April 1642 (*Rel. 1642, p. 99, 2 col.*) and returned in September 1642 (*Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*). F. Ménard then joined F. Daniel at St. Jean Baptiste (*Rel. 1644, p. 100, 2 col.*). Toward the end of December, 1642, the Nipissirinians and several other Algonquin tribes, who led a nomadic life along the shores of Lake Huron, settled for the winter in the immediate neighborhood of Ste. Marie I. They were allotted to the care of F. Claude Pijart (*Rel. 1644, p. 104, 1 col.*).

1643

In a letter from Ste. Marie I. in 1643 (the contemporaneous copy, by a singular oversight, omits the month but gives the day as the 23rd). Father Garnier thus alludes in a general way to the system adopted at this period by the Fathers as to residence and missionary visitations. "As for Ours, they are on mission [i.e.

each one at his post] six months on the stretch, I mean during the autumn and winter, while even during the summer they make frequent excursions to the towns allotted to them" (*C.G.-LL. Contemporaneous copy p. 74*; *Recent copy p. 58.*)

The Superior of the Huron Mission, F. Jérôme Lalemant, at the date of March 31, 1644, intimates that during the year 1643-1644 the Fathers passed most of the time at their respective villages. "Contrary to what obtained in previous years, our Fathers are as steadily employed during the summer as in the winter. Our [village] missions have become Residences; the chapels have everywhere been enlarged. For want of bells, at the earnest entreaty of our Christians we have used discarded kettles; the cemeteries have been blessed; processions held in the villages; burials take place according to the rites of the Church; and crosses have been erected and solemnly venerated in full view of the savages" (*Rel. 1644, p. 106, 1 col.*).

The same Father on the 22nd of the same month in the same year, writes to the General that since 1641 their number had diminished and this had prevented distant excursions. One missionary had died, another was held captive by the Iroquois, a third was incapacitated by sickness for active work, and a fourth was sent on business relating to the mission. So that but six or seven remained. Two of these must stay at home to take care of the Residence, leaving four or five for the village missions other than Ste. Marie I. (*LL. ad. Gen. p. 32*).

There is evidently some miscalculation here, for the number of Fathers in Huronia was the same in 1643 as in 1642, that is to say twelve. In 1641, after taking into account Father Brébeuf's absence on business of the mission, there were fourteen present. Fathers Jogues and Raymbault left in June 1642, the former was taken by the Iroquois on his return trip, the latter died in Quebec of the sickness he contracted while on the mission. This reduced the number to twelve. Deducting the one, helpless through sickness, there yet remained eleven available for work. Two more must be kept at home to take care of the Church and Residence, with the result that there are nine left instead of F. Jérôme Lalemant's "six or seven." The only explanation I can suggest is that being Superior, busied on the work of administration, quite sufficient to occupy the time of one man, he took no account of his own personal missionary labours, which, however, were anything but insignificant; then, through inadvertence, he must have deducted F. de Brébeuf from the sum total of workers in 1641, in which case the final remainder would be "seven."

As for *Arrivals* or *Departures* in 1643-1644, no Father reached Huronia this year and none left. The only account of the twelve-

month, 1643-1644, contained in the Relations, is the short letter of about four columns of F. Jérôme Lalemant, dated March 31, 1644, with the title "Lettre de M.DC.XLIV" (*Rel. 1644, p. 105, 1 col., Cleveland edit. Vol. 27, p. 63*). What immediately precedes this letter in the Relation concerns the previous twelvemonth, 1642-1643.

CATALOGUS PERSONARUM ET OFFICIORUM.

R. Pater Hieronymus Lalemant, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., oper.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron, præf. eccl.
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Paulus Ragueneau, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., conf. NN., cons., præf. spir., donat.
Pater Petrus Pijart, oper.
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Frater Dominicus Scot, sartor (*Extr-Larch., p. 10, 11.*)
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, ædit., fab. ferr. (*Extr-Lar., p. 11. 12.*)

Donati:

Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Christophorus Regnaut, sutor,
Jacobus Levrier, sutor,
Joannes Guerin, ad omnia,
Josephus Molère, pharmac., lotor vest.
Robertus Le Coq, negot.

Adolescentes:

Carolus Panic, ad omnia.
Petrus Boucher,

Pueri:

Carolus Le Moyne,
Jacobus Douard (?),
Joannes Amiot,
Marinus Lefevre,
Nicolaus Giffar,

Domestici:

Claudius Boucher,
Franciscus Dornais,
Gulielmus Loisier,
Nicolaus Montreuil,
Petrus Cauchon.

Missions (*Rel. 1644, p. 105, 1 col.*)

I. Ste. Marie I.

Residence and Hospital (*Rel. 1644, p. 106, 1 col.*).

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Sup. (?),
F. François Le Mercier,
F. Pierre Chastelain.

(*The Mission.*)

F. Pierre Pijart (*Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col. date Sept. 21, 1643, see p. 69, 1 col.*).

II. La Conception at Ossossanë.

F. Paul Ragueneau (*C.G.-LL. p. 71.*)

III. St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë.

F. Charles Garnier
F. Simon Le Moyne } (*C.G.-LL Contempor. copy p. 73,; Rec. p. 58; Contemp. cop. p. 88; Rec. p. 75.*)

IV. St. Michel, at Scanonaenrat.

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot,
F. François Du Peron.

For a "*long time,*" owing to the sickness this year of many of the Fathers, St. Michel was left without a pastor, the missionaries being sent elsewhere to fill vacant posts or were themselves invalided. (*Rel. 1646, p. 77, 2 col.; p. 78, 1 col.*)

V. St. Jean-Baptiste at Cahiagué.

F. Antoine Daniel (*Rel. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*)

VI. Ste. Elizabeth among Atontrataronnons (Algonquins)

F. René Ménard (*Rel. 1644, p. 100, 2 col.*)

VII. St. Esprit among Nipisiriniens, etc. (Algonquins)

F. Claude Pijart

Both René Ménard and Claude Pijart left with the Nipissings and remained with them from April to September, 1643, at a camp about seventy leagues distant (*Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*; *Cf. Rel. 1642, p. 99, 2 col.*).

There were no missionaries among the *Neutrals*, or *Petuns*.

Father Jérôme Lalemant was still Superior of the Huron Mission when Father Charles Garnier wrote his letter of April 8, 1644, to the General at Rome (*C.G.-LL. Rec. cop. p. 63*; *LL. ad Gen. p. 59*); but towards the end of the summer 1644, an unofficial communication reached Father Lalemant to the effect that he was to return to Quebec. The letters of the Provincial of France had been intercepted by the Iroquois. Thereupon Lalemant placed everything relating to his office in the hands of Father Ragueneau, and made preparations for his departure for Quebec (*Rel. 1645, p. 38, 2 col.*). But no convoy left Huronia until the following year, so that his journey down was unavoidably put off until the open season of 1645. The object of the removal was to place him at the head of the whole Canadian Mission.

Arrivals.

Four flotillas of canoes left Huronia for the lower country in 1644. Three were intercepted by the Iroquois. One only managed to return in safety (*Rel. 1645, p. 39, 2 col.*; *p. 40, 1 col.*) bringing back Father Jean de Brébeuf, and with him two new missionaries, Fathers Léonard Garreau and Noël Chabanel (*Id. ib.*). The two latter were intended for the Algonquin Missions in the neighborhood of Huronia (*Rel. 1644, p. 49, 2 col.*). The exact date of their arrival may be gathered from the following extract: "Twenty-two soldiers sent out from France by the Queen, together with a number of others for welfare of the colony,.....having gone up to the Huron country in 1644, were lodged in our own house in Huronia, and ate at our own table. They returned one year after, day for day. For, having arrived at the Hurons September 7 [1644] they were back at Montreal, with sixty Huron canoes, September 7 of the following year [1645], etc." (*Journ. des Jés., p. 9*). The entry is made in October, 1645. As Brébeuf, Garreau and Chabanel were with this escort (*Rel. 1644, p. 49, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1645, p. 40, 1 col.*) they necessarily arrived at the same time.

Father François Joseph Bressani had set out from Three Rivers April 27, 1644, for the Huron Country, but on the third day after his departure was taken prisoner by the Iroquois at a point

just above the mouth of the River Marguerie (*Rel. 1644, p. 41, 1, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1645, p. 40, 1 col.*), now Riviere aux Glaiser. He suffered cruelly at their hands, but quite unexpectedly his life was spared. After a captivity of about four months his escape was effected with the help of the Dutch at what is now Albany. He arrived at La Rochelle November 15, 1644 (*Rel. 1644, p. 45, 2 col.*) His return to Canada was not long delayed, and we shall find him again setting out for the Huron Mission and landing safely in Huronia in the autumn of 1645 (*Rel. 1646, p. 73, 1 col.*).

Departure.

Father Pierre Pijart left for the lower country during the summer of 1644 (*C.G.LL. Contemp. cop. p. 85*; *Rec. cop. p. 73*). In 1643, he had the care of the mission of Ste. Marie I. and of the adjacent villages included in that jurisdiction (*Rel. 1644, p. 77, 2 col.*). It is said he went on business of the mission (*Id. ib.*). In 1645 he was stationed at Three Rivers acting as purveyor for the Huron Mission (*Journ. des Jés., p. 5*). He never returned to Huronia (*Id. pp. 5, 42, 43, 87, 93*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 107*; *Rec. cop. p. 91*).

F. Jérôme Lalemant, the outgoing Superior of the Huron Missions, writes under date of May 15, 1645 (*Rel. 1645, p. 52, 2 col.*): "Of the seven churches we have here, there are six with pastoral residences (*à demeure*). The first at our House of Ste. Marie [I.], the five others at the five principal towns of the Hurons: La Conception, St. Joseph [II.], St. Michel, St. Ignace [I.] and St. Jean-Baptiste. The seventh church that of the St. Esprit, is made up of Algonquins, who this year [1644-1645], together with a number of other nations, wintered about 25 leagues from us on the great Lake of our Hurons. This obliged Father Claude Pijart and Father Léonard Garreau, their appointed instructors, to winter with them....." (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*)

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum.

R. Pater Paulus Ragueneau, Sup. (Took office in September.)
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., oper.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron, præf. eccl. oper.
Pater Hieronymus Lalemant, oper. (Superior until September, 1644.)
Pater Joannes De Brébeuf, conf. NN., cons., oper.

Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Leonardus Garreau, oper.
Pater Natalis Chabanel, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., conf. NN., cons., pref. sp. donat.
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Frater Dominicus Scot, sartor
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, ædit., fab. ferr.

Donati:

Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Christophorus Regnaut, sutor,
Jacobus Levrier, sutor,
Joannes Guerin,
Josephus Molère, pharm., lotor vest.,
Robertus Le Coq, negot.,
Carolus Panic, ad omnia,
Petrus Boucher,
Joannes Amiot,
Gulielmus Loisier,
Nicolaus Montreuil.

Adolescentes et Pueri:

Jacobus Douard (or Douart),
Marinus Lefevre,
Claude Boucher,
Franciscus Dornais,
Daniel Cartron (or Carteron),
Nicolaus Giffa (or Giffard).

Domestici:

Petrinus ("Pierrot"),
Cauchon (or Cochon),
Carolus Le Moyne,

Milites, 22.

Missions:

HURON.

I. Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*).

(Residence).

R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Sup. until September (*Rel. 1645, p. 38, 2 col.*).

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup. after September (*Rel. 1645, p. 38, 2 col.*).
F. François Le Mercier, min. proc.
F. Pierre Chastellain, præf. spirit.

(Mission).

F. Jean de Brébeuf (For the Hurons) (*MS. Authen. 1652, orig. p. 240; cop. p. 85.*).
Noël Chabanel (For the Algonquins) (*Rel. 1644, p. 49, 2 col.*)

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*)

F. Paul Ragueneau (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 80; Rec. cop. p. 71*).

The passage referred to in Garnier's Letters is very explicit: "Le P. Ragueneau est *toujours* aussi au bourg de la Conception, où il y a bon nombre de Chrétiens, et nos autres Pères sont aussi dispersés ailleurs, etc." The first "*aussi*" is explained by the fact that he had just stated that others also had remained at their old posts. The "*toujours*" is significant inasmuch as it supposes that in a previous letter he had spoken of Ragueneau's being at Ossossanë. The date of the letter quoted, which is to his brother Henri, is June 7, 1645, while in the collection there is only one letter of 1644, and that to the General on April 8. That this little scrap of information may have its weight, it must not be lost sight of that Father Garnier was very particular about writing every year to his brother. The inference is that Father Ragueneau was at *Ossossanë* or La Conception not only in June, 1645, after he had become Superior, but also in 1644.

III. St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*)

F. Charles Garnier (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 80; Rec. cop. p. 70.*)
F. René Ménard (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 80; Rec. cop. p. 70.*)

In this instance also the inference is valid. There is question of the same letter of June 7, 1645, wherein Garnier says: "Je suis *toujours* en ce bourg de St. Joseph avec le P. Ménard," meaning that his position had not been changed since he wrote last in the preceding year 1644.

IV. St. Michel, at Scanonaenrat (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*)

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot (*Cf. Rel. 1644, p. 94, 2 col.*)
F. François Du Peron (*Cf. Rel. 1644, p. 94, 2 col.*)

V. St. Ignace I., at Taenhatentaron (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*)

F.....(no data available)

VI. St. Jean-Baptiste, at Cahiagué (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*)

F. Antoine Daniel (*Rel. 1644, p. 99, 1 col.; Cf. Rel. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*)

VII. St. Esprit, Nipissing, and other Algonquins. (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.; Rel. 1646, p. 80, 2 col.*).

F. Claude Pijart (*Cfr. Rel. 1644, p. 104, 1 col.; Rel. 1645, p 51, 1 col.; Rel. 1646, p. 80, 2 col.; p. 81, 2 col.*)

F. Léonard Garreau (*Cfr. Rel. 1644, p. 104, 1 col.; Rel. 1645. p. 51, 1 col.; Rel. 1646, p. 80, 2 col.; p. 81, 2 col.*)

They wintered together (1644-1645) at *Endarahy* (*Rel. 1656, p. 43, 1 col.*), and left their encampment to return to Huronia May 7, 1645 (*Rel. 1646, p. 81, 2 col.*).

Unaccounted for.

F. Simon Le Moyne

There are no data concerning him in the Relations until 1654, nor in the "Journ. des Jésuites" until 1653. It is not improbable that this year, 1644-1645, he was assisting Daniel in his extensive mission, and attending especially to the spiritual wants of the mission of St. Ignace I.

It must not be lost sight of that what is related in Chapter VII. of Relation 1646 (*pp. 80, 81*) is to be referred to what occurred in 1644-1645. On page 81 (*2 col.*), "May 7" is given as the date when the winter sojourn of the missionaries in question among the Algonquins came to an end. If we turn to page 54 (*1 col.*) of this same Relation we find that it is dated May 1, 1646. It follows that "May 7" cannot refer to 1646 but to 1645, consequently the wintering described in this part of the Relation 1646, is that of 1644-1645.

A very serious and inexcusable mistranslation must here be pointed out in *La Première Mission* by Carayon. On page 241 this passage occurs: "Le P. Antoine Daniel était depuis quatre ans dans cette Mission de Saint Joseph. Il y avait produit le plus grand bien; il semblait fait pour convertir ces peuples, etc." It is hard to believe that this was intended for a faithful rendering of the following, which is taken from a manuscript copy of Ragueneau's original Latin letter: "Jam quartum decimum annum

posuerat in hac Missione Huronensi Antonius, ubique frugifer, vereque natus in salutem istarum gentium, etc" (*Archives, St. Mary's College, A. 11, 1649, p. 4*) (*Cf. Relations, Clev. Edit. Vol. 33, pp. 246, 271*). That Daniel "had spent fourteen years in the Huron Mission" and that "he had been for the last four years at this Mission of St. Joseph" (that is, dating back from July 4, 1648, when he was killed) are two widely separate propositions, compatible in themselves, but in this case incorrect; the latter being at variance with the positive statements of one who had been at St. Joseph's at least a part of the time indicated, I mean Father Charles Garnier. The attention of the unwary is drawn to this misleading historical indication. It concerns the present year and the ones following.

1645

(R. F. Jérôme Lalemant, Superior General of Canada Mission, at Quebec, 1645-1650.)

Father Ragueneau, the new superior of the Huron Missions, writes: "We have transformed into residences the missions we were attending in the towns of *La Conception, St. Joseph* [II.], *St. Ignace* [I.], *St. Michel* and *St. Jean-Baptiste*, which this year [1645-1646] have given occupation to ten of ours. The mission of *St. Esprit* can have no fixed abode; for it would be impossible to settle in one spot five or six wandering tribes of Algonquins, scattered as they are along the shores of our Great Lake for more than one hundred and fifty leagues from here, and for whose conquest to the Faith we have been able to send but two of our Fathers. Two others remained at home, at our house at Ste. Marie [I.], which is the central point of the country and the heart of all our missions. From this centre we endeavour to supply the wants of all our churches, and it is here that we have the consolaton of meeting three times within a year, etc.....As for me, the last of the fifteen of our Fathers who are here, I have no regular cure allotted to me, so being unattached I am left more free to make the round of all the missions, remain in each place as long as the necessity for the time being requires....."

"In each of these church centres we have built chapels suitable enough, and have hung bells which are heard pretty far....." (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1, 2 col.*).

With the Relations written by Father Ragueneau, from this out, begin the perplexities of the would-be chronologist. He seems to have entered upon office with the preconceived notion that he was bound to follow not only the injunction of "*nil de mortuis*

nisi bonum" but, what is to be much regretted, that of "*nihil boni nisi de mortuis.*" For, whatever good is effected or hardship endured is simply attributed in his Relations to "one of our Fathers," or "two of our Fathers," or else to the "Father or Fathers in charge of this mission." As for names, except in the extreme case of actual martyrdom, scarcely one is vouchsafed. So that, when indications in other documents of the time are not forthcoming, I shall henceforth be reduced to mere surmise; and I beg the reader to be lenient if, in this inextricable tangle, I should more than once be brought to a complete stand-still.

Departures.

F. Jérôme Lalemant left Huronia (*C.G.-LL. date of letter June 7, 1645, Contemp. cop. p. 85*; *Rec. cop. p. 73*) in the month of August, 1645, for he reached Montreal on Sept. 7, Three Rivers on the 10th (*Rel. 1645, p. 29, 2 col.*; *p. 30, 1 col.*; *p. 23, 2 col.*) and Quebec on Oct. 2 (*Journ. des Jés. p. 3*). The lay-brother Dominique Scot probably journeyed with him. An entry, under date of October 24, 1645, runs thus: "Father Quentin, the ordinary procurator, and our Brother Scot, back from the Huron Mission on account of his disease of the lungs, took passage [for France] on the "Admiral" (*Journ. des. Jés., p. 8*).

Nicolas Giffard, a young boy, and Charles Lemoyne, a hired man, left for Quebec this summer (*Journ. des Jés., pp. 9, 10*).

Arrivals.

F. François Joseph Bressani, after his capture and excruciating though only preliminary tortures inflicted by the Iroquois, was ransomed by the Dutch and sent back to France. He landed at La Rochelle Nov. 15, 1644 (*Rel. 1644, p. 45, 1, 2 col.*). He, however, returned to Canada (*Rel. 1645, p. 2, 1 col.*) and again set out for Huronia, where he arrived in the early autumn of 1645 (*Rel. 1645, p. 73, 1 col.*).

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet, absent since the summer of 1640, returned, if not in company with F. Bressani, about the same time, though there is no explicit mention of his arrival. His name which appeared regularly on the parish register of Montreal in 1642, 1643 and 1644 (*Jacq. Viger, Petit Regist. in 40th, MS., p. 4*), is not to be found there after the last mentioned year, while it occurs, under the heading "Apud Hurones," in manuscript lists, excerpts from the scant fragments of Catalogues which exist, viz. in 1645, 1648, 1649; 1646 and 1647 are lacking (*Extr-Lar. pp. 12, 13, 14; Extr-Mart., pp. 9, 10, 11*). Moreover, F. Ragueneau gives

as fifteen the number of Fathers in Huronia in 1645-1646 (Rel. *1646, p. 56, 2 col.*); there would have been but fourteen had F. Poncet not been present.

The lay brother, Ambroise Brouet left also for Huronia in the autumn of 1645 (*MS. Authent. 1652, Orig. p. 145*; *Copy p. 119, where it says "last autumn," the date of the document being Feb. 17, 1646*).

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum.

R. Pater Paulus Ragueneau, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min, proc., cons., præf. eccl. et sanit. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12.*)
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron
Pater Franciscus Josephus Bressani
Pater Joannes De Brébeuf, conf. NN., cons., oper. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9.*)
Pater Josephus Antonius Poncet
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Leonardus Garreau, oper.
Pater Natalis Chabanel, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm. præf. spir. conf. NN., cons., et domest. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12; Extr-Mart., p. 9.*)
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Frater Ambrosius Brouet
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, ædit., fab. ferr.

Donati:

Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Carolus Panic,
Eustachius Lambert,
Christophorus Regnaut, sutor,
Gulielmus Loisier,
Jacobus Levrier, sutor,
Joannes Amiot (or Amyot),
Joannes Guérin,
Josephus Molère, pharm., lotor vest.
Nicolaus Montreuil (*Extr.-Lar. p. 7; Extr.-Mart. p. 7.*)
Robertus Le Coq, negot. (*Extr-Lar. pp. 7, 8, 10*; *Extr-Mart. pp. 7, 8.*)
Petrus Boucher (*Extr-Lar. p. 7*; *Extr-Mart. p. 7*; *Journ. des Jés., p. 35.*)

Adolescentes et Pueri:

Claudius Boucher (*Extr-Lar. p. 7*; *Extr-Mart. p. 7*).

Daniel Cartron (or Carteron) (*Journ. des Jés. p. 64*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9*).

Franciscus Dornais (*Extr-Lar. p. 7*; *Extr-Mart. p. 7*).

Jacobus Douard (or Douart) (*Rel. 1648, p. 77, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1649, p. 28, 2 col.*)

Marinus Lefevre (*Extr-Lar. p. 7*; *Extr-Mart. p. 7*).

Domestici et alii:

Petrinus ("Pierrot") Cochon (or Cauchon) (*Jour. des Jés. p. 64; Extr-Mart. p. 9*)

Ægidius (Gilles) Bacon (*Jour. des Jés. p. 64*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9*)

Joannes Le Mercier (*Jour. des Jés. p. 64*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9*)

Medardus Chouart Groseliers (*Jour. des Jés. p. 64*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9*)

————Racine (*Jour. des Jés. p. 64*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9*)

Missions:

HURON.

I. Ste. Marie I. (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1, 2 col.*; *p. 78, 1 col.*)

(Residence)

(Two Fathers resided in our house at Ste. Marie. *Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup. no fixed domicile (*Id. ib. 2 col.*)

F. François Le Mercier, min. proc. præf. eccl. et sanit. cons. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12*)

F. Pierre Chastelain, præf. spirit. conf. NN. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12*)

(Mission)

F. Jean de Brébeuf, cons. conf. NN. (*Extr-Lar. p. 12*; *Extr-Mart. p. 9*), miss. excurrens.

Father de Brébeuf, as the autumn [of 1645] was drawing to an end (*Rel. 1646, p. 76, 2 col.*) set out with a young Frenchman for *Tangouaen*, where there was an encampment of Algonquins and Hurons (Id. ib.). This place was five or six days' journey from Huronia. He remained there but a few days, for winter was setting in and threatened to prevent his return to Huronia (*Id. p. 77, 1 col.*) where his services were needed.

There is no doubt that during the year 1645-1646 there were several other Fathers who were obliged by sickness to return from

their missions to Ste. Marie I., for Ragueneau says "plusieurs de nos Peres estans tombez en mesme temps malades, etc." (*Rel. 1646, p. 77, 2 col., p. 78, 1 col.*).

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*; *p. 60, 1 col.*; *p. 62, 1 col.*)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup. (*Rel. 1646, p. 72, 2 col.*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 80*; *Rec. cop. p. 71*).

F..... (no data available).
F..... (no data available).

That Father Ragueneau was at *Ossossanë* is certain. Speaking of an eclipse of the moon which took place on January 30, 1645, he says: "I'estois alors dans le Bourg de la Conception" (*Rel. 1646, p. 72, 2 col.*). Garnier (*loc. cit. superius*) in his letter of June 7, 1645, writes "Le P. Ragueneau est toujours aussi au bourg de la Conception." This citation helped us already to place him last year, 1644, but as the date shows, it refers primarily to the present one. Still, it is not to be supposed that he was there alone, as the neophytes were more numerous there than elsewhere. But, so far, I have discovered no helpful data to determine how many and who his assistants were.

III. St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*; *p. 59, 2 col.*; *p .79, 1 col.*)

F. Charles Garnier (*C.G.-LL., June 7, 1645, Contemp. cop. p. 80*; *Rec. cop. p. 70*)
F. François Du Peron (*C.G.-LL., June 7, 1645, Contemp. cop. p. 80*; *Rec. cop. p. 70*)

There was more than one missionary on the station: "*Nos Peres* de la mission de S. Ioseph, voyans croistre le nombre de leurs morts, etc." (*Rel. 1646, p. 59, 2 col.*); but there is not even a hint as to who they were. Father Garnier's Letter (*loc. cit.*) happily supplies the deficiency. Under date of June 7, 1645, the Father says: "Je suis toujours en ce bourg de St. Joseph avec le P. Ménard." The presence of Father Garnier at St. Joseph II. this year is confirmed by Father Garreau's letter contained in Relation 1650 (*p. 14, 1 col.*).

IV. St. Ignace I., at Taenhatentaron (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*; *p. 58, 2 col.*; *p. 63, 2 col.*; *p. 80, 1 col.*).

F..... (no data available).
F..... (no data available).

On page 59 (*1 col*), while referring to the village of St. Ignace I., the author says: "Nos Peres, en ayans appris la nouuelle, etc.," and from this expression I once more infer that there was more than one Father in charge of this mission. But there is no supplementary evidence from other sources to enlighten us as to their identity.

V. St. Michel, at Scanonaenrat (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*; *p. 77, 2 col.*).

F..... (no data available).

There was to all appearances but one Father appointed to St. Michel this year, 1645-1646. And for that matter, it was deprived for nearly the whole time of its pastor. A young prisoner of war taken from the *Atsistaëronnons*, or Fire Nation, had been adopted by the Hurons of St. Michel, and on his conversion received in baptism the name of Exouaendaen. Stricken by paralysis he became a cripple, and was sadly neglected by his family of adoption, not being even provided with food for days at a time by his heathen relatives. This preamble will help to the understanding of the quotation:

"Sa maladie alloit tousiours croissant, et pour luy rauir dans le plus fort de ses miseres, l'vnique consolation qui luy restoit en terre, Dieu permit que *le Pere qui auoit soin de cette Mission*, fut obligé de s'en absenter bien long-temps, sans que nous puissions y suppléer par vne autre voye, plusieurs de nos Peres estans tombez en mesme temps malades, et les autres necessaires autre part" (*Rel. 1646, p. 77, 2 col.*; *p. 78, 1 col.*). This, and what follows, leaves the impression that the Mission of St. Michel suffered for a very considerable time from the absence of its one missionary.

This mission had been given a Residence in the autumn of 1642, as may be seen in Relation 1644 (*p. 94, 2 col.*), bearing always in mind that that part of Relation 1644 covered the twelvemonth from June, 1642, to June, 1643 (*see p. 68, Rel. 1644*). Chaumonot and François Du Peron were its first appointed pastors (*Rel. 1644, p. 94, 2 col.*). Of Du Peron we hear nothing more until 1646, when Garnier tells us that he was his companion at St. Joseph II. Nor of Chaumonot until 1647, when under the Indian name of *Aronhiatiri* we find him first at St. Ignace I. (*Rel. 1648, p. 65, 2 col.*), and then at La Conception (*Rel. 1649, p. 28, 2 col.*; *MS. Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 166 et p. 164 conjunctim*; *Cf. P.M. p. 242*). So that no evidence of a positive nature precludes the supposition that Du Peron remained at St. Michel until 1646, or that Chaumonot was still a resident missionary there until

1647; only, be it remembered, that in this year, 1645, there was but one Father at St. Michel, and that for the greater part of the year he was absent through sickness.

VI. St. Jean-Baptiste, at Cahiagué (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*; *p. 61, 1 col.*)

F. Antoine Daniel (*Rel. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*; *Cf. Rel. 1644, p. 99, 1 col.*)

F..... (no data available).

It may be inferred that there were, this year, two missionaries stationed at St. Jean-Baptiste from the expression "estant interogée de *nos Peres*" (*Rel. 1646, p. 61, 2 col.*). There need be no doubt entertained as to Father Daniel. The nine years, and more, before his death he had lived in the villages nearest the frontier (*Rel. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*). Since the destruction of *Contarea*, St. Jean-Baptiste and St. Joseph II. were the only two spoken of as such. As St. Joseph II. and its two missionaries are already accounted for this year, 1645-1646, with absolute certainty, obviously Father Daniel was at St. Jean-Baptiste. But who his companion was remains a problem.

ALGONQUIN.

VII. St. Esprit, Nipissings, etc. (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 1 col.*; *p. 80, 2 col.*).

F. Claude Pijart (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1646, pp. 80, 81, 84*).

F. Leonard Garreau (*Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1646, pp. 80, 81, 84*).

"Father Claude Pijart and Father Léonard Garreau, who had wintered with the Algonquins [*1644-1645* on the shores of our great lake amidst the snow which covers these regions for more than four or five months, followed these same tribes throughout the summer among the bare rocks where they dwell, exposed to a burning sun, so that they may be said to have spent about the whole of last year [1644-1645] with them" (*Rel. 1646, pp. 80, 81*).

"They had left us [for their mission] at the end of November [1644]" (*Id. p. 81, 1 col.*), with a young Frenchman a domestic servant (*Id. ib.*). "They remained [at their camp] until May 7, [1645]" (*Id. p. 81, 2 col.*), which camp was more than eighty leagues distant (*Id. p. 84, 1 col.*). Nothing is said of the summer of 1645.

"Our Fathers have not set eyes on the greater number of these fervent Christians [the Algonquins] since the autumn [1645] when they were obliged to take leave of them at a place [*Endarahy*, distant from here more than eighty leagues, the Nipissirinians having made up their minds to live scattered through the forests during all this last winter [1645-1646] (*Rel. 1646, p. 84, 1 col.*). At the same time [autumn of 1645] Father Garreau fell sick, a prey to a violent fever and dysentery, to alleviate which Father Claude Pijart and the Frenchman who accompanied them had no remedy at hand in a wilderness destitute of all human succour" (*Id. ib.*). Thereupon, the Relation tells us, they hurried home as best they could, through rapids and over portages, paddling while daylight lasted and often during the night. In the more dangerous passes even the sufferer lent a hand to the paddle. After a painful journey of twelve or thirteen days, without shelter from sun, or rain, or wind, and always ankle-deep in water, the invalid reached Huronia (*Id. ib.*).

"But he arrived," I quote the words of the Relation, "so thoroughly spent that our remedies were powerless against the evil, and in a few days we saw him so near death's door, that during a crisis which lasted a whole day we thought he was in his last agony, and his coffin was prepared" (*Id. p. 84, 1, 2 col.*). This sickness lasted into the winter [1645-1646].

All this seems plain enough when punctuated, as it were, with dates, which I have placed in brackets, as not belonging to the text, and for these glaring interpolations I feel that some justification is called for. Let us take as starting-point an event with an absolutely certain date, for the season and for the year, for instance, the following:

"Garreau's illness occurred in the autumn of 1645 or towards the beginning of the winter 1645-1646."

This is substantiated beyond a shadow of doubt by Garnier's letter of May 14, 1646 (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 89*; *Rec. cop. p. 76*): "Je fus souvent ravi d'admiration cet hiver [evidently of 1645-1646], voyant et entendant les sentiments d'un des nôtres qui fut si proche de la mort que nous avions déjà fait sa bière. Il fut malade environ 88 jours, ce me semble. La Relation vous apprendra comment il tomba malade."

The Relation of 1646, the date of which is May 1, 1646, is in perfect agreement with this, for we were told that the Fathers did not again see the Algonquins since the autumn, when they took leave of them, the latter dispersing in the woods "*through the whole of this last winter*," which from the date of the Relation could be no other than that of 1645-1646, while the autumn when

the Fathers separated from the Indians was that of 1645, and the Relation adds immediately: "Le Pere Gareau tomba malade en mesme temps" (*p. 84, 1 col.*). It is true that in Garnier's letter the name of the sick missionary is not given, but the incident of the coffin having been prepared before the man was dead, which is mentioned both in the letter and in the Relation, is too striking and too unusual not to refer to the same person.

Here then is our starting point, and from it let us work back.

Winter of 1645-1646. The Algonquins disperse through the woods during the winter 1645-1646 (*Rel. 1646, p. 84, 1 col.*)

Autumn of 1645. Beginning of Father Garreau's illness, at the time the Fathers take leave of the Indians (*Id. ib.*).

Summer of 1645. No mention is made of it in the Relation. But since the missionaries had returned to Huronia from a previous expedition after a journey of four or five days (*Id. p. 81, 1 col.*) beginning on May 7, 1645 (*Id. ib. 2 col.*), to be able to *return* again in the autumn of 1645 they must have been absent from Huronia, and with the Algonquins during the interval, that is during the summer of 1645. In fact, Claude Pijart's letter (*Rel. 1656, p. 43, 1 col.*) states positively that they were together this very summer in the Nipissing country.

The paragraph, near the head of the first column, on page 84, beginning: "Depuis ce temps-là, cette petite Eglise, etc." is the point of transition in the narrative between what happened during the twelvemonth 1644-1645 and the preceding year.

Spring of 1645. Turning back now to page 81 (*2 col.*), we find the first specified date, precise as to the day and month, but the year is not given: "There the three [Garreau, Claude Pijart and their young French companion] constructed out of birch bark a cabin for themselves, under whose shelter they dwelt until the snow was gone, that is May 7. "As this spot, their mission winter-quarters, was four or five days' journey from Huronia (*Id. p. 81, 1 col.*) they were back at Ste. Marie I. about May 12, but assuredly not May 12, 1646, for the Relation itself is dated May 1, 1646 (p. 54, 1 col.). Consequently the party broke up camp May 7, 1645.

Winter of 1644-1645. The particulars of the winter mission of 1644-1645 should have found place in Relation 1645. In fact turning to page 51 (*col. 1.*) of that Relation we find mention made of that hibernation but in mere outline: "The seventh [missionary] Church, called St. Esprit, is composed of Algonquins who, this year [1644-1645], together with a number of other nations, wintered about twenty-five leagues from us on the [shores of the]

great Lake of our Hurons. This obliged Father Claude Pijart and Father Léonard Garreau, their appointed instructors, to winter with them, undergoing much hardship and labour but not without consolation."

To make up for such a meagre account for a rather eventful year, the author of the Relation 1646 in a retrospect at the beginning of Chapter VII. (*p. 80, 2 col.*) supplies the particulars which he had passed over in silence. It follows from this that the opening lines should read: "Father Claude Pijart and Father Léonard Garreau, who had wintered with the Algonquins *in 1644-1645* on the shore of our great lake, etc."

Autumn of 1644. It follows likewise that on page 81 (*1 col.*) the date should be filled in and the phrase read: "They had left us at the end of the month of November, 1644, etc." In this same paragraph we find described the narrow escape of the two missionaries from drowning after they had broken through the ice as having occurred shortly after their departure in November, 1644. I draw attention particularly to this as it will prove of service presently.

To look for corroboration of what has gone before by turning to the Relation 1644 would be time lost. All that precedes the letter of Father Jérôme Lalemant (*Rel. 1644, pp. 105, 107*) refers to what took place during the twelvemonth 1642-1643 (*see title p. 68*), while in the letter itself, which is dated March 31, 1644 (*p. 107, 2 col.*), the mission of St. Espr't is not even mentioned.

Corroboration of what precedes. But Relation 1656 contains an encomium of the virtues of Father Garreau, written on the occasion of the death, by his former companion Father Claude Pijart. In it this passage occurs: "Ie me souuiens qu'hiuernant auec luy l'an 1644 [winter of 1644-1645], en vn lieu nommé *Endarahy*, et passant sur vn étang glacé le quatriéme de Decembre, iour de saincte Barbe la glace se rompant, etc." (*Rel. 1656, p. 43, 1 col.*)......"Il fit, l'Esté suiuant, vn voyage auec moy au Païs des Nipisiriniens, où les fatigues que son zele luy faisoit souffrir, le ietterent dans vne maladie que nous croyions tour estre mortelle; mais Dieu luy reseruoit vne mort plus genereuse" (*Id. ib.*).

While on this subject of the Algonquins it will be of interest to note that the two missionaries this year came in contact and effected conversions among what were for them new tribes, for no doubt Fathers Jogues and Raymbault had already met with them on their journey to Sault Ste. Marie in September and October, 1641 (*Rel. 1642, p. 97*). The Relation of 1646 puts it thus: "Outre les Nipissiriniens, auxquels depuis quelques années on auoit annoncé la foy, et dont quelques-vns de remarque estoient desia Chres-

tiens, il se trouua par bon-heur dans cét hyuernement vne autre nation d' Algonquins, nommez Achirigouans, dont le pays tire vers l'Occident, approchant des peuples du Sault, des Aoueatsiouaenronnons, c'est à dire qui habitent les costes de la Mer [or any large body of water]; et d'autres nations tres nombreuses auec lesquelles ils ont leur principal commerce et de tres-grandes habitudes'' (*Rel. 1646, p. 81, 2 col.*; *p. 82, 1 col.*). The Relation then proceeds to give the results of the missionary efforts of the Fathers.

Unaccounted for.

The names of the missionaries, who were assuredly in Huronia this year, but whom, for lack of data, it has been impossible to place with any degree of certainty are as follows:

Bressani, François Joseph
Chabanel, Noël
Chaumonot, Joseph Marie
Du Peron, François
Le Moyne, Simon
Ménard, René.

1646

This year, 1646-1647, there were in Huronia fifteen Fathers, three coadjutor or lay brothers, fifteen "*donnés,*" five hired men and four boys (*Father Ragueneau's letter, May 1, 1647, Extr-Lar. p. 65, No. 16*).

No Fathers arrived or left; but on May 11, 1646, Jean Caron set out from Three Rivers for the Hurons (*Journ. des. Jés., p. 44, Cf. Id. p. 145*); while Brother Pierre Masson left Quebec for the same destination on Sept. 29, 1646 (*Journ. des. Jés. p. 66*) together with Jean Boursier dit Desforges (*Id. ibid. Cf. p. 143*).

In a letter to his brother Henri, dated April 25, 1648, Father Charles Garnier gives us several particulars relating to the year 1646: "I told you [in previous letters intercepted by the Iroquois] that my superiors had sent me with one of Ours named F. Garreau to a new mission termed that of the Petun Nation, to which we have given the title of Mission of the Apostles. I call it a new mission, for though I had been there with the late Father Jogues in 1639, and subsequently in 1640 with F. [Pierre] Pijart, we did little else than baptize some sick Indians, but few adults. Then the mission was given up that we might work in other centres nearer our House [the Residence of Ste. Marie I.], where minds were better disposed to embrace the Faith.....We have been sent hither, F. Garreau and I, he to instruct the Algonquins, living among this same Petun Nation, though of a language

differing from that of our Hurons, and I, to instruct the Hurons. So we both took up our quarters in a town inhabited by both Hurons and Algonquins [St. Mathias or *Ekarenniondi.*]

"There F. Garreau worked hard throughout the winter of 1646 to learn the Algonquin language. He made great progress, so that in the spring [1647] he could make himself well understood."....

The Father then mentions the murder of an Algonquin and continues: "The Algonquins accused the Hurons of the deed and forthwith withdrew from the town named *Ekarenniondi* [The Standing Rock], where they had lived together, and set out to join another Algonquin Nation two days' journey from *Ekarenniondi.* .....For this reason the Father [Garreau] was appointed to the Hurons, in the knowledge of whose language he had already a good beginning. We joined forces, he and I, and since last summer [1647] our field of labour has been principally in two Huron [Petun] towns four leagues distant one from the other. One is called *Ekarennindi,* dedicated to St. Mathias, and the other *Etharita* dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. We have a little chapel in each of these two villages" (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. Cop. pp. 97-99*; *Rec. Cop. pp. 83, 84*).

Further on, in the same letter, speaking of the chances of a reconciliation of the Hurons (i.e. Petuns) and Algonquins, and of the fruits of their own labours, F. Garnier states expressly that he and F. Garreau had been missionaries among the Petuns since October, 1646. He speaks also of a third village, probably St. Matthieu (*Cf. Rel. 1650, p. 19, 2 col.*) where they had found work to do (*Id. Contemp. cop. p. 101*; *Rec. cop. p. 86*).

In the general Relation of 1647 there is no account of what took place among the Hurons in 1646-1647. For that matter, from the beginning of F. Ragueneau's administration in Huronia down to the dispersion, particulars as to where the several missionaries were stationed, year after year, are very scant, not to say entirely wanting.

The Frenchmen who went down to Quebec this year were Pierrot Cauchon, Gillis Bacon; Daniel Cartron, Jean Le Mercier, Des Groseliers, Racine and Eustache Lambert "who had become a *donné* and was to return, which he eventually did with the above named persons" (*Journ. des. Jés., p. 64*), a statement seemingly modified later: "With the Hurons, Eustache went up, and the three of whom I have spoken above" (*Id. p. 65*). Which *three?*

The departure of the Hurons, for the upper country, took place on September 22 (*Id. ib.*).

CATALOGUS PERSONARUM ET OFFICIORUM.

R. Pater Paulus Ragueneau, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., oper., præf. sanit. eccl. et.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron,
Pater Franciscus Josephus Bressani,
Pater Joannes de Brébeuf, Conf. NN., cons., oper.
Pater Josephus Antonius Poncet, oper.
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Leonardus Garreau, oper.
Pater Natalis Chabanel, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., conf. NN., cons., præf. spir. donatorum,
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Frater Ambrosius Brouet, coq.
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, fab. ferr.
Frater Petrus Masson, sart., ædit., hortulan.

Donati:

Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Carolus Panic,
Christophorus Regnaut, sutor,
Claudius Boucher,
*Daniel Cartron,
*Eustachius Lambert,
Franciscus Dornais,
Gulielmus Loisier,
Jacobus Douart,
Jacobus Levrier,
Joannes Guérin,
Josephus Molère,
Marinus Lefevre,
Nicolaus Montreuil,
Robertus Le Coq,
Josephus Boursier dit Desforges.

Domestici et Alii:

*Ægidius Bacon,
Joannes Caron,

* The seven whose names are marked with an asterisk went down to Quebec this year, 1646, but returned in the autumn (*Journ. des Jes.* pp. 64, 66).

Joannes Guiet, faber lign (*Journ. des Jés., p. 66*)
*Joannes Le Mercier,
*———— Racine,
*Petrinus ("Pierrot") Cauchon,
Petrus Tourment, cœment. (*Journ. des Jés., p. 66*)
*Medardus Chouart Groseliers,

Pueri:

———— Leger (*Journ. des Jés., p. 111*)
Franciscus Malherbe (*æt 14, Obit.*; *Archio. A Portf. 21, 13*)
Two other names wanting.

Missions:

HURON.

I. Ste. Marie I.

(Residence)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup. (*Rel. 1646, p. 56, 2 col.*; *Extr-Lar. pp. 12, 13, 14*).
F. François Le Mercier, proc. cons. præf. eccl. et sanit. (*Extr-Mart. p. 10*).
F. Pierre Chastelain, præf. rer. spir. Conf. NN., adm. (*Extr-Mart. p. 10*).
F. François Joseph Bressani, (recuperating).
F. Léonard Garreau, (recuperating until October).

Father Bressani, who had returned to Huronia in the autumn of 1645, was in no condition (*Rel. 1646, p. 73, 1 col.*) to undertake, even with a companion, the care of an outlying mission. First he had no knowledge as yet of the language: "S'il n'eust point esté pris captif des Iroquois en sou premier voyage, il sçauroit desia la langue Huronne et seroit vn ouurier formé" (*Id. ib.*). Then his mutilated hands must as yet have been of little service to him. He had but one entire finger left, and from this the nail had been torn (*Breve Rel. Orig. p. 37, Transl. p. 122*). The particulars into which Ragueneau enters, as to the favourable impression made on the Hurons at the sight of those very hands, which spoke so eloquently, seem almost to indicate that the Superior had kept him by his side ever since his return. Apart from this consideration, there is nothing else to determine his position this year.

(Mission)

F. Jean de Brébeuf, till a little before the removal of St. Ignace I. to the new site (*Vie de Brébeuf, Martin, p. 216*).

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë.

F. Simon Le Moyne
F. Noël Chabanel

There are no data concerning them this year, and it is by process of elimination only that these two Fathers have been set down as missionaries at *Ossossanë*. All the other Fathers have found their places and these two alone remain unaccounted for. Seeing at the same time that there were more Christian Hurons at La Conception than elsewhere, missionaries were needed there, and the services of at least two. It is consequently morally certain that this was, in 1646-1647, the mission of Le Moyne and Chabanel.

III. St. Joseph II., at Teānaostaiaë.

F. Charles Garnier, until October, 1646.
F. Antoine Daniel, from October, 1646.
F. François Du Peron (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 88*; *Rec. cop. p. 75*).

The data which have helped me to assign these positions to the three missionaries are found in Garnier's letters: "As for news from this country I shall say that I am still at the town of St. Joseph with another Father whom you do not know. His name is François Du Peron. Father Ménard is now at the town of St. Ignace [I.]" (*Id. ib.*). The date of this letter is May 14, 1646.

That Garnier left St. Joseph II. in October, 1646, and was replaced by Daniel appears from the two following extracts: "In all, the Father [Garreau] and I have baptized, thanks be to God, 184 since coming to this mission of the Petun Nation, that is to say since the month of October, 1646" (*C.G.-LL Contemp. cop. p. 101; Rec. cop. p. 86*). The date of this letter is April 25, 1648.

The second extract is from a letter dated April 25, 1649: "Father Daniel . . . was killed July 4 (if I remember well) of last year while succouring his flock in the town of St. Joseph, where he then was, and which I left two years ago." (*Id. Contemp. cop. pp. 103, 104*; *Rec. cop. p. 88*).

IV. St. Ignace I., at Taenhatentaron.

F. René Ménard (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 88*; *Rec. cop. p. 75*).
F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot (*Rel. 1648, p. 65, 2 col.*).

We have already seen above what Garnier, in his letter of May 14, 1646, said of Father Ménard, "Father Ménard is now at

the town of St. Ignace [I.]" (*Contemp. cop. p. 88*; *Rec. Cop. p. 75*).

A Father, whose Huron appellation was *Aronhiatiri* (*Rel. 1648, p. 65, 2 col.*), was most indubitably stationed at St. Ignace I. just before its removal, for one of the Christian Hurons noticing his dejection, at the prospect of having to dismantle and destroy the chapel, read him a lesson while addressing him as *Aronhiatiri*, which the Relation tells us was the name the Indians had given the Father who had charge of this mission (*Id. ib.*). In my remarks on the following year, 1647, I have endeavoured to show conclusively that Chaumonot went by this name among the Hurons.

V. St. Michel, at Scanonaenrat.

F. ..... (no certain data).

This mission was probably attended this year from St. Ignace I. Last year, as has been noted, its missionary had fallen sick, so it was deprived of advantages of a resident pastor for a very considerable time (bien longtemps); and from Ragueneau's words, which follow, it may be inferred that when he was short of a man it was St. Ignace I. that suffered: "sans que nous puissions y suppléer," that is by sending another Father, "les autres (estans) necessaires autre part" (*Rel. 1646, pp. 77, 78*).

VI. St. Jean-Baptiste, at Cahiagué.

F. Antoine Daniel.

When Garnier went to the Petun Nation in October, 1646, Daniel took his place at St. Joseph II. This did not necessarily imply that he gave up St. Jean-Baptiste altogether. We know that for more than nine years he exercised his missionary zeal in "les places les plus frontieres de ce pays" (*Rel. 1649, p. 4, 2 col.*), and that both St. Jean-Baptiste and St. Joseph II. were so styled. Moreover, the former outlying town was on the point of breaking up, its inhabitants dispersing and taking refuge in other less exposed villages (*Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.*). This migration, taking place at the latest sometime between the autumn of 1647 and the very early spring of 1648, was no doubt foreseen and certainly forestalled by the Superior, Father Ragueneau, when he transferred Father Daniel to St. Joseph II.

LES APÔTRES, AMONG THE PETUNS.

VII. St. Mathias, at Ekarenniondi.

F. Charles Garnier (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 98*; *Rec. cop. p. 83*).

F. Léonard Garreau (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 98*; *Rec. cop. p. 83*).

This mission was re-opened by the two Fathers mentioned, in October, 1646 (*Id. Contemp. cop. p. 101*; *Rec. cop. p. 86*).

ALGONQUIN.

VIII. St. Esprit, Nipisings and Eastern Shore.

F. Claude Pijart.

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet, Algonquin camps in Huronia.

Father Garreau, the former associate of Father Claude Pijart, after his recovery did not return to the more remote Algonquin missions but was sent, as has been said, to the Petun Nation to minister to the Algonquins resident there (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 98*; *Rec. cop. p. 83*) On account of the long duration of his sickness and convalescence, he had been incapacitated for work throughout the winter and following summer. But during this interval, that is the winter of 1645-1646, the Algonquins, contrary to their wont, had not repaired to Huronia, at least in any considerable numbers (*Rel. 1646, p. 84, 1 col.*). When they began to resume their visits they found that Father Joseph Antoine Poncet, who had returned to Huronia in the autumn of 1645, had taken the place of Father Garreau. Thenceforth, until the very end, Claude Pijart and Joseph Poncet continued to minister to the Algonquin Nations.

Throughout all the Relation of 1647 there is not a word on record which concerns the Algonquins. The last allusion to them was made in Relation 1646 (*p. 84, 1 col.*), which brought the history of the mission down to the spring of 1646 by noting their absence during the previous winter.

The first mention made again of these wandering tribes is in Relation 1648 (*p. 63*). This touches upon the winter of 1647-1648, and, quite incidentally, just mentions the summer of 1647, but in a way to show that they were still in contact with the missionaries: "Last summer [1647], an Algonquin, wizard by trade, or at least one of those who make profession of invoking the Manitou, that is to say the Devil, finding himself confuted by the Father set upon

him in his maddened frenzy, threw him down and dragged him by the heels through the ashes and cinders of the camp fire, and had not other Indians rushed to his rescue would have ended by murdering him" (*Id. p. 63, 1, 2 col.*).

Two circumstances lead me to suppose that this did not take place in Huronia Proper. The first is that the incident occurred in summer when the Algonquins were usually at home in their own respective haunts. The second, that the Algonquin sorcerer would not have dared use such forceful arguments anywhere near Ste. Marie I.

Supposing such to be the case, I further infer that the victim of the assault was Father Claude Pijart, as Poncet had been sent to a remote Algonquin mission, that of St. Pierre, for the first time in his experience, in 1648, after "earnestly having solicited this favour for several years past" (*Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*).

There is consequently a gap left to be filled in, reaching from the spring of 1646 to the summer of 1647. No documents, to my knowledge, exist whereby to make good this deficiency; but it is in every way reasonable to suppose that the same two Fathers, during these thirteen or fourteen months, had uninterruptedly acted as missionaries for the Algonquins.

1647

"We number [1647-1648] forty-two Frenchmen in the midst of all these unbelieving Nations; eighteen of our Society, the remainder are picked men, most of whom have made up their minds to live and die with us. They help us by their labour and industry, etc." [*i.e. the donnés*] (*Rel. 1648, p. 48, 1 col.*).

Through dread of the Iroquois no Huron Flotilla reached Quebec this year, 1647 (*Rel. 1648, p. 11, 2 col.*; *Journ. des Jés., p. 95*). But an expedition certainly got at least as far as Montreal: "Le 12 [juin, 1648] vinrent les nouuelles apportées par les Algonquains & Hurons partis des l'automne passé, pour hyverner icy;.....Leger, ieune enfant, arriva en mesme temps, & demeura à Montreal, après auoir demeuré enuiron vn an aux Hurons" *Journal des Jés., p. 111*). This was written at Quebec. Nor did any news reach Huronia from the lower country (*C.G.-LL. Apr. 25, 1648*; *Contemp. cop. p. 97*; *Rec. cop. p. 83*). One year has passed without news from Quebec (*Ragueneau's letter, 1648, Extr-Larch. p. 66, No. 5*).

"This house [Residence of Ste. Marie I.] is a resort for the whole country, where the Christians find a Hospital when sick, a refuge when panic-stricken and a hospice when they come to visit us. During the past year we have reckoned over three thousand

persons to whom we have given shelter, and sometimes within a fortnight six or seven hundred Christians, which, as a rule, means three meals to each one. This does not include a larger number who come here continually to pass the whole day, and to whom also we give charity, etc." (*Rel. 1648, p. 48, 2 col.*).

"As a rule only two or three of our Fathers reside in this house [Residence of Ste. Marie I.]; the others are scattered through the missions, now ten in number. Missions in the principal towns of the country are more stationary, the others more on the move. A single Father has at times to take charge of ten or twelve villages: some have to range much further, over eighty or a hundred leagues .....We all endeavour, however, to meet together two or three times a year.....[for their spiritual retreats, etc.]. After that we must hurry back to our work as soon as possible." (*Rel. 1648, p. 48, 2 col; p. 49, 1 col.*).

The Mission of Ste. Marie [I.] comprises twelve or thirteen villages, which a single Father visits continually not without great fatigue. We happily found ourselves compelled eight months ago to establish another similar mission, still more fatiguing, for some villages farther away from us, which we call the Mission of Ste. Madeleine" [*Arenta or Arentel*] (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*).

"As those whom we call the Petun Nation have been urging us to go and instruct them, we sent thither two of our Fathers who carry on two missions there for two different clans which go to make up the whole population, one goes by the name of the Nation of the Wolves, termed by us the Mission of St. Jean [at *Etharita*]; while we call the other the Mission of St. Mathias [at *Ekarenniondi*] which is established among those who style themselves the Nation of the Deer" (*Id. p. 61, 1 col.*).

St. Mathias (or *Ekarenniondi*) and St. Jean l'Evangéliste (or Etharita), the two most important Petun towns, were four leagues distant one from the other (*C.G.-LL., Contemp. cop. p. 99*; *Rec. cop. p. 84*).

Under date of April 25, 1648, F. Garnier writes: "We are nearly always separated, the good F. Garreau and myself, for he makes a stay of ten or twenty days in one village and I in the other. Then he will come to join me, or I him; and after spending two or three days together, he will repair to the village where I had been previously, and I to the village where he had been. Thus we live without companionship save that of our good Angels and of the poor savages we are instructing." (*C.G.-LL. p. 85*).

At this date, April 25, there was a rumour that a reconciliation was contemplated between the Petuns and Algonquins (*Id. ib.*).

"This winter [1647-1648] a number of Algonquin Nations came and took up their winter quarters here among the Hurons. Two of our Fathers who have charge of the Missions of the Algonquin language, continued instructing them until the spring [1648], when the Indians dispersed. Our Fathers left at the same time to follow them. They organized two distinct missions: one for the Algonquin Nations whose haunts are along the eastern shores of our fresh-water sea and comprising the Nipissirinians, the other for the Nation speaking the same Algonquin language, who dwell along the north shore of the same lake. The former of these two missions is that which we call the Mission of St. Esprit, the latter, which we are commencing this year, has for name the Mission of St. Pierre (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*). The date of the Relation is April 16, 1648 (*p. 45, 1 col.*). In 1647-1648 there were fifteen Fathers, three Brothers, seventeen "donnés," and seven other domestics (*Ragueneau's Letter, 1648, Extr-Lar. p. 66, No. 5*).

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum.

R. Pater Paulus Ragueneau, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., oper., præf. eccl. et sanit.
Pater Antonius Daniel, oper.
Pater Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron, oper.
Pater Franciscus Josephus Bressani, oper.
Pater Joannes de Brébeuf, conf. NN., cons., oper.
Pater Josephus Antonius Poncet, oper.
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Leonardus Garreau, oper.
Pater Natalis Chabanel, oper.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., conf NN., cons., præf. spirit. donator.
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne, oper.
Frater Ambrosius Brouet, coq.
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, fab. ferr.
Frater Petrus Masson, sart., ædit., hortulan.

Donati:

Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Carolus Panic,
Christophorus Regnaut, Sutor.

Claudius Boucher,
Daniel Cartron,
Franciscus Dornais,
Gulielmus Loisier,
Jacobus Douart,
Jacobus Levrier,
Joannes Guérin,
Josephus Boursier dit Desforges,
Josephus Molére, pharmac.
Marinus Lefévre,
Nicolaus Montreuil,
Robertus Le Coq.
Two names wanting.

Pueri:

———— Leger,
Franciscus Malherbe (15 yrs.),
Two names wanting.

Domestici et Alii:

Ægidius Bacon,
Joannes Caron,
Joannes Guiet, fab. lign.
Joannes Le Mercier,
———— Racine,
Petrus Tourmente, cœment.

(Autumn of 1647 to Summer of 1648).

Missions:

HURON.

I. Ste. Marie I.

The Residence (*Rel. 1648, p. 48, 1 col.*)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier, min. proc. cons.
F. Pierre Chastelain, præf. spirit cons.

(*Rel. 1648, p. 48, 2 col.*; *Extr-Lar. p. 13.*)

"Ordinarily but two or three Fathers live in this Residence" (*Rel. 1648, ib.*)

(Mission)

"The Mission of Ste. Marie comprises twelve or thirteen villages. A single Father, with great fatigue, goes the round continually visiting them" (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*).

F. Jean de Brébeuf, conf. NN., cons (*Extr-Lar. p. 13*)
F. Noël Chabanel, for the Algonquins camping near Ste. Marie (*Rel. 1644, p. 49, 2 col.*).

No Father is mentioned by name as being in charge of these "douze ou treize bourgades," but as the "*Extr-Lar.*" sets Brébeuf down as one of the three "Consulters" of the Superior, Le Mercier and Chastelain being the other two, it is but natural to suppose that he would be so placed as to be easily called upon any day to meet in council. One of his letters written to the General at Rome, on his official capacity as consulter, is dated from Ste Marie, June 2, 1648, and is given in "*La Première Mission*" page 229. Another reason for placing him preferably on this mission, which necessarily supposes that his domicile was at Ste. Marie I., is that, besides the spiritual director, he is the only other Father marked "Conf. NN," i.e. Confessor of Ours. In this position any of the missionaries standing in need of his services would know where to find him.

However, concerning this particular period, Martin in his Life of Father Jean de Brébeuf (*p. 246*) has no hesitation in saying: "On the advice of Father de Brébeuf the inhabitants of St. Ignace decided to migrate, but in a body without separating. They moved to a spot not far from Ste. Marie, whence the French could easily come to their assistance. Father de Brébeuf was commissioned to choose the site, and he located the migrating village on the border of a little river which empties into an inlet of the great lake now called Sturgeon Bay, on the north side of the Huron peninsula." This plain statement must lead one to conclude that, on Chaumonot's departure for *Ossossanë*, his place was taken immediately by Brébeuf, who directed the works of circumvallation as he had already done in 1637 and 1638 for the villagers of La Conception.

Besides the Fathers, marked either this or other years as forming the community at Ste. Marie I., there were, owing to various causes, other more or less transient residents. It also goes without saying that new arrivals from Quebec passed a longer or shorter time there studying the language, and occasionally acting as companions for the older Fathers on their various missionary expeditions.

II. La Conception, or Ossossanë. (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*).

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot.

This year, 1647-1648, Father Chaumonot was first stationed at St. Ignace I. He was transferred to *Ossossanë* about the time

or very little after the removal of St. Ignace to its new site (See a little further on the explanations given under the heading of St. Ignace I.).

III. St. Michel, or Scanonaenrat. (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*).

F.....(no data available).

St. Jean-Baptiste, or Cahiagué Abandoned by the Hurons—Mission Closed.

"The *Arendaenronons* [Clan of the Rock] dwelling near our frontier towards the east, forming the mission we had named St. Jean-Baptiste, having met with so many reverses these last years [allusion to Contareia, etc.], have been compelled to abandon their country, too much exposed to the enemy, and to betake themselves to more populous centres, which are also better able to defend themselves" (*Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.*).

It seems impossible to determine the exact date of this change. It took place evidently previous to the date of the Relation, April 16, 1648 (*Rel. 1648, p. 45, 1 col.*); but how much sooner is a matter of mere surmise. The determining cause dated back to the preceding summer: "All this country was threatened last summer [1647] by an army of the enemy, but their plans were disarranged for reasons of which we shall speak presently" (*Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.*). The author then proceeds to dilate on the treacherous attack which the Senecas made on the unoffending Aondironnons, one of the Neutral clans.

As the transfer of St. Ignace I. is recorded in the same chapter, towards its close, I should infer that what occurred first was first described; and no doubt the evacuation of St. Jean-Baptiste was one of the main causes of the removal further north of St. Ignace.

IV. St. Ignace I. (Removed to new site some time between February and April 16, 1648; Rel. 1648, p. 49, 2 col.; p. 50, 2 col.; p. 51, 1 col.)

(F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot) alone (*Rel. 1648, p. 65, 2 col.*) "*Aronhiatiri*"

F. Jean de Brébeuf.....succeeded Father Chaumonot (*Life of Brébeuf, p. 246*).

"Au point qu'il fallut demolir l'Eglise de Saint Ignace [I.], et que tout le bourg commençoit à se dissiper après les pertes qui leur estoient survenuës coup sur coup.....ce bon homme [Ignace

Onakonchiaronk, name of the Huron in whose cabin dwelt "le Missionnaire de ce bourg"].....luy tint ce discours.....*Aron hiatiri,* luy dit-il, (c'est le nom que les Hurons donnent au Pere), etc." (*Rel. 1648, p. 65, 2 col.*). Nothing could be clearer than that Aronhiatiri was the name of the missionary who at the time St. Ignace I. was about to be transferred to a new site had charge of that mission. And we shall see presently that Chaumonot, previous to the death of Brébeuf, bore that name. Furthermore, the expression "le missionnaire de ce bourg" implies that but one Father had the spiritual care of the village.

To reconcile this with Chaumonot's presence this same year at *Ossossanë* or La Conception it must be borne in mind that all that is strictly implied in the above quotation is that just at the time of the removal of St. Ignace I. he was at that village; that is he was there for sometime previous to that event, but how long is not stated, and for some time previous to the date of the Relation 1648, which was April 16, (*Rel. 1648, p. 45, 1 col.*). Compare this now with the data by means of which we ascertain also for a fact that he was at *Ossossanë,* and it will be clearly seen that he was first at St. Ignace I. and subsequently at the Mission of La Conception.

There are two passages, one in the Relation, 1649, the other in the "*MS. Auth. 1652*" which attest the presence of Chaumonot at *Ossossanë.* The first is on page 28 of the Relation (*2 col.*): "Après la mort du petit Iacques Doüard assassiné l'an passé (this occurred April 28, 1648, see *Rel. 1648, p. 77, 2 col.*; *p. 78, 1 col.*), ie me souuiens d'auoir offert à Dieu en holocauste ce que i'auois de plus cher.....entre autres.....estoient les Chrestiens de la Conception *dont i'auois le soin.*" It follows that he had the care of La Conception Mission at, or at least, a little after April 28, 1648, in other words, subsequently to the time when his presence as missionary at St. Ignace II. is certain, as has just been established.

The other passage is on page 166 of the precious manuscript above mentioned, and runs thus: "Le P.N. quelques Iours après la mort du P. Antoine Daniel, estant *en sa Mission au Village de la conception* au Hurons, etc. (*Rec. cop. p. 69*). That Father "N" was no other than Chaumonot is made evident from Ragueneau's letter in the "*Première Mission*" (*p. 242*), where the same incidents are related and Chaumonot's name given, as it is also in the "MS. Authen. 1652" page 164. But as Daniel was killed July 4, 1648 (*Rel. 1649, p. 5, 1 col.*) La Conception was at and after that date Chaumonot's Mission.

V. St. Joseph II., at Teanaostaiaë. (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*)

F. Antoine Daniel

With regard to Daniel's *status* we find a helpful indication, covering about a decade, in Relation 1649 (*p. 4, 2 col.*): "He always carried his life (âme) in his hands having resided more than nine years in those places in this country which are nearest the frontiers, and in the missions most exposed to the enemy, awaiting with hope and supernatural love the death which fell to his lot." These villages ranged along the south eastern part of Huronia comprising the principal centres such as St. Jean-Baptiste, St. Joseph and St. Michel. The term "plus de neuf ans," taken strictly, would extend back from the day of his death, July 4, 1648, to a date somewhat earlier than July 4, 1639.

But reverting to this present period under consideration, that is from the early summer of 1647 to the spring of 1648, and to this particular Mission of St. Joseph II., Father Garnier considerately supplies us with the information required: ....."But, my dear brother [Henri] how happy I would be to die with this little flock [his Petun Mission] and to lay down my life for Him, as three of our Fathers have already done since last year; namely F. Antoine Daniel, who was killed on July 4 (if I remember well) of last year while succouring his flock in the town of St. Joseph where he then was, and which I left two years ago. Blessed be Our Lord, who in punishment of my sins deprived me of that crown" (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 103*; *Rec. cop. p. 88*). The date of the letter is April 25, 1649. Consequently F. Garnier should have left St. Joseph II, about April 25, 1647, when Father Antoine Daniel took up his position permanently there until his death.

But this too rigorous a conclusion must be modified somewhat by that other affirmation, alluded to previously, contained in his letter of April 25, 1648: "En tout, le Pere [Garreau] et moi avons baptisté, Dieu merci, 184: depuis que nous sommes en cette nation du Petun, c'est à savoir depuis le mois d'Octobre, 1646, (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 101*; *Rec. cop. p. 86*). Here Garnier is aiming at being more precise, and gives us month and year which must be accepted as correct. So that in reality he left St. Joseph II. in the summer or autumn months of 1646, and in the month of October, the same year, was sent with Garreau to the Petuns.

VI. Ste. Madeleine, at Arenta. (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*; *p. 61, 1 col.*)

A missionary offshoot, taking in apparently all the peninsula west of Penetanguishene Bay, and north of XIII concession of Tiny inclusively.

F ..... (no data found.)

LES APOTRES, PETUN NATION.

Two Fathers in two missions comprising two distinct clans, that of the Wolves and that of the Deer (*Rel. 1648, p. 61, 1 col.*)

VII. St. Jean, at Etharita, The Wolf Clan.

F. Charles Garnier (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 100*; *Rec. cop. p. 85*).

VIII. St. Mathias, at Ekarenniondi, The Deer Clan.

F. Léonard Garreau (*Id. ib.*)

ALGONQUIN.

"This last winter [1647-1648].....two Fathers in two missions (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*)

IX. St. Esprit, Lake Nipissing and east shore of L. Huron. (*Id. ib.*)

F. Claude Pijart.

X. St. Pierre, North Shore of L. Huron, and Manitoulin Island (*Id. Ib.*)

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet.

This last mission of St. Pierre was in reality started, under this title, only in the autumn of 1648, but there is no mistaking the fact that Algonquins from both regions above mentioned passed the winter of 1647-1648 in Huronia: "This winter [the Relation is dated April 16, 1648, *see p 45, 1 col.*] many of these Algonquin tribes came to winter here among the Hurons. Two of our Fathers who have charge of these missions of the Algonquin tongue continued to instruct them until the coming of spring. This caused them to disperse and our Fathers left here to follow them, forming thus two distinct missions, etc." (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*) comprising the regions described above. There is not the least doubt but that Claude Pijart was with the Nipissings, for he was sent up from Quebec especially to evangelize them; and it is no less certain that Joseph Antoine Poncet acted as missionary for the other tribe as the sequel will show. The names of some of these Algonquin tribes, as given in Relation 1648 (*p. 62, 1 col.*) whose homes were north and east of Lake Huron, are as follows: the Outaouakamigouk, Sakahiganiriouek, Aouasanik, Atchougue, Amikouek, Achirigouans, Nikikouec, Michisagnek, and the Paou-

itagoung. The last were those which the missionaries called the Nation of the Sault.

As for those who, at this comparatively remote historical period, frequented the shores of the Petun Nation, that is of what are now the counties of Grey and Bruce, and were beyond, for they camped more or less permanently on the Lake fringe of Huron and Lambeth, extending all along the eastern coast of the State of Michigan, the same Relation (*p. 62, 2 col.*) has this to say:

"On the southern shore of this fresh water sea, or Lake of the Hurons, dwell the following Algonquin Nations: the Ouachaskesouek, Nigouaouichirinik, Outaouasinagouk, Kichkagoneiak and the Outaanak, all of whom are allies of our Hurons, and with whom we have dealings, but not with the following, who dwell on the shores of this same Lake but farther towards the west, to wit, the Ouchaouanag, who form part of the Fire Nation, the Ondatouatandy and the Ouinipegong, a tribe of the Nation of the Puants."

Aronhiatiri, Chaumonot's First Huron Name.

About the only item of helpful information given by Father Ragueneau in the Relation 1648, and this only incidentally, concerning any post occupied by a missionary is that *Aronhiatiri* was the Indian name of the Father who had charge of the mission of St. Ignace I. at the time of its removal to the site of St. Ignace II. (*Rel. 1648, p. 65, 2 col.*). Nor is there any certain knowledge on this particular point to be derived from other sources. It is therefore important to discover what Father bore this Indian name.

Father Chaumonot, in a letter to Father Nappi (*P.M. p. 210*), furnishes us with a clue which may help to identify the person meant. August 3, 1640 is the date given, an evident misprint for 1641, as in this letter he speaks of the expedition to the Neutral Country as having taken place "*l'année dernière.*" It was in fact only undertaken in November, 1641. At all events, he tells us that while among the Neutrals he went by the name *Oronhiaguehre*, which meant, he says, *porte-ciel* (Heaven-bearer) (*Id. p. 213*).

Both appellations are compound words.

Aronhia-tiri from *Aronhia* and *atiri*, Huron dialect.

Aronhia, ciel, air (Fr.), sky, atmosphere, heaven (Eng.) see Potier, *Radices Huronicæ, 1751, p. 293, 1 col.*

Atiri, appuyer (Fr.), to support, to prop up, consolidate (Eng.) (*Id. p. 31, No. 96*). "Quædam observanda in compositione, etc. 1o. Substantivum semper præit. 2o. Ultima vocalis substantive

perit, et consonans adjectivi vel verbi quæ initialis est eliditur, sive (quod idem est) perit vel ultima primi verbi littera, vel prima secundi verbi [word]" (*Potier Hur. Gram. p. 66*). Thus we have *Aronhiatiri*, heaven-supporter, heaven-bearer, *not* heaven-bringer. This last sense would be rendered in Huron by *Aronhihaon* or *Aronhienhaon*. The former from the verb *Ahaon*, to carry about, to bear from one place to another, (ferre, lat.). In the sense *to carry about with one* its present tense is *iehoua*, its imperfect *iehouak*. These vary with its other significations. The latter is from *Enhaon* (*R.H. 1751, p. 217, No. 29*).

Oronhia-guehre from *Oronhia*, bleu, azur, couleur bleue du ciel (Fr.) (*Lexique de la Langue, Iroquoise, Abbé Cuog. 1882, p. 35, 2 col.*) or *Karonhia*, ciel, paradis, firmament, atmosphère (Fr.); sky, heavens, paradise, the firmament, the atmosphere (Eng.); Iroquois dialect. It is compounded with *Guehre*, Neutral dialect, akin to the Iroquois. In fact *guehre* is but a distinctive form of the Neutral dialect for the Huron *ierhe* with the hard-breathing on the first syllable, and for the Iroquois *ikehre*. Potier informs us that in Huron the *g* is generally pronounced like an i: "*g* vulgo sonat ut iota, aliquando tamen ut apud nos, v.g. *achingot*," a crane (Eng.) (*Elem. Gram. Hur. p. 1*). Properly speaking there is no *u*, either English or French, in the Huron language. It has invariably the sound of the *ou* in *through*, or the *u* in *rude*. When in the same syllable it precedes a vowel it is equivalent to our w. Its presence in *guehre* forces the French reader to pronounce the *g* hard; and combined with the aspirate it is very much like a *k*.

But not only is the *g*, as a rule, pronounced like *i* in Huron, it takes the place of *i* when a word of the Huron dialect is transformed into the Iroquois: "*iota* utilis est ad discendum idioma Iroquæum, nam scribunt *g* ubi scribimus *i*" (*Potier Gram. Hur. p. 2*).

As to the addition of this *i* to the Huron verb *eri*, it is thus explained in Potier (*Hur. Gram. p. 2*): "*i* adjectitium ita appellatur quia nihil sensui vocum addit vel minuit, sed euphoniæ causa præfigitur quibusdam vocibus et verbis 1o.....2o. verbis dissyllabis *aton*, dicere, *eri* velle, *ondi* facere, v.g: *iatonk* dico, *ierhe* volo, *ionniak* facio."

Thus we have three forms of the same verb:

Guehre, Neutral dialect; this we know on F. Chaumonot's authority, and moreover that its meaning was "qui *porte*" (*Fr.*), "who *bears* (Eng.). See (*première Mission, Carayon, p. 213*).

Ierhe, Huron dialect; volo, puto (Lat.). I deem, I will or wish (Eng.). *Potier Hur. Gram. p. 1, sub. voc. c*), from *eri*,

3 conj., penser, croire, ou juger, vouloir (Fr.), to deem, believe, wish, will (Eng.); *ierhe*, je pense, je veux (Fr.); I think, I will (Eng.); *Iherhe*, il pense, il veut, he thinks, he wills (*Rad. Hur. 1751, p. 222 et ss.*).

Ikehre, Iroquois dialect; irr .penser, vouloir, (Fr.), to judge, to will or wish (Eng.) (*Abbé Cuoq, Lex. de la Langue Iroq., 1882, p. 5, 2 col.*).

It does seem rather strange that the meaning of the pure Huron and Iroquois forms is not the same as that obtaining among the Neutrals. For this very reason, no doubt, when there was question of rendering into Huron the Neutral surname *Oronhiaguehre, porte-ciel*, heaven-bearer, the cognate verb was discarded and the fairly synonymic *Atiri* chosen, evolving its equivalent *Aronhiatiri*, heaven-bearer, not with the meaning of heaven-bringer, but of heaven sustainer, Atlas-wise, either in the literal or figurative sense. Two examples will suffice to show the use of *atiri*: "*Hotenṙatis*, they raise their palisade and make it firm in the ground.....*Akouendatiri*, to corroborate or to insist upon something while speaking" (*Rad. Hur. 1751, p. 31, No. 96*).

But one thing remains, and that is to indicate the Iroquois verbs which correspond to the Huron *Ahaon*, (*Iahaon*), to have on one, to carry about from place to place with one, etc., etc., and which seem to derive from the same root:

"*Ikhas*, porter, transporter, apporter, emporter, rapporter, remporter (Fr.), *suivant la note de localité ou de reduplication.*

"*Ikhawe* (*Ikhaoue*), porter sur soi, avec soi, avoir en main, en possession, garder avec soi.

"*Ikhes*, porter (cf. errata, Lexique p. IX), transporter, apporter en voiture ou par eau." (*Lexique de la Lang. Iroq.—Abbé Cuoq. p. 5, 2 col.*).

From what has been said, I think we may safely conclude that *Oronhiaguehre* and *Aronhiatiri*, having the same meaning, were applied by two different tribes to the same man, namely F. Chaumonot.

I might of course have proceeded also by process of elimination. But after having set aside the Fathers, whose Huron appellations are given in Relation 1639 (p. 53, 1 col.), and eliminated FF. Claude Pijart and Léonard Garreau, the former being certainly with the Algonquins of the lakes and the latter with the Petuns, while Chabanel had to attend to the other Algonquins, numbers of whom were nearly always present at Ste. Marie I. there would yet remain FF. Bressani, Poncet, Chaumonot, and Ménard. Beyond this there would be nothing absolutely certain.

Very valid reasons, however, which if rehearsed here would lengthen beyond reasonable bounds this inquiry, could be adduced to establish a strong probability tending to the exclusion of FF. Ménard and Bressani. This would further reduce the list to two: FF. Poncet and Chaumonot.

Still we should have been left in the uncertainty as to which of the two was the bearer of the title, were it not for the fact that F. Chaumonot bore the Indian name of *Oronhiaguehre*. This supplied the only and sufficient element necessary for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Removal of St. Ignace I. to St. Ignace II.

The Hurons of St. Ignace I., on account of reverses, the first of which occurred towards the end of "this winter," i.e. 1647-1648 (*Rel. 1648, p. 49, 2 col.*) and the second, more disastrous than the former, a few days after, moved to a new site, St. Ignace II., nearer to Ste. Marie I. where they thought they would be better sheltered from the Iroquois (*Id. ib. p. 50, 2 col.*; *p. 51, 1 col.*). This removal consequently did not take place earlier than February nor later than the date of the Relation, that is to say April 16, 1648 (*Rel. 1648, p. 45, 1 col.*).

Five villages were comprised in the new mission of St. Ignace II. (*Rel. 1649, p. 11, 1 col.*). There were: 1. The village itself of St. Ignace II., 2. Ste. Anne, 3. St. Louis, 4. St. Denis, 5. St. Jean.

1648

Departure.

Father Bressani with a band of 250 braves under five chiefs, numbering among them 120 Christian Indians, set out for Quebec (*Rel. 1648, p. 11, 2 col.*; *p. 12, 1 col.*), the Relations say, as soon as spring had set in (*dès le printemps*) (*Rel. 1649, p. 5, 2 col.*), but more probably towards the end of June; for F. Bressani reached Three Rivers July 18, 1648 (*Rel. 1648, p. 10, 2 col.*; *p. 11, 1, 2 col.*), and Quebec July 22 (*Jour. des Jés., p. 113*). He was absent from the Mission not more than three months (*Rel. 1649, p. 5, 2 col.*).

St. Joseph II., or Teanaostaiaë Taken and Destroyed by the Iroquois—Death of F. Antoine Daniel.

On July 2, 1648, F. Daniel, having just finished his annual retreat of eight days at Ste. Marie I., returned immediately to his Mission of St. Joseph II. Early on the 4th, when the usual

daily mass was about over, the first alarm of the approach of the Iroquois was given. Owing to the absence of many of the *Teanaostaiaë* braves, scattered for the hunt, off on scouting parties or accompanying Bressani to Quebec, the enemy's sudden assault was successful. The village was fired, and men, women and children either massacred or made prisoners. Numbers, however, made good their escape, especially through the intrepidity of F. Daniel, who, coming forth from the crowded church alone, drew upon himself all the fury of the victors, thus diverting their attention from the stream of fugitives. Every shaft was directed towards him. He fell, but only when the charge of an arquebuse, fired at short range, tore through his breast. His body was stripped, mutilated and thrown into the blazing church. Not the least vestige of it was found when search was made after the departure of the Iroquois (*Rel. 1649, pp. 3 et ss.*; *P.M. p. 238 et ss*).

St. Joseph II., at the time of its destruction, contained about four hundred families. The slain and captives numbered about seven hundred, mostly women and children; those who escaped and settled near Ste. Marie I. were far more numerous (*Id. ib. and p. 8, 2 col.*).

The name of the other village belonging to the same Mission and which was destroyed at the same time (*Rel. 1649, Title of Ch. I. p. 3*; *p. 3, 1 col.*; *P.M. p. 238*; *C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 103*; *Rec. cop. p. 88*) is not given. F. Felix Martin seemed to think it was St. Michel (*Vie du P. Jean de Brébeuf, 1877, p. 268*), but this could not be, as even after the destruction of St. Ignace II., St. Michel was still standing, and sent out seven hundred warriors in pursuit of the enemy (Rel. 1649, p. 13, 1 col.). Neither could it have been St. Jean-Baptiste, which had been evacuated some months before (*Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.*). I should say that it was *Ekhiondatsaan* "a rather fine and populous village" (*Rel. 1637, p. 162, 1 col.*), which lay on the trail from St. Joseph II. (*or Teanaostaiaë*) to *Ossossanë* (or La Conception), but not near St. Michel (*or Scanonaenrat*) (*Id. pp. 161, 163*); consequently to the south of Orr's Lake. Unmistakable evidences of a large village site on lot 53, I. concession, Flos Township, seems to point to that locality as being the spot once occupied by *Ekhiondatsaan*. It lies a little more than three miles and three quarters in a southwesterly direction from St. Joseph II.

Arrivals.

In the beginning of September, 1648 (*Rel. 1649, p. 5, 2 col.*; *Ducreux, Hist. Can. p. 516*), F. Bressani returned from Quebec with four new missionaries FF. Gabriel Lalemant, [Jacques

Bonin], Adrien Greslon, Adrien Daran, and a lay brother Nicolas Noirclair (*Rel. 1648, p. 14, 1 col.*; *Journ. des Jés., p. 113*). "Petit Louis," aged 16, afterwards known on the missions as Bro. Louis Le Boesme (*Journ. pp. 143, 239, 321, 355, 356*; *Relations—Thwaites, Cleveland edit., note 38, p. 399, Vol. 71*; *Rel. Queb. edit., 1656, pp. 40, 41*; *Rel. 1657, p. 54, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1668, p. 21, 2 col.*), was of the party, leaving Quebec July 24, 1648. The whole Huron flotilla, consisting of fifty or sixty canoes finally set out for the west from Three Rivers on August 6th. Besides those mentioned, there were twenty-six Frenchmen, two boys, nine labourers and eight soldiers, and four more of the latter were picked up at Montreal (*Journ. p. 113, 114*).

F. Bonin's name, mentioned in Relation 1648 (*p. 14, 1 col.*), is not given on page 113 of the Journal. He joined the others at Three Rivers, having gone there August 6 of the preceding year (1647) (*Journ. p. 94*).

F. Paul Ragueneau's letter to the General, dated from Ste. Marie I., March 1, 1649, gives the following particulars concerning the number of the Fathers present and the number of missions (*P.M. p. 233*).

As the letter was written in March, 1649, the report of course covers also the closing months of 1648.

There were 18 Fathers, 4 Coadjutor or lay Brothers, 23 *donnés*, 7 hired men, 4 boys, and 8 soldiers (*pp. 233, 234*). "The Frenchmen," he adds, "who are with us take care of our Residence of Ste. Marie, otherwise our fort, if you prefer so to call it, while our Fathers sally forth far and wide and are scattered among the Huron towns, and through the Algonquin tribes far distant from us. Each one watches over his own mission, and is intent only on the ministry of the word, leaving all worldly cares to those who remain at home" (*Id. p. 235*).

There were eleven missions, i.e. eight Huron and three Algonquin, in charge of as many, that is eleven, of the older missionaries. The new arrivals, to the number of four, devoted their time to the study of the language, and also acted as assistants to the chief missionaries. Only three fathers remained at the Residence of Ste. Marie I., the spiritual director, the procurator who was at the same time minister, and a third who looked after the Christian Indians coming from every quarter, who visited the Fathers at Ste. Marie I. (*Id. pp. 236, 237*).

The number of Fathers had been increased to eighteen. Fifteen were scattered through eleven missions; the greater part without an assistant. The four new missionaries were assigned as helpers in the more laborious missions, where at the same time

they had an opportunity of learning the language. Eight of the eleven missions were carried on in the Huron language, the three others in Algonquin (*Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*).

"We have not heard yet what success has attended the new mission (that of St. Pierre, *see Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*) which we set on foot last autumn [1648] for an Algonquin tribe about sixty leagues distant. One of our Fathers [Joseph Antoine Poncet] who has been pleading with us for some years back to go and instruct them, was sent to winter there with them. We have failed to receive any word from him since he left us eight months ago (*Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*). This tribe inhabits an Island [Manitoulin] about sixty leagues in circuit, lying towards the west in our Great Lake or "*Mer Douce.*" This island is called *Ekaentoton*, whence the name of the people who inhabit it. We have given it the name of Island of Ste. Marie." (*Id. p. 6, 2 col.*).

Father Joseph Antoine Poncet, in fact, left Huronia a little after October 17, 1648, remained seven months alone on Manitoulin Island with the Algonquins of the St. Pierre Mission, and returned to Huronia May 17, 1649 (*Letter to his brother, May 18, 1649*; *MS. copy in St. Mary's College Archives*). The date of the letter is sixteen days subsequent to the date of the Relation (*See Rel. 1649, p. 2, 1 col.*).

CATALOGUS PERSONARUM ET OFFICIORUM

R. P. Paulus Ragueneau, Sup.
P. Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., oper., præf. eccl. et sanitis.
P. Adrianus Daran, oper.
P. Adrianus Greslon, oper.
(P. Antonius Daniel, trucidatus 4 Julii, 1648).
P. Carolus Garnier, cons., oper.
P. Claudius Pijart, cons., oper.
P. Franciscus Du Peron, oper.
P. Franciscus Josephus Bressani, oper.
P. Gabriel Lalemant, oper.
P. Jacobus Bonin, oper.
P. Joannes de Brébeuf, conf. NN., cons., oper.
P. Josephus Antonius Poncet, oper.
P. Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
P. Leonardus Garreau, oper.
P. Natalis Chabanel, oper.
P. Petrus Chastelain, adm., Conf. NN., cons., præf. spir. donator.
P. Renatus Ménard, oper.
P. Simon Le Moyne, oper.

Frater Ambrosius Brouet, desperatæ valetudinis.
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, faber ferr.
Frater Nicolaus Noirclair (aut Noircler)
Frater Petrus Masson, sart., ædit., hortulan.

Donati:

Ægidius Bacon,
Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Carolus Panic,
Christophorus Regnaut, sutor,
Claudius Boucher,
Daniel Cartron (aut Carteron),
Franciscus Dornais,
Franciscus Malherbe (æt 16. *vid. Obitu. et Menolog.*)
Gulielmus Lozier (aut Loisier ou Lausier),
Jacobus Douart, trucidatus 28 Aprilis, 1648 (*Rel. 1648, p. 77, 2 col.*; *p. 78, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1649, p. 28, 2 col.*; *Jer. Lalemant's Letter, Aug. 17, 1648, Extr-Lar. p. 66*).
Jacobus Levrier,
Joannes Caron,
Joannes Guérin,
Joannes Guiet, fab. lign.
Joannes Le Mercier,
——— Bernard (*Journ. des Jés., p. 143*),
——— Rolland (*Journ. des. Jés., p. 143*),
Josephus Boursier dit Desforges,
Josephus Molère, pharmac.
Ludovicus Pinar,
Marinus Lefevre,
Nicolaus Montreuil,
Petrus Tourmente, cœment.*
Robertus Le Coq.

Pueri:

Ludovicus Le Boesme (æt. 16)
(Three names wanting)

Domestici:

Jacobus Caulmont (*?Journ. des Jés. p. 82*)
——— Desfosses (*brother of the Soldier, Journ. p. 129*)
(Five names wanting)

* He went down to Quebec in 1648, since the "*Journal des Jésuites*," (*p. 128*), says that, with the soldiers and hired men, "Tourmente, Roger, Oliveau and Raison" made a start for the Huron country on August 12, 1649. The expedition down, in 1649, started from Huronia only after that date, arriving at Quebec, September 19 (*Journal, p. 129*).

Milites:

———— Chastillon (*Journ. des Jés., p. 100*)
———— Desfosses (*Journ. des. Jés., p. 129*)
(Six names wanting)

Missions:

HURON

I. Ste. Marie I.

(Residence, *P.M. p. 237*)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier, min. proc.
F. Pierre Chastelain, præf. spirit.

(Mission)

F. Jacques Bonin (*Ducreux, Hist. Can. pp. 542, 544, 545*)

II. La Conception, at Ossossanë.

F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot

La Conception, in 1648, is said to be "his mission" (*MS. Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 166*; *Cop. p. 69*). He remained there till March 19, 1649, when the village was abandoned (*Autob. p. 93*). With the panic-stricken inhabitants he then went to the Petuns, remaining there until May 1, 1649, and finally accompanied them to AhSendoë Island (*Id. ib.*; *Rel. 1649, p. 29, 1 col.*; *p. 30, 1 col.*)

III. St. Michel, at Scanonaenrat.

F ..... (no data available)

IV. St. Ignace II. (*Rel. 1649, p. 11, 1 col.*)

F. Jean de Brébeuf, (*Id. ib.*)
F. Noel Chabanel, till February, 1649
F. Gabriel Lalemant, after February, 1649
(*Rel. 1650, p. 18, 2 col.*; *Rel. 1649, p. 11, 1 col.*).

V. Ste. Madeleine, or Arenta. (*Rel. 1648, p. 60, 2 col.*; *p. 61, 1 col.*)

F. ..... (no data found.)

PETUN.

(*Rel. 1649, p. 26.*; *C.G.-LL. Apr. 25, 1649, Contemp. cop. p. 103*; *Rec. cop. p. 88*)

VI. St. Jean, at Etharita.

F. Charles Garnier (*C.G.-LL. ib.*)

VII. St. Mathias, at Ekarenniondi.

F. Léonard Garreau (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 100*; *Rec cop. p. 85*; *MS Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 247*)

VIII. St. Matthieu (*Cf. Rel. 1650, p. 19, 2 col.*)

F. Noël Chabanel (from February 16, 1649; *Rel. 1650, p. 18, 2 col.*)

ALGONQUIN.

(There were three missions, *Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*)

IX. St. Esprit (*Rel.* 1648, *p.* 63, 1 *col.*)

F. Claude Pijart (See notes on *Status*, 1649)

X. St. Pierre (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*)

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet (See notes on *Status*, 1649)

XI. St. Charles (*Rel. 1650, p. 21, 1 col.*)

F. René Ménard (See notes on *Status*, 1649)

1649

St. Ignace II. and St. Louis Destroyed by the Iroquois—Death of Fathers Jean De Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant.

At early dawn March 16, 1649, an army of about one thousand Iroquois stealthily approached St. Ignace II., assaulted and carried it by surprise. The bulk of its defenders was absent either on hunting or other expeditions; the few remining braves were off their guard and buried in sleep. Three Hurons only escaped massacre or captivity, and, making their way half-clad through the snow, hurried to St. Louis, about one league distant, and gave the alarm. The women, the children, and the decrepit had barely time to seek saftey in flight when, yet before sunrise, so expeditious had been their work of carnage, the Iroquois bands appeared before the palisade of St. Louis. There was but a handful of Hurons to defend it; all told about eighty warriors. Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant happened to be at St. Louis on their apostolic rounds; they had been urged and repeatedly, as non-combatants, to betake themselves to Ste. Marie. This they refused to do, alleging that theirs was the post of danger, that there they should remain to baptize, shrive and console the wound-

Rev. Jean de Brébeuf, S.J., Missionary to the Hurons.

Rev. Gabriel Lalemant, S.J., Missionary to the Hurons.

ed and the dying. The defence was stubborn, but numbers told in the end, while the attacking forces, amply supplied by the Dutch with firearms, had a great advantage and finally overcame the most heroic resistance. The Fathers, in bonds, together with the few surviving Hurons, were hurried back to St. Ignace (Rel. *1649, pp. 10, 12*) there to endure inconceivable tortures which it is not my province here to describe. Brébeuf's agony was ended about four the same afternoon, Lalemant's was more protracted, he expired on the following morning about nine (*Id. p. 15, 1 col.*).

Beginning of the Exodus.

St. Louis and St. Ignace II. had fallen on March 16, 1649 (*Rel. 1649, p. 10, 1 col.*). On the morning of the 17th a party of 300 warriors, hastily gathered together from La Conception (*Ossossanë*) and St. Madeleine (*Arentet*), while awaiting reinforcements, posted themselves in ambush in the neighborhood of the stricken villages. Their advance party, however, fell in unexpectedly with some 200 of the enemy, who were reconnoitering in force in view of an attack on Ste. Marie I. A skirmish followed in which the Huron detachment met with severe loss, and was driven back to within sight of the French Fort (*Rel. 1649. p. 12, 1 col.*).

Meanwhile the main body of Hurons had succeeded in intercepting a strong force of Iroquois, whom they drove to shelter within the palisade of St. Louis, left intact when the village was destroyed. After an obstinate struggle the Hurons forced an entrance, and captured about thirty warriors. They scarcely had time to congratulate themselves upon their success, when they were warned by runners that the whole bulk of the Iroquois army (*Id. p. 12, 1, 2 col.*) amounting yet to nearly 1000 braves (*Id. p. 10, 1 col.*), was upon them, and they in turn soon found themselves beleagured within St. Louis, whose defences taken and retaken within the space of a few hours could now afford but slight protection (*Id. p. 12, 2 col.*).

Though reduced to about 150 fighting men the courage of the little band was not shaken. The battle raged not only throughout the remainder of the day, but as frequent sorties were made and as renewed assaults followed each repulse, the uneven contest was prolonged far into the night.

By sheer weight of numbers, and owing more than all else to the great advantage the Iroquois had in being equipped with firearms (*Id. p. 10, 1 col.*), the little garrison was finally overcome. The inrushing horde of Iroquois found barely twenty Hurons alive within the enclosure, most of them wounded and helpless. This

victory cost the invaders 100 of their best men, and their leader, though he still lived, had been stricken down (*Id. p. 12, 2 col.*).

On March 19, a sudden dread, humanly speaking, wholly inexplicable, seized upon the Iroquois, and they beat a hurried retreat from the Huron country (*Id. ib.*).

An old woman who had escaped from the burning village of St. Ignace II. tardily brought to St. Michel (*Scanonaenrat*) the news both of the disaster and of the precipitous withdrawal of the victorious Iroquois. Thereupon 700 warriors set out from St. Michel in pursuit. It was a half-hearted undertaking and abandoned after two days of vain search through the forests (*Rel. 1648, p. 13, 1 col.*).

Ossossanë, or La Conception Evacuated.

Forty-eight hours elapsed before La Conception (*Ossossanë*) heard of the annihilation of its contingent. The news reached the inhabitants at midnight on March 19. A cry went up that the enemy were upon them. The panic spread from lodge to lodge. Leaving most of their belongings behind them, old men, women and children, a terror-stricken throng, streamed out upon the icy shores of Lake Huron (Nottawasaga Bay).

F. Chaumonot followed his flock, and after trudging eleven long leagues through ice and snow they reached the Nation of the Petun (*Autobiog. p. 93*). He remained there until May 1, when he and many of hi- dispersed flock sought refuge on *Ahouendoë* Island (*Rel. 1649, p. 29, 1 col.*; *date Id. p. 30, 1 col.*).

La Conception (*Ossossanë*) was thus abandoned forever at midnight on March 19. About the same time, that is, on the return of its war party from their vain pursuit of the Iroquois, St. Michel (*Scanonaenrat*) was also deserted. F. Ragueneau thus outlines the state of Huronia at this date: "Part of the Huron country, as a consequence of the losses sustained, now lies desolate. Fifteen villages have been abandoned, their inhabitants scattering where they could, in the thickets and forests, on the lakes and rivers, in the islands, the most unknown to the enemy. Others have betaken themselves to the neighbouring nations better able to bear the stress of war. In less than a fortnight our House of Ste. Marie [I.] has found itself stripped bare on every side. It is the only one left standing in the terror-stricken region, the most exposed to the incursions of the enemy. Those who have forsaken their former dwellings, have set fire to them themselves lest they should serve as a shelter and stronghold to the Iroquois" (*Rel. 1649, p. 25, 1 col.*).

Ste. Marie I. Abandoned and Destroyed.

On account of the complete isolation of Ste. Marie I. in the midst of a devastated country, and one now lying desolate, it was resolved to transfer the mission Centre to some safer and more advantageous site. *Ekaentoton* was first considered as most promising (*Rel. 1649, p. 26, 2 col*; *p. 27, 1 col.*). This was the "Ile Ste. Marie," now Manitoulin Island. However the Island of St. Joseph, or *Ahouendoë*, was finally determined on (*Id. p. 27, 2 col.*), whither 300 families had already migrated (*Id. p. 30, 2 col.*), and where Father Chaumonot, about the first of May (1649), had settled with some of his Indians who at first had sought refuge among the Petuns (*Rel. 1649, p. 30, 1 col.*).

On May 15, 1649, the whole establishment of Ste. Marie I. was given over to the flames by the missionaries themselves (*Id. p. 30, 2 col.*).

On the evening of June 14 the final migration was effected on rafts and on a small vessel built for the purpose. In a few days the hegira was accomplished, and none to soon, as some stragglers were intercepted by the Iroquois, and either massacred or dragged off into captivity (*Rel. 1650, p. 3, 1 col.*).

Founding of Ste. Marie II. on Ahouendoë Isd.

Fort Ste. Marie II. was commenced without delay (*Rel. 1650, p. 3, 2 col.*) and was completed by November, 1649 (*Letters of M. de l' Incar. Vol. I., p. 416*). It was situated not far from the shore-line on the great bay on the eastern coast of St. Joseph, now Christian Island, where its ruins are still to be seen, as are those of Ste. Marie I. on the River Wye.

Departure.

Father Bressani, who had headed a previous expedition to Quebec, and who had returned with it in September, 1648, was chosen again to go down about the end of the summer of 1649 (*Rel. 1650, p. 21, 1 col.*) with the Huron flotilla on business of the Mission. As the party reached Quebec on September 19 (*1649, Journ. p. 129*), the departure from Huronia must have taken place towards the middle of August. A clue is given us of the more precise date of the setting out from Ste. Marie II. by Father Garnier, for he closes his letter written from there to his brother Henri, under date of August 12, 1649, by these words: "Je brise ici, car les canots partent" (*C.G.-LL., Contemp. cop. p. 109*; *Rec. cop. p. 92*). Robert Le Coq was certainly one of the party, for he wintered at Sillery, 1649-1650, helping Brother Fauté at the Smithy (*Journ. des Jés., p. 131*).

CATALOGUS PERSONARUM ET OFFICIORUM

R. Pater Paulus Ragueneau, Sup.
Pater Franciscus Le Mercier, min., proc., cons., præf. eccl. et sanit.
Pater Adrianus Daran, stud. ling. (*P.M. p. 237*)
Pater Adrianus Greslon, stud. ling. (*P.M. p. 237*)
Pater Carolus Garnier, trucidatus 7 Dec. 1649.
Pater Claudius Pijart, cons. oper.
Pater Franciscus Du Peron, oper.
Pater (Franciscus Joseph Bressani, oper. abs. at Quebec).
Pater Jacobus Bonin, stud. ling (*P.M. p. 237*)
Pater Josephus Antonius Poncet, oper.
Pater Josephus Maria Chaumonot, oper.
Pater Léonardus Garreau, oper.
Pater Natalis Chabanel, trucidatus 8 Dec. 1649.
Pater Petrus Chastelain, adm., Conf. NN., cons., præf, spir. donat.
Pater Renatus Ménard, oper.
Pater Simon Le Moyne
Frater Ambrosius Brouet, desperatæ valet. (*Extr-Lar. p. 14*)
Frater Ludovicus Gauber, fab. fer.
Frater Nicolaus Noirclair.
Frater Petrus Masson, sart. ædit. hortulan.
Donati: Ægidius Bacon
Carolus Boivin, præf. ædif.
Carolus Panic
Christophorus Regnaut
Claudius Boucher
Daniel Carteron
Franciscus Dornais
Franciscus Malherbe
Gulielmus Losier
Jacobus Caulmont
Jacobus Lévrier
Joannes Caron
Joannes Guérin
Joannes Guiet, fab. lign.
Joannes Le Mercier
———— Bernard
———— Rolland
Josephus Boursier dit Desforges
Josephus Molère, pharmac.
Ludovicus Pinar

Marinus Lefevre
Nicolaus Montreuil

Pueri: Ludovicus Le Boesme
_____
_____ } Three names wanting.
_____

Domestici: 11.

Milites: 6.

STATUS OF THE VARIOUS MISSIONS AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. IGNACE II. AND ST. LOUIS AND PREVIOUS TO THE FALL OF ETHARITA, OR THE ST. JEAN OF THE PETUNS.

Not being able to quote authorities in every instance for the placing of the above listed missionaries, at this particular point of time, since so many necessary data are wanting, it is quite in the order of things that certain explanations should be given so as to convince those interested in the matter that their distribution at stated points is not entirely arbitrary.

Ste. Marie I. and II. The central Residence and its adjoining Mission continued as before to be the headquarters of the Superior, the Proctor who was at the same time Procurator, the Spiritual Director and one other Father in charge of the Indians; in all four Fathers (*Rag. Lett., March 1, 1649, P.M. p. 237*). The names of these are certain. They were in the order mentioned, R. F. Ragueneau, François Le Mercier, Pierre Chastelain and Adrien Bonin.

Moreover, as St. Jean-Baptiste had been abandoned by its inhabitants (before April 26, 1648, see *Rel. 1648, p. 49, 1 col.* and for date *Id. p. 45, 1 col.*), St. Joseph II. taken and destroyed (July 4, 1648, see *Rel. 1649, pp. 3 et ss.*; *P.M. pp. 238 et ss.*), St. Ignace II. and St. Louis reduced to ashes (March 16-18, 1649, see *Rel. 1649, pp. 10-12*), *Ossossanë* or La Conception precipitately evacuated (March 19, at midnight, see *Autob. p. 93*) after the extermination of its braves and those of Ste. Madeleine or *Arenta*, necessitating the abandonment of all the other villages of Huronia dependent on these centres, those of their pastors who had escaped massacre gathered at Ste. Marie I. This led to an increase in the missionary staff of Ste. Marie I., before it was sacrificed and later of Ste. Marie II. This was urgently needed owing to the ever increasing numbers of fugitives seeking the protection of the Fort. As will be seen a little further on, the process of elimination fixes on Fathers Simon Le Moyne and François Du Peron as the two supernumerary missionaries at headquarters.

Father Adrien Bonin was certainly attached to the Residence of Ste. Marie I. Marie de l'Incarnation speaks of him as the "fidèle témoin des souffrances de nos saints Martyrs" (*I. p. 435*). Not of course as a bystander, but because, like all those stationed at Ste. Marie I. he saw their burnt and mutilated remains. In Relation 1649 (*p. 13, 1 col.*) it is said that on "the twentieth of the same month" [March], (while the *MS. 1652* (*p. 169*) has 'Dès le lendemain Matin')......"we sent one of our Fathers and seven other Frenchmen to the spot where they were put to death to recover their bodies." In a footnote in pencil in the *MS. 1652*, I find "P. Bonin," in the handwriting of Father Felix Martin, given as the name of the Father sent, and in his Life of Father de Brébeuf (*p. 284*) Father Martin says expressly: "Father Bonin, followed by seven Frenchmen repaired on the morrow to St. Ignace, etc." He may have seen some document, to me unknown; but the only authority, bearing even remotely on the subject, I have any knowledge of is Ducreux. The latter historian, treating of Brébeuf and Lalemant's martyrdom, mentions a long letter of Bonin, which I have never been able to place, and which does not agree, as he says, with the author of the Relation as to whether the one suffered death in the presence of the other: "Non convenit satis inter Auctorem Relationis editae et Joannem Boninium in prolixa Epistola, quam de hoc ipso argumento dedit, num alter alterius in conspectu obierit" (*Hist. Canad. p. 542*).

There is a second passage further on (*pp. 544, 545*) and far more to the point: "In Lalemantio narrat Boninius idem, se horas ipsas duas posuisse, intimæ quondam familiaritati, cuius vinculo colligatus arctissime viro fuerat, satisfacientem: sed desistendum ipsi quoque tandem fuit, etc." But this affectionate contemplation of the wounds which covered every part of his martyred friend's body, and which lasted all of two hours, could have taken place, and with far greater probability may be said to have taken place at Ste. Marie I. and not on the spot where the bodies were found.

Though there is no explicit statement that Father Bonin headed the search party, there is a strong presumption left in the mind that such was the case. But what concerns us most, the citation is all but an apodictic proof that he was one of the household of Ste. Marie I., and not a mere casual visitor especially when we consider the season of the year when the martyrdom took place. And if so, there is no reason apparent why he should not have remained so after the Residence was transferred to St. Joseph or Christian Island.

The Petun Mission: Etharita and Ekarenniondi. The ruin of St. Ignace II. and of St. Louis did not entail the abandoning

of the Petun Missions. Father Garnier, in a letter to his brother Henri, from Ste. Marie I., dated April 25, 1649, speaking of the dispersion of the Hurons of Huronia Proper, says: "A number of them sought refuge in the country of the Petuns, of whom two Fathers [Léonard Garreau and Noël Chabanel] and myself have the care" (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 103*; *Rec. cop. p. 88*), and adds that he has to start on the morrow to go in quest of these scattered and afflicted members of the flock.

From this two things may be inferred. First, that he had gone, or probably been recalled to Ste. Marie I., after the disaster which had overtaken the two ill-fated villages, to consult with the Superior as to what was best to do in this most critical condition of the mission; and secondly, that in April, 1649, three Fathers only were employed among the Petuns. These we are sure were Garnier himself (*loc. cit.*), Léonard Garreau (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 101*; *Rec. cop. p. 86*) and Noël Chabanel.

The latter lets us know that he had been stationed at St. Ignace II. until one month before the death of Gabriel Lalemant, consequently during the winter of 1648-1649, at which time the latter had taken his place, while he himself was sent to a more distant and more difficult mission, being of a stronger constitution (*Rel. 1650, p. 18, 2 col.*). It goes without saying that this was among the Petuns.

Ragueneau agrees with Garnier (*Rel. 1649, p. 26, 2 col.*) in saying that three Fathers, in three separate mission centres, had charge of the Petuns during the winter of 1648, and the early summer of 1649, for his Relation is dated June 1 of the latter year (*Id. p. 30, 1 col.*).

It follows from this that Adrien Greslon had not, at least until later in June, taken up his post on the Petun Mission. As Charles Garnier wrote again on August 12, 1649 to his brother Henri, this time from Ste. Marie II., on St. Joseph's Island, it betokens his presence at headquarters on a second visit. This was surely not a mere pleasure trip, but in all likelihood it was to ask for additional help. This is a mere suggestion, but it seems to me more than probable that Adrien Greslon accompanied him back, on that occasion to the Petun Mission.

The Algonquin Missions: St. Charles, St. Esprit, and St. Pierre. With the exception of one paragraph on page 6, beginning at the foot of the first and continuing on the second column, of Relation 1649, there is nothing in it entirely concerning the Algonquin Missions. But in that of 1650 (*p. 21, 1 col.*), under the heading: "*De la Mission de Sainct Charles*" we read: "Deux de nos Missionnaires, l'vn de la langue Algonquine et l'autre qui par-

le le Huron, ayans parcouru tout l'Esté les costes de nostre mer douce, pour le secours spirituel, tant des Hurons, qui alors y estoient dispersez, que des peuples Algonquins, etc." This passage, of which translation will be found a little further on under the heading "St. Charles," relates to the summer of 1649, and finds its place here. But, as usual, Father Ragueneau is careful to mention no names, so we are left to our own devices to discover who these two Fathers were.

That their missionary cruise ended before October is implied in what follows in the context. That there is question of the Mission of St. Charles, is to be seen in the title of the chapter. This is about all we can be certain of so far. To make any further headway we must do a little clearing.

On March 1, 1649, there were eighteen Fathers on the mission in Huronia (*P.M. p. 233*). Since then two had been killed by the Iroquois, Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. Father Bressani went to Quebec about August 13 (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 109*; *Rec. cop. p. 92*), so that we have to account for fifteen Fathers only. Ragueneau, Le Mercier and Chastelain, on account of the official positions they held, could not absent themselves for any length of time from headquarters. Bonin, as we have seen, was also stationed at the central mission. Charles Garnier, Garreau and Chabanel were with the Petuns. Greslon joined them there eventually (*MS. Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 247, cop. p. 85*), but, as we have seen, did not go before June 1. Poncet, as we shall see presently, had his mission of St. Pierre. Chaumonot's every move is accounted for. Nor can there be any doubt about Pijart's being occupied with the Nipissings of the St. Esprit Mission. Of four Fathers only, out of the fifteen can there be any uncertainty. These are René Menard, François Du Perou, Simon Le Moyne and Adrien Daran.

Among these the only *new* Father on the Mission was Adrien Daran. New-comers, we are expressly told, were sent with the more experienced as companions and helpers (*Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*) or, to quote the words of Ragueneau's letter of March 1, 1649: "Nous avons onze Missions: huit chez les Hurons, trois chez les Algonquins; autant de Peres, choisis parmi les anciens, se partagent le travail. Quatre autres apprennent la langue; ce sont ceux qu'on nous a envoyés l'année dernière; nous les avons donnés, comme compagnons, à ceux des missionnaires dont le travail est plus étendu" (*P.M. p. 237*). On the other hand, we know beyond all manner of doubt from the Relations, as we shall see presently, that there was but one missionary allotted to the Indians of the St. Pierre Mission from the autumn of 1647 until

1650 (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.; Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1, 2 col.; Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*). Daran, therefore was not on this mission. That more than one Father at a time had been in charge of the Mission of St. Esprit is made manifest by the phrase "C'est à dire que nos Peres qui ont eu le soin de cette Mission, y ont mené vne vie errante, etc." (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 2 col.*). But it is not less obvious that at the time this portion of the Relation was being written there was but one Father acting as missionary in that quarter, for Ragueneau adds almost immediately: "Voicy ce que m'en escriuoit le Pere qui cét Hyuer [1649-1650] auoit le soin de cette Mission." We are by this left in doubt as to whether there were two Fathers or not engaged on it during the summer, the time which we are now considering.

But we have no such doubt as to the *Mission of St. Charles*. We have seen that two Fathers during this summer of 1649 had paddled all along the shores of Lake Huron contiguous to this mission (*Rel. 1650, p. 21, 1 col.*), and that but one was sent there in October to pass the winter (*Id. ib.*). Now as Father Daran was the only new-comer disengaged, I am led to infer that he was the one who on this summer reconnoitring expedition acted as companion and helper under one of the older missionaries. He certainly, during his comparatively short stay in Huronia, had undergone many hardships, if what Marie de l'Incarnation says of him (*I. p. 424*) is taken into consideration.

We must now endeavour to ascertain which of the only three remaining Fathers of the fifteen, Fathers René Ménard; François Du Peron and Simon Le Moyne was the *head missionary of St. Charles* during the summer of 1649.

I think the question may be answered without hesitation that it was Father René Ménard.

To avoid confusion it will be well to state here that this *new Mission of St. Charles*, spoken of for the first time in Relation 1650 (*pp. 21, 22*), had nothing in common with the St. Charles marked on Ducreux's inset map in the peninsula formed by the Midland and Penetanguishene Bays, and probably situated on lot 113, concession I. of Tay Township (*cf. Tiny Township by Mr. A. F. Hunter, p. 27, No. 19*); unless it was there that the Algonquins, coming from the region where the band of Hurons had sought refuge, took up their winter-quarters when visiting Huronia. This Algonquin Mission was "six long days' journey" from Huronia, and the Father made his way back on the ice of the frozen Lake (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*).

The reason now for thinking that Ménard held this mission may be thus briefly stated. He reached Huronia August 14, 1641,

and was assigned to the Algonquin Missions that year (*Rel. 1642, p. 98, 1 col.*; *p. 99, 2 col.*). So also in 1642 and 1643 (*Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*). In 1645 he was for a time at St. Joseph II., and in 1646 at St. Ignace I. (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 80, 88*; *Rec. cop. pp. 70, 75*). He was thoroughly versed in both languages (*Extr-Lar. p. 13*), which could not be said either of Simon Le Moyne or of François Du Peron. The *Mission of St. Charles* was made up of both Hurons and Algonquins, so it is quite reasonable to suppose that Father René Ménard was chosen for the post.

There seems less difficulty in determining what Father had the care of the *Mission of St. Esprit*, which comprised the Algonquins living along the eastern shores of Lake Huron and those of Lake Nipissing (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*). Father Claude Pijart was sent up from Three Rivers expressly to take charge of the Nipissings (*Rel. 1641, p. 58, 1 col.*), arriving in Huronia in the early autumn of 1640 (*Id. p. 62, 1 col.*; *p. 82, 1 col.*). He began his mission in their country on May 8, 1641 (*Id. ib. 2 col.*), and was their devoted missionary for years (*Rel. 1644, p. 102, 2 col.*; *p. 104, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1645, p. 51, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1646, p. 80, 2 col.*; *p. 81, 2 col.*; *p. 84, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*). Nowhere do I find the slightest indication that would lead one to suppose that he ever had any other tribe of Indians under his spiritual supervision. The conclusion is not absolutely sure but morally so.

Coming now to the *Mission of St. Pierre* we are back again into untroubled waters, not because Father Ragueneau is more communicative in giving the name of its missionary, but on account of the circumstances of time and place which are dwelt upon in his narrative, and which tally perfectly with those contained in a letter written by Father Joseph Antoine Poncet from "Sainte Marie aux Hurons, ce 18 Mai, 1649."

The mission was begun in 1648 ("la seconde [mission] que nous commençons cette année a pris le nom de Saint Pierre"—*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*—and the Relation is dated April 16, 1648—*See p. 45, 1 col.*). It was intended at its inception for those of the Algonquins who dwelt along the north shore of Lake Huron (*Id. p. 63, 1 col.*), but soon took in also those who made their home in Manitoulin Island (*Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1, 2 col.*).

Here is what Ragueneau has to say of it in Relation 1649: "We do not yet know what success has attended the new mission which we began last Autumn among an Algonquin Nation about sixty leagues distant. One of our Fathers who for some years had been urgent in his request to go and instruct them was sent to winter among them.

"Eight months have passed since he left us and we have not succeeded yet in getting any tidings of him.....These Indians

inhabit an Island some sixty leagues in circuit, lying in a westerly direction from us in our great lake or Fresh-Water-Sea. This island is called *Ekaentoton*, whence the name of the tribes who live there, but we have named it the Island of *Saincte Marie*" (*Id. ib.*). The Relation is dated from Ste. Marie [I.] of the Hurons, May 1, 1649 (*p. 2, 1 col.*).

Father Joseph Antoine Poncet's letter to one of his brothers, a secular, written also from Ste. Marie [I.], bears the date of May 18, 1649. He says he was not in Huronia when Father de Brébeuf and his own cousin Father Gabriel Lalemant were martyred, but that he saw their remains. He says that he returned two months after the event from his mission where he had spent nearly seven months alone with the Indians; but it will be better to quote his own words: "I got back two months after the martyrdom; no news had reached me of these Reverend Fathers. I was alone in that island spoken of in the Relation, with an Algonquin tribe. It was God's will to make me do penance for my sins during nigh on to seven months among these savages, companions of the life I was leading, and to grant me the consolation of sending some of them to heaven" (*Notice sur le P. Gabriel Lalemant—F. Martin S. J. p. 178*; *MS. in St. Mary's College Archives*).

The two months after the martyrdom of March 17 would lapse on May 17, the day previous to the date of his letter. Counting back from May 17, October 17 would make exactly seven months; but as he says "près de Sept. mois," his departure in the autumn of 1648 must have taken place a little later in October.

What is ascertained beyond doubt is that it was Poncet who spent the winter 1648-1649 on *Ekaentoton* Island and that he returned from his mission about May 17. The slight discrepancy between what he knew best was the length of his absence and Ragueneau's estimate of it, must be set down to the anxiety of the latter at Poncet's forced silence.

Two Fathers out of the fifteen present in Huronia still remain unaccounted for, they are Fathers Simon Le Moyne and François Du Peron. As all the outlying missions have been filled in accordance with the data supplied by the Relations, they naturally must find their places at Ste. Marie I. until its voluntary destruction, and after the migration to St. Joseph's Island at Ste. Marie II. There was a call for them there, and a wide field for their zeal among the wretched survivors of the Hurons Proper, stricken at the same time by war, pestilence and famine.

I much regret that it had become neccessary, owing to Father Ragueneau's studied reticence, to inflict on even the most patient reader this tiresome dissertation concerning the several stations occupied by the Fathers in Huronia during the summer and aut-

umn months of 1649. It is now with no little satisfaction that I present in tabulated form, as has been done for the preceding years, the result of this lengthy investigation.

Missions Summer and Autumn of 1649:

HURON

Ste. Marie I. Destroyed May 15 (*Rel. 1649, p. 30, 2 col.*) and completely abandoned June 14, 1649 (*Rel. 1650, p. 3, 1 col.*)

(Residence)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier, min. proc.
F. Pierre Chastelain, præf. spir.

(Mission)

F. Jacques Bonin (*Ducreux, Hist. Canad. pp. 544, 545*)
F. Simon Le Moyne
F. François Du Peron
F. Adrien Greslon
} (See preceding notes on the Status of the Missions)
Brother Ambroise Brouet, invalid
Brother Louis Gauber
Brother Nicolas Noirclair
Brother Pierre Masson

Ste. Marie II. On St. Joseph's Island. Occupied June 15 (*Rel. 1650, p. 3, 1 col.*)

(*Residence*)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier, proc. min.
F. Pierre Chastelain, Præf. spirit.

(Mission)

F. Jacques Bonin (*Ducreux, Hist. Canad. pp. 544, 545*)
F. François Du Peron
F. Simon Le Moyne
} (*as above, notes on the Status*)
F. Adrien Greslon — (*Left for his Petun Mission probably after August 12, but certainly not before June 1; see notes on Status*)
F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot — (*On St. Joseph's Island since May 1 (Rel. 1649, p. 29, 1 col.; Cf. p. 30, 1 col.; Autob. p. 93*)

At this period of transition it is not possible to determine which of the Brothers, *donnés* and hired men went first, probably

weeks before, to prepare Ste. Marie II. for the reception of the community on St. Joseph's Island, and which remained at Ste. Marie I., felling trees, constructing rafts, building the boat and loading them with the household goods, etc. (*Rel. 1650, p. 3, 1 col.*). The passage to the Island, of at least the first party to land, lasted throughout the night; but it would seem that it took several days to complete the transfer of all (*Id. ib.*). And when they landed they were encouraged at the sight of the fields of corn sown by Father Chaumonot's Indians.

PETUN

St. Jean, at Etharita (*Rel. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.*) Destroyed by the Iroquois December 7, 1649 (*Id. p. 8, 2 col.*)

F. Charles Garnier — (*Rel. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.*; *P.M. p 248*) Killed by the Iroquois December 7 (*Id. p. 10, 2 col.*)

F. Noël Chabanel — (*Rel. 1650, p. 16, 1 col.*; *P.M. p. 248*) Killed by a renegade Huron, Dec. 8, 1649. Had been on the mission since February 17, 1649 (*Rel. 1650, p. 18, 2 col.*)

It will be well to note here an error in the date of his death as given in the Relation 1650 (*p. 18, 2 col.*): "Lors qu'il partit de la Mission de sainct Mathias (*or rather passed through it*), le iour mesme de sa mort, parlant au Pere, etc." This is not correct, nor is it in keeping with what is said elsewhere in the same Relation (*p. 16, 1 col.*): "Ce bon Pere (Father Chabanel) reuenant donc où l'obeïssance le rappelloit, auoit passé par la Mission de sainct Mathias, où estoient deux autres de nos Peres et les auoit quittez le matin du septiesme iour de Decembre." Consequently, the morning he took leave of the two Fathers stationed at St. Mathias was December 7. The Relation proceeds to inform us that he travelled six long leagues that day, camped in the forest when darkness overtook his party, and at midnight was startled by the victorious shouts of the Iroquois. It was then and there that his escort forsook him. The narrative continues: "Sur l'aube du iour [of December 8], le Pere ayant changé de route, voulant venir nous trouuer en l'Isle où nous estions, se vit arresté au bord d'vne riuiere, qui luy trauersoit son chemin" (*Id. ib. 2 col.*). It was here the renegade Huron met him, murdered him and cast his body into the stream. But, it is obvious, this took place not on the day he left St. Mathias but the day after, that is December 8.

ALGONQUIN

St. Charles (On or near the shores of Lake Huron, from 160 to 180 miles distant from Huronia—*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*)

F. René Ménard spoke both languages fluently (*Extr-Lar. 1648, p. 13*).

F. Adrien Daran, during the summer (*See notes on Status*)

There was one Father only during the winter on this mission, he went there in October, 1649 (*Rel. 1650, p. 21, 1 col.*). He returned to Ste. Marie II. towards the end of the winter 1649-1650 (*Id. p. 22, 1 col.*). For identity, see preceding notes on the *Status* of the missions.

St. Pierre (Manitoulin Island and Northern shores of Lake Huron—*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.; Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1, 2 col.; p. 26, 2 col.; p. 27, 1 col.* farther away than St. Charles (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*).

F. Jospeh Antoine Poncet. (*His letter, May 18, 1649*)

He went in October, 1648 (*His letter*), and returned May 17, 1649 (*Id.*); but wintered again there, 1649-1650 (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*).

St. Esprit (Nipissing Indians and east shore of Lake Huron—*Relation 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*)

F. Claude Pijart (*see preceding notes on Status of the Missions*).

Destruction of St. Jean or Etharita of the Petun Nation—Massacre of Fathers Garnier and Chabanel.

St. Jean or *Etharita* (*C.G.-LL Contemp. cop. pp. 98, 99*; *Rec. cop. pp. 83, 84*) in the mountains of the Petun Nation, and lying nearest to the frontier the most exposed to the enemy, sheltered five or six hundred families (*Rel. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.*). It was four leagues from St. Mathias (*C.G.-LL. Contemp. cop. p. 99*; *Rec. cop. 84*), otherwi e Ekarenniondi (*Id. Contemp. cop. p. 98*; *Rec. cop. p. 84*).

Fathers Charles Garnier and Noël Chabanel were fellow-missionaries at St. Jean in the early winter 1649-1650 (Rel. *1650, p. 16, 1 col*), when two escaped Huron captives assured the Superior, Father Ragueneau, then at Ste. Marie II., that the Iroquois were on the point of attacking either St. Joseph's Island or the villages of the Petun Nation (*Rel. 1650, p. 8, 1 col.*). There-

upon the Superior sent word to Father Chabanel to return to Ste. Marie II., so as to leave as few missionaries as possible exposed to danger (*Rel. 1650, p. 16, 1 col.*).

Father Chabanel, conformably to orders, left St. Jean on December 5, accompanied by seven or eight Petun Hurons (*Id. p. 16, 1 col.*). On his way he stopped at St .Mathias where Fathers Léonard Garreau and Adrien Greslon were stationed (*MS. Authent. 1652, Orig., p. 247*), and on the morning of December 7, leaving St. Mathias, he continued his journey (*Rel. 1650, p. 16, 1 col.*).

Meanwhile the Iroquois, eluding the Petun warriors who had set out from St. Jean to meet them, fell upon the defenceless village at three in the afternoon of the very day, December 7 (*Id. p. 8, 1 and 2 col.*) that F. Chabanel had taken leave of the two missionaries at St. Mathias (*Id. p. 16, 1 col.*). The inhabitants were slaughtered or captured, and the town reduced to ashes; Father Garnier falling a victim to the fury of the victors while ministering to the spiritual wants of the dying (*Id. p. 9, 1, 2 col.*).

After leaving St. Mathias, Father Chabanel and his companions had covered six good leagues before nightfall, when they camped in the forest. At midnight the exulting war-whoops of the enemy, who were passing very near them on their return eastward, filled the Hurons with consternation. Unperceived by the foe and by a circuitous course they doubled back towards the Petun country. So precipitous was the flight that Father Chabanel could not keep up with them, and he was left alone to his fate (*Id. p. 16, 1 and 2 col.*).

The sole witness, as to what happened after Father Chabanel was abandoned in the forest, was an apostate Huron by name Louis Honareennhak (*MS. Authent. 1652, Orig. p. 276, in margin*). His first story was the one given in the Relation by F. Ragueneau, to the effect, that at early dawn (on December 8) the Father who had vainly endeavoured to follow his Huron companions on their way back to the Petun country, resumed his journey in the direction of St. Joseph's Island. He had reached a deep stream [Nottawasaga River] which barred his further progress. Then it was that he, Louis Honare'ennhak, ferried the Father over the river. He declared that the latter had thrown aside his hat, his blanket and the satchel wherein he kept his manuscripts so as to be less hampered in his flight (*Rel. 1650, p. 16, 2 col.*). The witness was in possession of his apparel (Bressani *p. 276*).

Such was the account given also in the MS. of 1652, sent to France to be engrossed by a court scribe, and now preserved in St. Mary's College Archives. When it was returned to F. Ragueneau

at Quebec, he corrected in it several particulars, affixing his signature, and adding his own attestation at the end of chapters. In this instance he modifies the above statement. He affirms that the renegade had openly boasted that he had killed Father Chabanel out of hatred to the faith, seeing that since he himself and his family had embraced Christianity every misfortune had befallen them. (*MS. Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 276*). A photo-engraving of this affidavit has been given in Part First of this volume.

After the Destruction of St. Jean (*Etharita.*)
(*Dec. 7, 1649*)

Missions:

HURON.

St. Marie II. on St. Joseph's Island.

(Residence)

R. F. Paul Ragueneau, Sup.
F. François Le Mercier
F. Pierre Chastelain

Mission on the Island

F. Adrien Daran
F. François Du Peron
F. Jacques Bonin
F. Joseph Marie Chaumonot
F. Simon Le Moyne
F. Adrien Greslon, invalid — Recalled from the Petuns towards the end of December, 1649, or the beginning of January, 1650 (*Rel. 1650, p. 19, 1 col.*).
Brother Ambroise Brouet, invalid, had been cook previously.
Brother Louis Gauber, Blacksmith
Brother Nicolas Noirclair
Brother Pierre Masson, tailor, sacriston, gardener.
Donné Gilles Bacon
Donné Charles Boivin, foreman builder
Donné Charles Panic, house work
Donné Christophe Regnaut, shoemaker
Donné Claude Boucher
Donné Daniel Carteron (*or Cartron*)
Donné François Dornais
Donné François Malherbe

Donné Guillaume Losier (or Lozier, or Lausier)
Donné Jacques Caulmont
Donné Jacques Levrier, shoemaker
Donné Jean Caron
Donné Jean Guérin, house work
Donné Jean Guiet, carpenter
Donné Jean Le Mercier
Donné ——— Bernard
Donné ——— Rolland
Donné Joseph Boursier dit Desforges
Donné Joseph Molère, apothecary, laundryman
Donné Louis Pinar
Donné Marin Lefevre
Donné Nicolas Montreuil
Boy Louis Le Boesme
Boy ——————— ?
Boy ——————— ?
Boy ——————— ?

Hired men. There were eleven, whose names I have not discovered.

Soldiers. Six, whose names are also unknown.

This made up the full complement of Frenchmen who were attached to the Residence and Mission of Ste. Marie II., on Ste. Joseph or Christian Island during the Winter of 1649-1650. Most of them were engaged, together with the Indians as helpers, on the fort and other works of defence, from the end of May, 1649, and through the summer and autumn months. It was not until November that the stone walls of the fort were completed (*Lettres de Marie de l'Incarnation, I. p. 416*). "En sorte que Dieu mercy," says Father Ragueneau, "nous nous vismes en estat de très-bonne deffense, ayant basty vn petit fort si regulierement, qu'il se deffendoit facilement soy-mesme, et qui ne craignoit point ny le feu, ny la sappe, ny l'escalade des Iroquois. De plus nous mismes la main pour fortifier le bourg des Hurons qui ioignoit à nostre habitation: nous leur dressasmes des bastions qui en deffendoient les approches, etc." (*Rel. 1650, p. 3, 2 col.*).

ALGONQUIN.

St. Charles (*Rel. 1650, pp. 21, 22*)

F. René Ménard, from October, 1649 till the end of winter (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*).

This year this mission, as we have seen, was for a band of Hurons who through dread of the Iroquois had left Huronia the

previous year, and had settled in a secluded place in the wilderness six long days' journey from their former homes, that is to say, some 150 or 180 miles distant. The Relation says: "Two of our missionaries, one speaking Algonquin and the other Huron, having throughout the summer [1649], scoured the coasts of our fresh-water Sea [Lake Huron], to minister to the spiritual wants both of the Hurons, who were then dispersed, as well as of the Algonquin tribes, represented to us, on their return, that it would be for God's glory if some one of us should pass the winter at that place where the Indians were to gather in greater numbers. For this purpose we named one of our Huron-speaking Fathers, who left in the month of October" (*Rel. 1650, pp. 21, 22*). There are no further data, but as Father René Ménard spoke both languages fluently ("Huron et Algonquin. ling. peritus:" *Extr-Lar. p. 13*), it is all but certain that he was the one sent. The only others available, as already noted in discussing the *Status* of the Missions, were François Du Peron, Simon Le Moyne and Adrien Daran, of whom the last, according to Marie de l'Incarnation's letter of August 30, 1650 (*I. p. 424*), had undergone extraordinary sufferings and trials, such as the Father on this mission had had to endure for the space of fifty days (*Rel. 1650, p. 23, 1 col.*). But, on the other hand, being one of the last who had come to Huronia, and seeing that it was the settled policy of the Fathers not to send out new-comers alone but as companions and helpers of those already well seasoned to hardship (*Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*), he was not the one to be chosen, though most probably he had accompanied Ménard during the summer.

Towards the end of the winter (1649-1650) these Indians of the St. Charles Mission broke up camp, scattering here and there, and a party of them, reduced to the direst straits by famine, after travelling six days on the frozen lake, reached St. Joseph's Island accompanied by their missionary (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*).

Saint Esprit (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*). Nipissings and other Algonquins on the east shore of Lake Huron (*Cf. Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col*).

F. Claude Pijart, who from the outset had charge of the Nipissings.

These Indians had no permanent abode, but haunted the shores of the great Lake [Nipissing] their home, so that the Fathers had to be constantly on the move to keep in touch with them in their wanderings (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1, 2 col.*). I infer from the phrase which follows that during the winter 1649-1650 there was

but *one* Father on this mission: "Voicy ce que m'en escriuoit *le Pere* qui cét Hyuer [1649-1650] auoit le soin de cette Mission" (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 2 col.*).

Though Father Ragueneau, with most provoking consistency, and an impartiality not to be called in question throughout his Relations suppresses all names, save those of the dead, one runs little risk of going astray by setting down Father Claude Pijart as the missionary alluded to. He, in fact, from the very first, and all along, had pastoral charge of the Nipissings.

In the spring many of these Indians fell into the hands of the Iroquois, who came upon them unawares in what was looked upon as a safe retreat. "Ils [the Iroquois] entraisnerent dans la Captiuité hommes, femmes et enfans, sans pardonner à cét aage innocent, qu'ils brusloient au milieu des flammes auec des cruautez inconceuables" (*Id. ib.*).

St. Pierre (*Rel. 1650, p. 22, 1 col.*). Manitoulin Island and North Shore of L. Huron. (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.; Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1 col.*).

F. Joseph Antoine Poncet

From Father Poncet's own letter, May 18, 1649, (*MS. copy St. Mary's College Archives*), extracts from which have already been given, we know that he had returned the day previous to its date from his winter mission among the Algonquins, 1648-1649, and by a comparison with Ragueneau's statements, that this mission was that of St. Pierre (*Rel. 1648, p. 63, 1 col.*; *Rel. 1649, p. 6, 1, 2 col.*). But the last paragraph which closes Chapter VI. of the Huron Relation of 1650 (*p. 22, 1 col.*) leaves no doubt as to the Father's wintering a second time in the St. Pierre Mission.

PETUN NATION.

Ekarenniondi, or St. Mathias, and St. Matthieu. (*Rel. 1650, p. 19, 1 col.*).

F. Léonard Garreau, until the spring of 1650.
F. Adrien Greslon, until January, 1650, at the latest, when he returned to Ste. Marie II. (*Rel. 1650, p. 19, 1 col.*).

(*MS. Authent, 1652, Orig. p. 247.*)

"Since the death of the two Fathers [Charles Garnier and Noël Chabanel] of whom we have spoken, the want of labourers has forced us to maintain but one mission throughout these moun-

tains [the Blue Hills], burdening over measure the other two surviving Fathers [Garreau and Greslon—*MS. Authen. 1652, Orig. p. 247, cop. p. 85*] with the care of the poor afflicted Churches which had just lost their Pastors; and then, only a short time after, we found ourselves constrained to leave but one of the two to look after all the Christians in that region; for sickness had overtaken the other [Greslon] and we had to recall him that he might receive here a little better nursing" (*Rel. 1650, p. 19, 1 col.*).

To make it perfectly clear that it was Father Garreau who was left alone among the Petuns and not Father Greslon, I shall cull a few passages from a rather long letter of Father Ragueneau to Father Garreau's brother. It bears no date but was written shortly after the death of our missionary which occurred at Montreal on September 2, 1656. A musket ball had broken his spine on August 30, when a band of Iroquois, lying in wait at the lake of Two Mountains had fired a volley at a party of Hurons and Algonquins who, with two missionaries, were bound upward for the country of the Ottawas (*Rel. 1656, pp. 38-41*):

"One of our Fathers, his intimate friend, and companion in his toils, Reverend Father Charles Garnier, having been put to death by these wretches [the Iroquois] on December 7, 1649, Father Léonard remained alone in the country, exposed to all the ills which nature most abhors (*p. 3*).....

"Having recalled him from this mission [*Ekarenniondi in the* spring of the following year [1650], he embarked in a canoe to cross about ten leagues over a lake [i.e. Nottawasaga Bay, a part of Lake Huron], which lay between him and us. The Christian Indians who were piloting him lost their bearings in a dense impenetrating fog which came up suddenly accompanied by so furious a storm that, after having completely worn themselves out plying their paddles much longer than their strength could endure through daylight and darkness, they lost all hope and all desire of prolonging their lives, and abandoned themselves to the mercy of wind and waves" (*p. 4*).

Father Ragueneau proceeds to show how Father Garreau prepared the party, which was made up of Christian Indians and Frenchmen, for death which seemed inevitable, how they accepted their lot not only with resignation but with contentment, then adds: "God quieted the tempest and dispelled the sullen clouds, and all at once they found themselves close to shore in a blissful calm not different from that which all along had reigned in their hearts" (*MS. copy from the "Histoire des Saints du diocèse de Limoges par Jean Collins, 1673," St. Mary's College Archives*) (*Cf. Ducreux, Hist. Canad. p. 807*).

Thus Father Léonard Garreau was the last to be called in from a missionary outpost so dangerously exposed to any sudden attack of the enemy. He escaped then with his life, but only to fall six years later before the treacherous Iroquois, who at that time were supposed to be at peace with the French (*Rel. 1656, p. 40, 2 col.*).

1650

The Final Exodus.

To intensify the sufferings of the Hurons, already unbearable, famine supervened and added its horrors to the ever recurring butcheries and tortures. The Iroquois held the Island of St. Joseph so closely invested that any party setting foot on the mainland for the purpose either of hunting or of renewing their exhausted supply of roots and acorns (for they had been reduced to such fare and worse) were set upon by the prowling bands of the enemy. Nor were the fishing parties less exposed to inevitable disaster. The Iroquois was ubiquitous and his onslaught irresistible (*Rel. 1650, p. 23, et ss.*).

Two veteran chiefs, foreseeing the complete extinction of their Nation, sought out F. Ragueneau in secret, and pleaded long and earnestly for the abandoning of St. Joseph's Island and for a speedy departure for the sheltering walls of Quebec (*Rel. 1650, pp. 26, 27*). The measure after protracted deliberation was resolved upon, for the situation had become desperate (*Id. p. 26, 1 col.*).

On June 10, 1650 (*Rel. 1650, pp. 1, 2*) when all was in readiness, the long convoy pushed off from the landing of Ste. Marie II, and Huronia was abandoned forever.

The party consisted of 13 Fathers, 4 lay brothers, 22 *donnés*, 11 hired men, 4 boys and 6 soldiers. These are the figures given by F. Ragueneau as being present in Huronia after the death of Fathers Charles Garnier and Noël Chabanel (*Rag. Letter, March 13, 1650, P.M. p. 249*) [See list given above]. The number of Hurons, who on this occassion abandoned their country to settle near Quebec, did not much exceed three hundred (*Rel. 1650, p. 26, 1 col.*; *Rag. Lett. Oct. 8, 1650, LL. ad Gen. p. 35*).

When half-way on their journey down they met F. Bressani's party of forty Frenchmen and a few Hurons (*Rel. 1650, p. 26, 2 col.*), which had left Three Rivers June 7, and Montreal June 15, with supplies and additional help for the mission (*Journ. des Jés., p. 139*). F. Bressani was bringing with him the lay brothers Jean Feuville (or Fréville), two hired men, Jean Boyer and Charles Amyot and Robert Le Coq, the donné (*Id. ib.*); the latter had gone down in the summer of 1649, and had spent the winter at Sillery (*Id. p. 131*).

Informed of the appalling events of the last twelve-month, and of the abandonment of the Huron country, F. Bressani and his party had but to turn their canoes back towards Quebec, and the two flotillas proceeded together on their way eastward (*Rel. 1650, p. 27, 1 and 2 col.*). They reached Montreal safely, where they rested two days, and finally arrived at Quebec, July 28, 1650, after a tedious journey of nearly fifty days. (*Rel. 1650, p. 28, 1 col.*; *Journ. des. Jés., p. 142*).

And thus ended the long drawn out conflict between two savage nations of kindred origin, the Iroquois and the Huron; the latter abandoning their home forever, and dispersing over a wide extent of the eastern half of the continent, mingling gradually with other tribes; and even, where they had gathered in any considerable number, and set up an abode in common, losing their very language and adopting little by little that of their former allies.

Nor did the victorious Iroquois ever attempt to occupy permanently the old haunts of the banished Huron. These remained a wilderness, trodden only by the Indian hunter, until, in our own times, their forests fell before the European woodsman and their fields were upturned by the modern ploughshare. Huronia had seen its day. And when in after years it was ever alluded to in classic Huron, it was as of Troy of old, the "*Fuit Ilium*" being echoed in savage language by the "*Sendake Ehen,*" "Fuit Huronia," or as Potier freely renders it "*Defunct Huronia.*"

SYNOPTICAL TABLES

. II. III.*

These Tables are a synopsis of the whole of PART SECOND of this volume.

TABLE I. gives in alphabetical order the names of all the missionary priests who laboured in Huronia, the date of their arrival there and of their departure or death. The numbers before each name on the list refer to Tables II. and III. Thus "16, 23," in the column headed 1642-43, of Table III., are the numbers of Father Charles Garnier and Simon LeMoyne, and mean that both these Fathers were stationed at St. Joseph II., or *Teanaostaiaë* during the season 1642-43, or during part of it as the case may be.

TABLE II. gives the names of the villages, etc., of the Huron Mission as they were known during the period which preceded the first taking of Quebec by the English in 1629.

TABLE III. gives the names of residential missionary villages, or missionary centres, for the term of years extending from 1634 to June 10, 1650, the date of the final exodus.

One point of interrogation in lieu of a number indicates that one missionary was in charge of the mission but that his identity is uncertain. Two such points mean that the mission was in charge of two Fathers whose names so far have not been ascertained. When a number, corresponding to the name of some missionary is repeated in any one column it is intended to show that part of the season was spent in one of the missions indicated and part in the other.

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* NOTE—See footnote, page 269.

TABLE I.

Missionaries.	Sojourn.	
	Arrival.	Departure.
Recollets.		
1. LaRoche D'Aillon, Joseph de.	August 1626	Summer of.....1628
2. Le Caron, Joseph	Summer of.....1615	May 20 1616
	" 1623	June.....1624
3. Poulain, Guillaume	" 1622	Autumn of.....1622
4. Sagard*, Gabriel Théodat.....	August 20.....1623	June.....1624
5. Viel, Nicolas.....	August.....1623	Summer of... ...1625
Jesuits.		
6. Bonin, Jacques.....	Early in Sept.....1648	June 10.....1650
7. Brébeuf, Jean de.....	August.....1626	End of June 1629
	August 5.....1634	Early Summer ...1641
	September 7.....1644	Slain March 16...1649
8. Bressani, François Joseph ..	Early Autumn....1645	End of June.....1648
	September 1648	August 1649
9. Chabanel, Noël	September 7.....1644	Slain December 8.1649
10. Chastellain, Pierre	August 12.....1636	June 10.. 1650
11. Chaumonot, Joseph Marie....	September 10.....1639	" 1650
12. Daniel, Antoine.....	After August 5...1634	July 22 1636
	August.....1638	Slain July 4.....1648
13. Daran, Adrien	Early in Sept.....1648	June 10.....1650
14. Davost, Ambroise.....	August 23.....1634	July 27.....1636
15. Du Peron, François	September 29.....1638	Early Summer....1641
	Autumn 1641	June 10.....1650
16. Garnier, Charles	August 13.....1636	Slain December 7.1649
17. Garreau, Léonard.....	September 7.....1644	June 10.....1650
18. Greslon, Adrien.....	Early in Sept.....1648	" 1650
19. Jogues, Isaac	September 11.....1636	June 13.....1642
20. Lalemant, Gabriel.....	Early in Sept.....1648	Slain March 17...1649
21. Lalemant, Jérôme.....	August 26.....1638	August.....1645
22. Le Mercier, François	" 13.....1635	June 10.....1650
23. Le Moyne, Simon.....	September 29.....1638	" 1650
24. Ménard, René.....	August 14.....1641	" 1650
25. Nouë, Anne de.....	August.....1626	Early Summer ...1627
26. Pijart, Claude	Early Autumn ...1640	June 10.....1650
27. Pijart, Pierre	August 17.....1635	End of June 1637
	September 1637	Early in June....1638
	Early in Sept.....1639	Summer of.....1644
28. Poncet de la Rivière, Jos. A.	September 12.....1639	August.....1640
	Autumn of.....1645	June 10.....1650
29 Ragueneau, Paul.....	September 1.....1637	August.....1640
	August 14.....1641	June 10.....1650
30. Raymbault, Charles.....	Early Autumn ...1640	June 13.....1642

* Gabriel Sagard, the Recollet historian, was a lay brother and not in Holy Orders.

TABLE II.

STATIONS OF THE MISSIONARIES IN HURONIA FROM 1615 TO 1629.

The numbers in the columns refer to the Alphabetical List of Missionaries.

Missions.	1615	1616	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626-27	1627-28	1629‡
Carhagouha,* S. Joseph	2	2	....	2	2,4,5	5	1		
Neutral Nation.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
Nipissirinians, *A*.....	....	....	3						
Ounontisaston, *N*.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
Petun Nation.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1		
S. Gabriel,† La Rochelle....	....	....	....	4					
Toanché I., S. Nicolas.....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1, 7, 25	1, 7, 25	7

* *Carhagouha* was the *Arontaen* of the Relations. It must not be confounded with any of the Huron villages which bore the name of St. Joseph at the time when the Jesuits alone had charge of the Huron Missions.

† La Rochelle, the French name for St. Gabriel, identifies it with the *Ossossanë* or La Conception of a later period.

A. stands for Algonquins and *N.* for the Neutral Nation.

‡ From the capitulation of Quebec to the English, July 19, 1629, until the retrocession of Canada to the French by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye in 1632, the Huron Missions were necessarily suspended, as the Fathers had been sent back to France. In 1634, however, the missionaries returned to Huronia and resumed their work of evangelization.

TABLE III.

STATIONS OF THE MISSIONARIES IN HURONIA—FROM 1634 TO 1650.

Missions.	1634-35.	1635-36.	1636-37.	1637-38.	1638-39.	1639-40.	1640-41.	1641-42.	1642-43.
Algonquins							26,30	26,30,24,19	26,24
Andach khroeh....N.							7,11		
Endarahy....A.									
Ihonatiria, S. Joseph I	7,12,14	7, 12, 14 22, 27	7,12,14,22 27,10-16,19	7,22,27 10,16,19	27, 10, 19				
Neutrals, SS. Anges							7,11		
Ossossanë, La Conception or La Rochelle				7,22,16 29,19	21,22,12,10 16,15,23	29,15,11,23	21,22	22,29	21,29
Petun Nation, Les Apôtres	7			7		16,19	16,27	16,27	
Sault Ste. Marie....A.								19,30	
S. Charles....A.									
Se. Elizabeth....A.									24
S. Esprit....A.							26,30	26,30,24,19	26
S. Ignace I., Taenhatentaron									
S. Ignace II									
S. Jean, Etharita....P.									
S Jean Baptiste, Cahiagué						12,23,11	12,23,11, 7	12,11,21	12,24
S. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaë					7,19,29,23	7,10		16,23, 7	16,23
Se. Madeleine, Arenta									
Se. Marie I., S. Joseph III						21,22,27,28	19,15	19,15 10,27, 7	22,10 27,26
Se. Marie II., S. Joseph's Island									
S. Mathias, Ekarenniondi....P.									
S. Mathieu....P.									
S. Michel, Scanonaenrat									11,15,21
S. Pierre....A.									
Tangouaen....A.									
Teotongniaton, S. Guillaume....N.							7,11		

?, Uncertain, A, Algonquin. N, Neutrals. P, Petun Nation. I, The First. II, The Second. III, The Third.

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

STATIONS OF THE MISSIONARIES IN HURONIA—FROM 1634 TO 1650.

Missions.	1643-44.	1644-45.	1945-46.	1646-47.	1647-48.	1648-49.	1649-50.	1650.*
Algonquins	26,24	26,17, 9	9,26,17	28,26	26,28	26,24,28	24,26,13,28	24,26,28
Andach khroeh..N.								
Endarahy.....A.	.....	26,17						
Ihonatiria, S. Joseph I..								
Neutrals, SS. Anges								
Ossossanë, La Conception or La Rochelle..	29	29	29 ?, ?	23, 9	11	11		
Petun Nation, Les Apôtres	.....	.....	.....	16,17	16,17	16,17, 9	16, 9,17,18	17
Sault Ste. Marie.....A.								
S. Charles.....A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24,13	24
Se. Elizabeth.....A.	24							
S. Esprit.....A.	26	26,17	26,17	26,28	26	26	26	26
S. Ignace I. Taenhatentaron	.....	?	?, ?	11,24	11			
S. Ignace II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 9,20		
S. Jean, Etharita.....P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16, 9	
S. Jean Baptiste. Cahiagué	12	12,23, ?	12, ?	12				
S. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaë	16,23	16,24	16,15	12,15,16	12			
Se. Madeleine, Arenta	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	?		
Se. Marie I., S. Joseph III	21,22	21,22,29	29,22,10	29,22,10	29,22,10	29,22	29,22.10, 6	
	10,27	10, 7, 9	7,17	8,17	7, 9	10, 6	23,15,18	
Se. Marie II., S. Joseph's Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	as in 1850	22,29,10 11,23,15 6,18,13
S. Mathias, Ekarenniondi.....P.	.....	.....	.....	16,17	17	17	17,18	17
S. Mathieu..P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9		
S. Michel, Scanonaenrat	11,15	11,15	?	?	?	?		
S. Pierre.....A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	28	28
Tangouaen.....A.	.....	.....	7					
Teotongniaton, S. Guillaume.....N.								

?, Uncertain. A, Algonquins. N, Neutrals. P, Petun Nation. I, The First. II, The Second. III, The Third. * Final Exodus, June 10, 1650.

TABLE

Showing Volumes, Chapters and Pages of The Quebec Edition of The Relations and The Corresponding Volumes, Chapters and Pages of The Cleveland Edition.

Quebec.			Cleveland.		Quebec.			Cleveland.	
Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
1611	I.	1	3	39	1632	.....	7	4	35
Vol. I.	II.	3	"	47	Vol. I.	.....	8	"	41
"	III.	6	"	63	"	.....	9	"	45
"	IV.	8	"	73	"	.....	10	"	49
"	V.	11	"	87	"	.....	11	"	55
"	VI.	13	"	99	"	.....	12	"	59
"	VII.	16	"	115	"	.....	13	"	65
"	VIII.	18	"	127	"	.....	14	"	69
"	IX.	20	"	137	"	.....	15	"	73
"	X.	21	"	141	1633	.....	1	5	83
"	XI.	24	"	157	"	.....	4	"	95
"	XII.	27	"	171	"	.....	8	"	113
"	XIII.	28	"	179	"	.....	12	"	133
"	XIV.	29	"	185	"	.....	16	"	153
"	XV.	30	"	193	"	.....	21	"	177
"	XVI.	32	"	199	"	.....	25	"	197
"	XVII.	33	"	209	"	.....	30	"	221
"	XVIII.	35	"	219	"	.....	35	"	243
"	XIX.	38	"	231	"	.....	39	"	263
"	XX.	39	"	239	"	.....	39	6	7
"	XXI.	40	"	245	"	.....	44	"	29
"	XXII.	42	"	255	1634	.....	1	"	99
"	XXIII.	43	"	261	"	I.	2	"	103
"	XXIV.	44	"	267	"	II.	3	"	109
"	XXV.	46	"	275	"	III.	10	"	145
"	XXVI.	48	4	9	"	IV.	12	"	157
"	XXVII.	50	"	21	"	V.	27	"	229
"	XXVIII.	52	"	31	"	VI.	30	"	243
"	XXIX.	53	"	39	"	VII.	36	"	271
"	XXX.	56	"	51	"	VIII.	37	"	279
"	XXXI.	58	"	63	"	IX.	41	"	295
"	XXXII.	59	"	69	"	X.	45	7	7
"	XXXIII.	60	"	77	"	XI.	48	"	21
"	XXXIV.	61	"	81	"	XII.	51	"	35
"	XXXV.	63	"	91	"	XIII.	57	"	67
"	XXXVI.	64	"	99	"	.....	92	"	233
"	XXXVII	67	"	111	1635	.....	1	"	255
1626	.....	1	"	191	"	I.	3	"	263
"	.....	2	"	193	"	II.	5	"	275
"	.....	3	"	197	"	III.	11	8	9
"	.....	4	"	201	"	IV.	13	"	17
"	.....	5	"	207	"	Hur.	23	"	69
"	.....	6	"	211	"	.....	42	"	157
"	.....	7	"	215	"	.....	45	"	169
"	.....	8	"	221	1636	.....	1	"	215
"	.....	9	"	225	"	I.	3	"	223
1632	.....	1	5	11	"	II.	7	"	245
"	.....	2	"	13	"	III.	15	9	7
"	.....	3	"	17	"	IV.	21	"	37
"	.....	4	"	21	"	V.	27	"	69
"	.....	5	"	27	"	VI.	31	"	87
"	.....	6	"	31	"	VII.	36	"	111

TABLE SHEWING VOLUMES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Quebec.			Cleveland.		Quebec.			Cleveland.	
Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
1636	VIII.	40	9	133	1638	XI.	28	14	261
Vol. I	IX.	44	"	151	Vol. I.	Hur.	32	15	13
"	X.	51	"	185	"	I.	33	"	17
"	XI.	53	"	193	"	II.	37	"	37
"	Hur.	76	10	7	"	III.	41	"	53
"	Part I.	.....	"	.....	"	IV.	44	"	69
"	I.	77	"	11	"	V.	46	"	77
"	II.	82	"	35	"	VI.	48	"	87
"	III.	92	"	87	"	VII.	51	"	101
"	IV.	99	"	117	"	VIII	52	"	111
"	Part II.	.....	"	.....	"	IX.	56	"	129
"	I.	100	"	125	"	X.	57	"	135
"	II.	104	"	141	1639	.....	1	"	217
"	III.	107	"	159	"	I.	2	"	219
"	IV.	110	"	175	"	II.	6	16	9
"	V.	114	"	193	"	III.	12	"	37
"	VI.	117	"	211	"	IV.	16	"	59
"	VII.	126	"	251	"	V.	19	"	75
"	VIII.	128	"	265	"	VI.	27	"	113
"	IX.	131	"	279	"	VII.	32	"	135
"	.....	139	"	317	"	VIII.	34	"	149
1637	.....	1	11	39	"	IX.	38	"	169
"	I.	2	"	45	"	X.	43	"	191
"	II.	6	"	63	"	XI.	46	"	209
"	III.	10	"	81	"	Hur.	49	"	223
"	IV.	24	"	149	"	I.	50	"	225
"	V.	28	"	167	"	II.	52	"	239
"	VI.	32	"	185	"	III.	56	17	9
"	VII.	39	"	221	"	IV.	59	"	25
"	VIII.	42	"	239	"	V.	66	"	59
"	IX.	47	"	263	"	VI.	72	"	87
"	X.	49	12	7	"	VII.	77	"	113
"	XI.	52	"	25	"	VIII.	83	"	145
"	XII.	55	"	39	"	.....	98	"	215
"	XIII.	59	"	61	1640	.....	1	18	61
"	XIV.	64	"	85	"	I.	2	"	65
"	XV.	73	"	125	"	II.	5	"	83
"	.....	96	"	235	"	III.	7	"	91
"	.....	103	"	267	"	IV.	12	"	119
"	Hur.	.....	.....	.....	"	V.	16	"	137
"	I.	103	13	7	"	VI.	19	"	155
"	II.	109	"	37	"	VII.	24	"	179
"	III.	119	"	85	"	VIII.	28	"	197
"	IV.	125	"	113	"	IX.	31	"	213
"	V.	131	"	145	"	X.	34	"	227
"	VI.	168	14	57	"	XI.	38	19	9
"	VII.	171	"	77	"	XII.	44	"	37
1638	I.	1	"	125	"	XIII.	49	"	61
"	II.	3	"	131	"	Hur.	52	"	77
"	III.	7	"	151	"	I.	53	"	81
"	IV.	8	"	161	"	II.	55	"	91
"	V.	10	"	171	"	III.	60	"	121
"	VI.	14	"	191	"	IV.	63	"	133
"	VII.	17	"	205	"	V.	70	"	167
"	VIII.	20	"	219	"	VI.	73	"	183
"	IX.	23	"	231	"	VII.	78	"	209
"	X.	25	"	243	"	VIII.	83	"	233

TABLE SHEWING VOLUMES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Quebec.			Cleveland.		Quebec.			Cleveland.	
Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
1640	IX.	90	20	19	1643	IV.	12	24	21
Vol. I.	X.	95	"	43	Vol. II.	V.	16	"	45
"	.....	102	"	77	"	VI.	20	"	67
1641	.....	1	"	119	"	VII.	28	"	103
"	I.	2	"	125	"	VIII.	32	"	123
"	II.	5	"	143	"	IX.	38	"	157
"	III.	10	"	165	"	X.	45	"	191
"	IV.	14	"	185	"	XI.	51	"	221
"	V.	20	"	215	"	XII.	61	"	271
"	VI.	24	"	233	"	XIII.	69	25	19
"	VII.	29	"	259	"	XIV.	74	"	43
"	VIII.	34	"	281	"	.....	82	"	75
"	IX.	37	21	21	1644	.....	1	"	95
"	X.	42	"	43	"	I.	2	"	105
"	XI.	46	"	61	"	II.	4	"	117
"	XII.	49	"	81	"	III.	7	"	135
"	XIII.	55	"	107	"	IV.	13	"	161
"	Hur.	59	"	129	"	V.	16	"	175
"	I.	60	"	131	"	VI.	19	"	193
"	II.	62	"	141	"	VII.	26	"	223
"	III.	63	"	147	"	VIII.	31	"	247
"	IV.	67	"	169	"	IX.	38	26	19
"	V.	69	"	177	"	X.	45	"	53
"	VI.	71	"	187	"	XI.	49	"	75
"	VII.	81	"	239	"	XII.	55	"	103
"	.....	84	"	251	"	XIII.	60	"	129
1642	.....	1	22	31	"	XIV.	66	"	155
Vol. II.	I.	3	"	39	"	Hur.	68	"	171
"	II.	4	"	47	"	I.	69	"	175
"	III.	10	"	73	"	II.	74	"	201
"	IV.	14	"	93	"	III.	77	"	217
"	V.	18	"	115	"	IV.	86	"	259
"	VI.	22	"	135	"	V.	93	"	293
"	VII.	26	"	155	"	VI.	97	27	21
"	VIII.	31	"	179	"	VII.	99	"	29
"	IX.	35	"	203	"	VIII.	100	"	37
"	X.	39	"	219	"	IX.	102	"	47
"	XI.	44	"	247	"	.....	105	"	63
"	XII.	52	"	287	1645	.....	1	"	135
"	Hur.	55	"	303	"	I.	1	"	137
"	I.	55	"	305	"	II.	3	"	143
"	II.	57	23	19	"	III.	5	"	155
"	III.	61	"	39	"	IV.	8	"	171
"	IV.	61	"	43	"	V.	10	"	181
"	V.	64	"	59	"	VI.	14	"	203
"	VI.	68	"	75	"	VII.	18	"	221
"	VII.	73	"	101	"	VIII.	19	"	229
"	VIII.	76	"	117	"	IX.	23	"	247
"	IX.	79	"	133	"	X.	29	"	275
"	X.	82	"	151	"	XI.	32	"	293
"	XI.	88	"	179	"	XII.	35	28	23
"	XII.	93	"	205	"	.....	38	"	39
1643	.....	1	"	267	1646	.....	1	"	267
"	I.	2	"	271	"	I.	3	"	275
"	II.	6	"	291	"	II.	6	"	291
"	III.	8	"	303	"	III.	8	29	17

TABLE SHEWING VOLUMES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Quebec.			Cleveland.		Quebec.			Cleveland.	
Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
1646	IV.	14	29	45	1648	XIII.	72	33	198
Vol. II.	V.	18	"	65	Vol. II.	XIV.	74	"	211
"	VI.	24	"	95	"	XV.	75	"	217
"	VII.	29	"	123	"	XVI.	77	"	225
"	VIII.	34	"	145	"	XVII.	77	"	229
"	IX.	42	"	185	1649	Hur.	1	34	79
"	X.	47	"	213	"	I.	3	"	87
"	Hur.	53	"	243	"	II.	5	"	101
"	I.	54	"	247	"	III.	10	"	123
"	II.	56	"	257	"	IV.	13	"	139
"	III.	57	"	263	"	V.	17	"	159
"	IV.	63	30	19	"	VI.	25	"	197
"	V.	67	"	43	"	.....	30	"	223
"	VI.	76	"	85	1650	.....	1	35	75
"	VII.	80	"	109	"	I.	2	"	79
"	VIII.	84	"	127	"	II.	3	"	87
1647	.....	1	"	219	"	III.	8	"	107
"	I.	2	"	227	"	IV.	16	"	147
"	II.	8	"	255	"	V.	19	"	163
"	III.	13	"	281	"	VI.	21	"	173
"	IV.	17	31	17	"	VII.	22	"	179
"	V.	24	"	53	"	VIII.	23	"	183
"	VI.	28	"	71	"	IX.	27	"	207
"	VII.	33	"	93	"	X.	29	"	217
"	VIII.	36	"	111	"	XI.	33	"	237
"	IX.	42	"	139	"	XII.	39	"	267
"	X.	51	"	183	"	XIII.	43	36	21
"	XI.	56	"	209	"	.....	48	"	47
"	XII.	61	"	231	"	.....	51	"	59
"	XIII.	66	"	257	1651	.....	1	"	161
"	XIV.	73	32	19	"	I.	2	"	165
"	XV.	76	"	35	"	II.	4	"	177
1648	.....	1	"	127	"	III.	7	"	193
"	I.	2	"	131	"	.....	15	37	19
"	II.	4	"	143	"	.....	26	"	69
"	III.	10	"	173	"	.....	28	"	76
"	IV.	14	"	193	"	.....	29	"	81
"	V.	18	"	213	1652	I	1	"	135
"	VI	23	"	239	"	II.	3	"	147
"	VII.	27	"	259	"	III.	8	"	169
"	VIII.	32	"	283	"	IV.	11	"	183
"	IX.	37	33	19	"	V.	16	"	211
"	X.	40	"	37	"	VI.	20	"	233
"	Hur.	45	"	59	"	VII.	22	"	241
"	I.	45	"	61	"	VIII.	26	38	17
"	II.	47	"	69	"	IX.	32	"	45
"	III.	48	"	75	"	X.	37	"	69
"	IV.	49	"	81	1653	.....	1	40	75
"	V.	51	"	91	"	I.	2	"	79
"	VI.	53	"	103	"	II.	3	"	85
"	VII.	55	"	117	"	III.	5	"	97
"	VIII.	58	"	129	"	IV.	9	"	119
"	IX.	60	"	139	"	V.	17	"	157
"	X.	62	"	149	"	VI.	25	"	195
"	XI.	64	"	161	"	VII.	28	"	211
"	XII.	70	"	189	"	VIII.	29	"	219

TABLE SHEWING VOLUMES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Quebec.			Cleveland.		Quebec.			Cleveland.	
Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
1653	IX.	30	40	223	1658	I.	1	44	149
1654	.....	1	41	37	Vol. III.	II.	6	"	173
Vol. II.	I.	2	"	43	"	III.	8	"	185
"	II.	4	"	51	"	IV.	12	"	203
"	III.	7	"	67	"	V.	19	"	235
"	IV.	9	"	77	"	VI.	23	"	259
"	V.	10	"	85	"	VII.	27	"	277
"	VI.	11	"	91	"	VIII.	34	"	311
"	VII.	15	"	109	1659	Lett. I.	1	45	31
"	VIII.	19	"	131	"	" II.	4	"	47
"	IX.	20	"	137	"	" III.	7	"	59
"	X.	22	"	147	1660	I.	1	"	181
"	XI.	29	"	177	"	II.	6	"	203
1655	.....	1	.....	.....	"	III.	8	"	217
"	.....	4	.....	.....	"	IV.	13	"	241
1656	.....	1	42	31	"	V.	18	46	21
Vol. III.	I.	2	"	37	"	VI.	26	"	65
"	II.	5	"	49	"	VII.	30	"	85
"	III.	7	"	61	"	VIII.	34	"	103
"	IV.	12	"	85	1661	.....	1	"	197
"	V.	14	"	93	"	I.	2	"	201
"	VI.	15	"	101	"	II.	6	"	223
"	VII.	18	"	115	"	III.	11	"	247
"	VIII.	20	"	127	"	IV.	22	47	23
"	IX.	24	"	145	"	V.	24	"	35
"	X.	29	"	171	"	VI.	27	"	49
"	XI.	30	"	177	"	VII.	30	"	67
"	XII.	32	"	185	1662	I.	1	"	139
"	XIII.	35	"	201	"	II.	2	"	155
"	XIV.	38	"	219	"	III.	3	"	161
"	XV.	40	"	225	"	IV.	8	"	175
"	XVI.	41	"	235	"	V.	11	"	191
1657	.....	1	43	85	"	VI.	13	"	201
"	I.	2	"	99	"	VII.	17	"	221
"	II.	3	"	105	1663	.....	1	48	25
"	III.	5	"	115	"	I.	2	"	37
"	IV.	7	"	127	"	II.	3	"	41
"	V.	13	"	157	"	III.	7	"	59
"	VI.	19	"	187	"	IV.	10	"	75
"	VII.	22	"	199	"	V.	12	"	85
"	VIII.	23	"	209	"	VI.	14	"	99
"	IX.	26	"	221	"	VII.	16	"	107
"	X.	28	"	237	"	VIII.	17	"	115
"	XI.	33	"	257	"	IX.	25	"	153
"	XII.	34	"	263	1664	.....	1	"	249
"	XIII.	36	"	275	"	I.	2	"	257
"	XIV.	38	"	283	"	II.	6	"	279
"	XV.	41	"	297	"	III.	8	49	17
"	XVI.	42	"	307	"	IV.	13	"	39
"	XVII.	45	44	21	"	V.	20	"	75
"	XVIII.	46	"	29	"	VI.	26	"	103
"	XIX.	47	"	35	"	VII.	29	"	119
"	XX.	49	"	45	"	VIII.	32	"	137
"	XXI.	50	"	53	1665	.....	1	"	189
"	XXII.	54	"	69	"	I.	3	"	217

TABLE SHEWING VOLUMES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Quebec.			Cleveland.		Quebec.			Cleveland.	
Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Chapter.	Page.	Vol.	Page.
1665	II.	5	49	227	1670	III.	7	53	59
Vol. III.	III.	7	"	241	Vol. III.	IV.	15	"	97
"	IV.	10	"	253	"	V.	23	"	137
"	V.	10	"	257	"	VI.	45	"	241
"	VI.	13	50	21	"	VII.	48	"	261
"	VII.	16	"	37	"	.....	57	"	299
"	VIII.	18	"	45	"	VIII.	63	54	53
"	IX.	20	"	55	"	IX.	68	"	79
"	X.	22	"	69	"	X.	78	"	127
"	XI.	25	"	81	"	XI.	82	"	149
1666	I.	1	"	107	"	XII.	92	"	197
"	II.	3	"	115	1671	Part I.	1	"	251
"	III.	5	"	127	"	I.	3	"	263
1667	.....	1	"	227	"	II.	3	"	269
"	I.	2	"	237	"	III.	4	"	275
"	II.	4	"	249	"	IV.	7	"	287
"	III.	9	"	273	"	V.	10	55	21
"	IV.	10	"	279	"	VI.	12	"	33
"	V.	11	"	285	"	Part II.	13	"	39
"	VI.	13	"	297	"	I.	14	"	41
"	VII.	15	"	307	"	II.	14	"	45
"	VIII.	17	51	21	"	III.	16	"	55
"	IX.	18	"	27	"	IV.	18	"	67
"	X.	21	"	43	"	V.	20	"	75
"	XI.	21	"	47	"	Part III.	24	"	95
"	XII.	23	"	53	"	I.	28	"	117
"	XIII.	23	"	57	"	II.	31	"	133
"	XIV.	24	"	61	"	III.	36	"	157
"	XV.	24	"	63	"	IV.	39	"	169
"	XVI.	26	"	71	"	V.	41	"	183
"	XVII.	27	"	75	"	.....	42	"	185
"	XVIII.	28	"	81	"	.....	43	"	191
"	XIX.	29	"	87	"	.....	45	"	199
1668	.....	1	"	159	"	.....	47	"	207
"	I.	2	"	167	"	.....	49	"	219
"	II.	4	"	179	1672	.....	1	"	235
"	III.	13	"	221	"	Part I.	2	"	249
"	IV.	16	"	237	"	I.	2	"	249
"	V.	20	51	255	"	II.	16	56	19
"	VI	21	"	259	"	III.	18	"	27
"	VII.	22	"	267	"	IV.	18	"	31
"	VIII.	24	"	277	"	V.	20	"	39
"	IX.	25	52	19	"	VI.	22	"	49
"	.....	30	"	43	"	VII.	24	"	59
"	X.	32	"	53	"	Part II.	27	"	71
1669	I.	1	"	117	"	I.	27	"	71
"	II.	7	"	145	"	.....	31	"	91
"	III.	8	"	153	"	II.	31	"	93
"	IV.	12	"	173	"	III.	34	"	107
"	V.	16	"	195	"	IV.	35	"	115
"	VI.	17	"	199	"	V.	37	"	121
"	VII.	20	"	215	"	VI.	42	"	149
"	VIII.	23	"	229	"	Part III.	57	"	219
"	IX.	27	"	245	"	I.	58	"	225
1670	.....	1	53	25	"	II.	62	"	247
"	I.	3	"	39	"	III.	65	"	265
"	II.	6	"	53	"	IV.	70	"	287

Addenda

Supplementary Chapter

THE HURON INDIANS

NOTE.

While the manuscript of this volume was in the printers' hands, the Rev. Father A. E. Jones, S.J., prepared a short sketch of the Huron Indians for the Catholic Encyclopædia, which, with permission, is here given as a fitting accompaniment to the foregoing work.

The marginal references (not included in the Encyclopædia to the same extent as here) will be of value to any one seriously intent on historical research in this field, as the time required to find the corresponding passages in the Quebec edition and in the Cleveland edition of the *Relations* is very considerable.

THE HURON INDIANS

Part First—The Hurons before their Dispersion.

I. Their place in the Huron-Iroquois Family—II. Their Name—III. The Huron Country—IV. Population — V. Government — VI. Their Religion — VII. Their History—VIII. Missionaries in Huronia, and their various Stations.

Part Second—The Hurons after their Dispersion.

I. Extinction of the Attiwandaronk or Neutral Hurons—II. Migration to Quebec of the Hurons Proper. At Quebec; on the Island of Orleans; back to Quebec; at Beauport; at Notre Dame de Foy; at Vieille Lorette; final removal to La Jeune Lorette—Chronological list of Jesuit missionaries with the Hurons at Quebec, 1650-1790—Chronological list of Secular Priests with the Hurons at Quebec, 1794-1909—List of the Grand Chiefs or Captians of the Quebec Hurons.

PART FIRST

THE HURON INDIANS BEFORE THEIR DISPERSION

I. THEIR PLACE IN THE HURON-IROQUOIS FAMILY

At some unknown date all the Iroquois and Huron tribes formed but one single people. This fact noted more than two hundred and fifty years ago by Father Jérôme Lalemant* has since been acknowledged by every modern Indian philologist as fully established. If language may be taken as a fair criterion to go by, the Hurons proper were the original stock from which sprang all the branches of the great Iroquoian family, whether included in the primitive confederation of the Five Nations, or standing apart territorially, within historic times, as did the Tuskaroras, the Cherokees and the Andastes. Father Chaumonot, who was thoroughly versed in the Huron and Iroquois tongues, and who had lived as missionary among both nations, says in his autobiography * that "as this language (the Huron) is, so to speak, the mother of many others, particularly of the five spoken by the Iroquois, when I was sent among the latter, though at the time I could not understand their language, it took me but a month to master it; and later, after having studied the Onondaga dialect only, when present at the councils of the Five Nations assembled, I found that by a special help of God I could understand them all." It was for this reason that Father de Carheil, the Indian philologist, who had laboured among the Onondagas and Cayugas, chose the Huron idiom as the subject matter of his standard work. He compiled his *Radices* Huronicæ,* comprising some nine hundred and seventy verbal roots, as a text-book as well for future Iroquois missionaries as for Huron. A more modern authority, Horatio Hale, had no hesitation in saying that the Wyandots of the Anderdon Reserve used the most archaic form of the Huron-Iroquois speech that had yet been discovered.* These Wyandots were for the most part descendants of the Petun Indians, the nearest neighbours of the Hurons proper, who spoke a dialect but slightly different from that of the latter.

*Jesuit Relations, 1641: Quebec edition, 72, 2 col.; Cleveland edition XXI. 193-195.

*Paris edition, 1885, p. 81.

*Two MS. vols. in St. Mary's College Archives, transcribed by Fr. Pierre Potier, 1743, 1744.

*Journal of American Folk Lore I. 178, cited in Clev. edition VIII., 304.

II. THEIR NAME.

Father Pierre Potier, whose works, still in manuscript, are appealed to as the weightiest authority in Huron linguistics, at the end of his *Elementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ*, 1,745, gives a list of the names of thirty-two North American tribes with their Huron equivalents, and in this list the term 8endat, otherwise Ouendat, stands for Huron.* It is the correct appellation, and was used as such by the Hurons themselves. The proper English pronunciation is Wendot, but the modified form of Wyandot has prevailed.

*Cf. Rel. 1639: Queb. ed. 50, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XVI. 227.

As for the etymology of the word, it may be said to derive from one of two roots, either *ah8ênda,* meaning an extent or stretch of land that lies apart, or is in some way isolated, and particularly an island;* or *a8enda,* a voice, command, language, idiom, promise, or the text of a discourse.* That these two terms were all but identical may be inferred from the fact that the compound word, *ska8endat,* has the twofold signification of *one only voice* and *one only island.** *Ska8endat* is composed of the irregular verb *at,* to be standing, to be erect, and of one or other of the above mentioned nouns, thus, *a8enda at,* contracted (*Elem. Gramm. Hur. p. 66*) *a8endat.* But the verb *at* when it enters into composition does so with a modified meaning, or as Potier puts it *"At..... cum particula reiterationis significat unitatem unius rei."* The first example given is *Skat,* with the meaning of *one only thing* (*Rad. Hur. 1751, 197*); and, among several other examples which follow, the word *Sk8endat* occurs. Dropping the first syllable, formed with the particle of reiteration, *8endat* remains, with the meaning *The One Language* or *The One Land apart* or *The One Island.* But which of the two substantives was combined in *8endat,* probably, in the course of time had lapsed from the memory of the Hurons themselves. Plausible reasons, however, may be alleged which militate in favour of both one and the other.

*Rad. Huron. 1751, 288, 1 col.

*Id. 292, 1 col.

*Id. 197.

That the tribe should have styled themselves the nation speaking *the* one language, would be quite in keeping with the fashion they had of laying stress on the similarity or dissimilarity of speech when designating other nations. Thus with them the Neutrals, a kindred race, went by the name of Atti8andaronk, that is a people of almost the same tongue: while other nations were known as Ak8anake, or peoples of an unknown tongue.* On the other hand the probability of 8endat deriving from ah8ênda, an island or a land by itself, seems equally strong. In the French-Huron dictionary, the property of the Reverend Prosper Vincent Sa8atannen, a member of the tribe, under the vocable *île* the term *atih8endo* or *atih8endarack* is given with the meaning "les Hurons" with the explanatory note: "quia in insula habitabant." From this, one might be led to conclude that the appellation was given to them as a nation, only

*Rel. 1641: Queb. ed. 72, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXI. 193.

after their forced migration to Gahoendoë, St. Joseph's or Christian Island, or after their sojourn in the Island of Orleans. Nevertheless it is certain that long before either of these occurrences they were wont to speak of their country Huronia as an island. One instance of this is to be found in Relation 1638 (Quebec edition p. 34; Cleveland edition XV, 21), and a second in Relation 1648 (Q.e. p. 74; Clev. e. XXXIII., 237, 239). Nor is this at all singular as the term *ghSenda* might aptly be applied to Huronia, since it signified not only an island strictly speaking, but also an isolated tract, and Huronia was all but cut off from adjoining territory by Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching on the south and east, the Severn River and Matchedash Bay on the north, the waters of Georgian Bay on the west and by the then marshy lands contiguous to what are now called Cranberry and Orr's Lake on the south-west.

Corresponding to Sendat, as applied to the members of the tribe and to their language, the name Sendake denoted the region in which they dwelt. Potier in his *Elementa*, page 28, while explaining the use of the perfect of the verb *en*, to be, that is to say *ęhen*, adds that it takes the place of the French word *feu* joined to the name of a person or a thing, as in English the word *late*, v.g. *Hechon ęhen*, the late *Echon*, which was de Brébeuf's and later Chaumonot's Huron name. Then, among the other examples he gives *Sendake ęhen*, "La défunte Huronie," literally "Huronia has been," recalling singularly enough the well known "Fuit Ilium."

If Wendat, or the slightly modified English form Wyandot, is the correct appellation of these Indians they were, notwithstanding, universally known by the French as Hurons. This term originated in a nickname given to a party of them who had come down to Quebec to barter. Though no hard and fast rule obtained in the tribe as to their head dress,* each adopting the mode which appealed for the nonce to his individual whim, this particular band wore their hair in stiff ridges extending from forehead to occiput, and separated by closely shaven furrows, suggestive of bristles on a boar's head, in French *hure*. The French sailors viewed them with amused wonderment, and gave expression to their surprise by exclaiming "Quelle hure!" *Thereupon the name Huron was coined, and was later applied indiscriminately to all the nation. It has stood the test of time and is now in general and reputable use. Other names are to be met with which at various historical periods were used to designate the Hurons. They may be said without exception to be misnomers. Some are but the names of individual chiefs, others the names of particular clans applied erroneously to the whole tribe, as Ochasteguis, Attignaonantans, etc.

*Rel. 1633: Queb. ed. 34-35; Clev. ed. V. 243.

*Rel. 1639: Queb. ed. 51, 1 col.: Bressani, Transl. p. 71; Clev. ed. XVI. 229.

III. THE HURON COUNTRY.

Many theories have been devised to solve the problem as to what part of North America was originally occupied by the great Huron-Iroquois Family; much speculation has been indulged in to determine, at least approximately, the date of their dismemberment, when a dominant, homogeneous race, one in blood and language, was broken up and scattered over a wide expanse; surmises to no end have been hazarded relative to the cause of the disruption, and especially that of the fierce antagonism which existed between the Iroquois and the Hurons at the time Europeans first came in contact with these tribes; in spite of all which, the solution is as far off as ever. For, unfortunately, the thoroughly unreliable folk-lore stories and traditions of the natives have but served to perplex more and more even discriminating minds. It would seem that the truth is to be sought not in the dimmed recollections of the natives themselves but in the traces they have left after them in their prehistoric peregrinations. Such, for instance, as those found in the early sixties of the last century in Montreal between Mansfield and Metcalfe streets below Sherbrooke. The potsherds and tobacco pipes, unearthed there, are unmistakably of Huron-Iroquois make, as their form and style of ornamentation attest. While the quantity of ashes, containing many other Indian relics and such objects as usually abound in kitchen-middens, mark the site as a permanent one.* A discovery of this nature places within the realm of things certain the conclusion that at some period a Huron or Iroquois village stood on the spot. As for the unwritten traditions among the Red Men, a few decades are enough to distort them to such an extent that but little semblance to truth remains, and when it is possible to confront them with authenticated written annals they are found to be at variance with well ascertained historical events.

*Cf. "Quelques sépultures d'anciens indigénes" par le Principal Dawson. Traduction; Sénecal. Montréal, 1861.

In 1870, Peter Dooyentate Clarke, an educated Wendat, gave to the public a small volume * entitled "Origin and Traditional History of the Wyandots." "The lapse of ages," he says in the preface, "has rendered it difficult to trace the origin of the Wyandots. Nothing now remains to tell whence they came, but a tradition that lives only in the memory of a few among the remnant of this tribe. Of this I will endeavour to give a sketch as I had it from the lips of such, and from some of the tribe who have since passed away. My sketch reaches back about three centuries and a half, etc." From the following passage, which is to be found on page 7, a judgment may be formed as to how much reliance may be placed on such traditions even when received from intelligent Indians, under most favourable circumstances, and pieced together by one of themselves.

*12°, 158 pp. Hunter Rose & Co., Toronto, 1870.

"About the middle of the 17th century, the Wyandotts on the Island of St. Joseph were suddenly attacked by a large party of Senecas with their allies and massacred [by] them to a fearful extent. It was at this time, probably, that a Catholic priest named Daniels, a missionary among the Wyandotts, was slain by the relentless savages. During this massacre, a portion of the Wyandotts fled from the Island to Michilimackinac. From there a portion of the refugees journeyed westward to parts unknown, the balance returned to River Swaba." This meagre, confused and inaccurate account seems to be all that has been handed down in the oral traditions of the Wyandotts in the west concerning the laying waste of their country two centuries and a half ago, and of the events, all-important for them at least, which preceded and accompanied their own final dispersion. As these occurrences were fully chronicled at the time they took place, by comparison the student of Indian history may draw his own conclusions as to the accuracy of Dooyentate's summary, and at the same time determine what credence is to be given to Indian traditions of other events all certainly of minor importance.

With the opening years of the 17th century reliable Huron history begins, and the geographical position of their country becomes known when French traders and missionaries, at that epoch penetrate the wilderness for the first time as far as what was termed the Fresh Water Sea.

The region then inhabited by the three great groups, the Hurons proper, the Petuns and the Neutrals, lay entirely within the confines of the present Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of three or four Neutral villages which stood as outposts beyond the Niagara River * in New York State, but which eventually were forced to withdraw, not being backed by the rest of the nation against the Senecas in their efforts to resist the encroachments of the latter. Huronia Proper occupied but a portion of Simcoe county, or to be more precise, the present townships of Tiny, Tay, Flos, Medonte, Orillia and Oro, a very restricted territory and, roughly speaking, comprised between 44 deg. 20 min. and 44 deg. 53 min. north latitude, and from east to west between 79 deg. 20 min. and 80 deg. 10 min. longitude west of Greenwich. The villages of the Petun or Tobacco Nation were scattered over the counties of Grey and Bruce, but the shore line of their country was at all times chosen as camping ground by bands of the erratic Algonquins, a friendly race, who were oftentimes welcomed even to the Petun villages of the interior. After the year 1639, owing to defeats and losses sustained at the hands of the Atsistaeronnons or Fire Nation the Petuns withdrew towards the east and concentrated their clans almost entirely within the confines of the Blue Hills in Grey county, overlapping, however, parts of Nottawasaga and Mulmur townships in Simcoe. As for the Neutral

*Rel. 1641: Queb. ed. 71. 2 col.: Clev. ed. XXI., 191.

Nation, its territory extended from the Niagara River on the east to the present international boundary at the Lake and River St. Clair on the west, while the shore of Lake Erie was the southern frontier. To the north no one of the Neutral villages occupied a site much beyond an imaginary line drawn from the modern town of Oakville, Halton county, to Hillsboro, county Lambton.

These geographical notions are not of recent acquisition, they have nearly all been in possession of authors who have dealt seriously with Huron history. But what is wholly new is the systematic reconstruction of the maps of Huronia Proper and of a small portion of the Petun country, an achievement which may be further perfected but which as it stands imparts new interest to Sagard's works and the Jesuit Relations, the only contemporaneous chronicles of those tribes from the first decades to the middle of the 17th century.

In the Neutral country there were about forty villages, * but all that Ducreux has set down on his maps are the following: St. Michael, which seems to have stood near the shore of Lake St. Clair not far from where Sandwich and Windsor now stand; Ongiara, near Niagara Falls; St. Francis, in Lambton county, east of Sarnia; Our Lady of the Angels, west of the Grand River, between Cayuga, in Haldimand county, and Paris, in Brant; St. Joseph, in Essex or Kent; St. Alexis, in Elgin, east of St. Thomas; and the canton of Otontaron, a little inland from the shore line in Halton county. Beyond the Niagara River, and seemingly between the present site of Buffalo and the Genesee he marks the Ondieronon and their villages, which Neutral tribe seems to have comprised the Ouenrôhronon, who took refuge in Huronia in 1638 (R. 1639: Queb. ed. 59, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XVII. 25).

*R. 1641, 71, 2. Cleve. ed. XXI 189, Charles Garnier's Letter, MS. 45.

When de Brébeuf and Chaumonot sojourned with the Neutrals in 1640-1641, they visited eighteen villages to each of which they gave a Christian name, (R. 1641: Queb. ed. 78, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXI. 223), but the only ones mentioned are Kandoucho or All Saints, the nearest to the Hurons Proper, (Id. 75, 1: 78, 2; Clev. ed. Id. 207, 225); Onguiaahra, on the Niagara River, (Id. 75, 2; Clev. ed. 209); Teotongniaton or St. William, situated about in the centre of the country, (Id. 78, 2 col.; clev. ed. Id. 225); and Khioctoa, or St. Michael, already enumerated above.

Add to this list the two villages mentioned by the Recollet, Father Joseph de la Roche de Daillon, though it is quite possible that they may be already included in the list under a somewhat different appellation. The first, Oüaroronon, was located the furthest towards the east, and but one day's journey from the Iroquois; * and the second, Oünontisaston, which was the sixth in order journeying from the Petun country. * With this all is said that can be said of the documentary data concerning the towns of the Neutral Nation and of their respective positions.

*Leclercq, I. 356, Sagard Hist. III., 804.

*Leclercq, I. 350, Sagard Hist. III. 801.

IV. POPULATION.

Father Jean de Brébeuf, writing from Ihonatiria, July 16, 1636, says: "I made mention last year of twelve nations*, all being sedentary and populous, and who understand the language of our Hurons; and our Hurons make, in twenty villages, about thirty thousand souls. If the remainder is in proportion there are more than three hundred thousand of the Huron tongue alone," (R. 1636: Queb. ed. 138, 2 col.; Clev. ed. X. 313). This, no doubt is a very rough estimate, and included the Iroquois and all others who spoke some one of the Huron dialects.

*R. 1635. Queb. ed. 33, 2 col; Clev. ed. VIII. 115.

In his Relation of 1672, Father Claude Dablon includes an eulogium of Madam de la Peltrie. In it there is a statement for which he is responsible, to the effect that in the country of the Hurons the population was reckoned at more than eighty thousand souls including the Neutral and Petun nations. (Rel. 1672: Queb. 66, 1 col.; Clev. LVI. 267). No man had a more perfect knowledge of the Canada missions than Dablon, and as this was written fully a score of years after the dispersion of the Hurons he made the statement with all the contemporaneous documents at hand upon which a safe estimate could be based.

The highest figure given for the population of Huronia Proper was thirty-five thousand,* but the more generally accepted computation gave thirty thousand as the approximate number, occupying about twenty villages.* The method adopted in computing the population was that of counting the cabins in each village. The following quotations will give a clear idea of the process followed: "As for the Huron country it is tolerably level, with much meadow land, many lakes and many villages. Of the two where we are stationed, one contains eighty cabins, the other forty. In each cabin there are five fires and two families to each. Their cabins are made of long sheets of bark in the shape of an arbour, long, wide and high in porportion. Some of them are seventy feet long." * The dimensions of the lodges or cabins as given by Champlain * and Sagard * are, for length, twenty-five to thirty toises, more or less, and six in width. In many cabins there were, according to them, twelve fires, which meant twenty-four families.

*Rel. 1653: Queb. ed. 30, 1 col. Clev. XL. 223. Queb. R. 1658, 22, 1 col.: Clev. XLIV., 249.
*Carayon *Premiere Mission*, 137, Clev. VI., 59; Queb. R. 1635, 33, 2 col.; Queb. R. 1656, 39, 2 col., Clev. XLII. 221; Clev. LXX., 205.

*Carayon *Premiere Mission*, 170, Clev XV., 153.
* *Voyages*: Laverdière's ed. Queb. p. 562.
*Hist. I., 235, Tross. ed.

As to the number of persons in a family, it may be inferred from a passage in the Relation of 1640 relating to the four missions then in operation among the Hurons and the one among the Petuns: "In consequence (of the round the Fathers made throughout all the villages) we were enabled to take the census not only of the villages and scattered settlements but also of the cabins, the fires and even approximately of the dwellers in the whole country, there being no other way to preach the Gospel in these regions than at each family hearth, and we tried not to omit a single one. In these five missions [including the

Petuns] there are thirty-two villages and settlements which comprise in all about seven hundred cabins, two thousand fires, and about twelve thousand persons." * The average here, consequently, was six persons to a fire, or three to a family, which seems a low estimate; but what the Relation immediately adds must be taken into account: "These villages and cabins were far more densely thronged formerly," which goes on to ascribe the great decrease to unprecedented contagions and wars during a few preceding years.

*R. 1640, Queb. ed., 62, 1 col. Clev. XIX. 125-127.

In a similar strain Father Jérôme Lalemant wrote from Huronia to Cardinal Richelieu,* March 28, 1640, deploring this depletion, attributing it principally to war. He states that in less than ten years the Huron population had been reduced from thirty thousand to ten thousand. But famine and contagion were also active agents in depopulating Huron homes as the writers of the Relations uniformly declare, and this decimation went on at an increasing ratio until the final exodus.

*Clev. ed. XVII. 223.

The same writer, under date of May 15, 1645, seems to modify his statement somewhat when he says: "If we had but the Hurons to convert one might still think that ten and twenty thousand souls are not so great a conquest that so many hazards should be faced and so many perils encountered to win them to God.*" But evidently Father Jérôme Lalemant did not here pretend to give the exact figures, while the French expression may very well be rendered into English by "that ten and *even* twenty thousand souls, etc."

*Rel. 1645; Queb. ed., 44, 2 col. Cleve. XXVIII., 67.

But if, at the inception of the missions, the Hurons Petuns and Neutrals numbered all together eighty thousand souls, and the Hurons alone thirty thousand, in what proportion, it may be asked, are the remaining fifty thousand to be allotted to the Neutrals and Petuns?

To answer this question satisfactorily other statements in the Relations must be considered. On August 7th, 1634, Father Paul Le Jeune writes: "I learn that in twenty-five or thirty leagues of country which the Hurons occupy—others estimate it at much less—there are more than thirty thousands souls. The Neutral Nation is much more populous, etc." * Again in Relation 1641 it is said: This nation (the Neutral) is very populous, about forty villages and hamlets are counted therein." * If Huronia had twenty villages and a population of thirty thousand, other conditions being alike, the Neutral country with forty villages should have had a population of sixty thousand. This conclusion might have held good in 1634 but it is at variance with facts in 1641: "According to the estimate of the Fathers who have been there (in the Neutral country), there are at least twelve thousand souls in the whole extent of the country which claims even yet to be able to place four thousand warriors in the field, notwithstanding the wars, famine and sickness which for three years have pre-

*R. 1634: Queb. ed. 90, 2 col. Clev. VII. 223-225.
*R. 1641: Queb. ed. 71, 2 col.: Clev. XXI. 187.

vailed there in an extraordinary degree;" * and in the following paragraph the writer explains why previous estimates were higher.

*Id. ib. Queb. 72. Clev. 191.

In the country of the Petun or Tobacco Nation, contemporaneous records leave no doubt as to the existence of at least ten villages,* and very probably there were more. This, in the proportion just given, supposes a population of at least fifteen thousand.

*Rel. 1610: Queb. ed. 95, 1 col. Rel. 1648: 61, 1 col. Clev. XX., 43, XXXIII. 143.

However, all things considered, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Hurons proper, when the missionaries went first among them, numbered upwards of twenty-five thousand, the Petuns twenty thousand and the Neutrals thirty-five thousand. This would be in keeping with Dablon's estimate of the sum total.

V. GOVERNMENT.

The form of government among the Hurons was essentially that of a republic. All important questions were decided in their deliberative assemblies, and the chiefs promulgated these decisions. But the most striking feature in their system of administration was that, strictly speaking, there was no constraining power provided in their unwritten constitution to uphold these enactments or to enforce the will of their chiefs. "These people (the Hurons)," says Bressani, "have neither king nor absolute prince, but certain chiefs, like the heads of a republic, whom we call captains, different, however, from those in war. They hold office commonly by succession on the side of the women, but sometimes by election. They assume office at the death of a predecessor, who, they say, are resuscitated in them..... These captains have no coercitive power.....and obtain obedience by their eloquence, exhortation and entreaties." * And it might be added by remonstrance and objurgation, expressed publicly without naming the offenders, when there was question of amends to be made for some wrong or injustice done or crime perpetrated.

*Orig. Macerata, 1653, 12. Clev. XXXVIII., 265.

That their powers of persuasion were great, may be gathered from the words a chief addressed to de Brébeuf, reproduced by the Father in full in Relation 1636 (*Queb. ed.* 123; *Clev.* X., 237). That their eloquence was not less incisive and telling when, in denouncing a criminal action, they heaped confusion on the head of the unnamed culprit, is evinced by a harangue recorded verbatim in Relation 1648 (*Queb. ed. 79; Clev.* XXXVIII., *277*).

The intolerance of the Huron of all restraint is corroborated by Father Jérôme Lalemant: "I do not believe that there is any people on earth freer than they, and less able to allow the subjection of their wills to any power whatever; so much so that fathers here have no control over their children, or captains over their subjects, or the laws of the country over any of them, except in so far as each

is pleased to submit to them. There is no punishment which is inflicted on the guilty, and no criminal who is not sure that his life and property are in no danger even if he were convicted of three or four murders, or being suborned by the enemy to betray his country..... It is not that laws or penalties proportioned to the crime are wanting, but the guilty are not the ones who undergo punishment, it is the community that has to atone for the misdeeds of individuals, etc." *

*R. 1645, Queb. ed. 40, 2 col.: Clev. XXVIII., 49.

Their legislative bodies consisted of their village councils and what might be called their states-general. The former were of almost daily occurrence. Then the elders had control, and the outcome of the deliberations depended on their judgment; yet every one who wished might be present and every one had a right to express his opinion. When a matter had been thoroughly debated the speakers, in asking for a decision, addressed the elders, saying: "See to it now, you are the masters." *

*Rel. 1636; Queb. 78, 1 col.; 118, 1 col.; 126, 2 col. Clev. X. 15, 213, 251.

Their general councils, or assemblies of all the clans of which the nation was made up, were the states-general of the country, and were convened only as often as necessity required. They were held usually in the village of the principal captain of all the country, and the council chamber was his cabin. This custom, however, did not preclude the holding of their assemblies in the open within the village, or at times also in the deep recesses of the forest when their deliberations demanded secrecy.*

*Rel. 1636: Queb. 126, 1 col. Clev. X. 251.

Their administration of public affairs was, as de Brébeuf explains at some length, * and as one would naturally suppose, twofold. First, there was the administration of the internal affairs of the country. Under this head came all that concerned either citizen or strangers, the public or the individual interests in each village, festivals, dances, athletic games, lacrosse in particular, and funereal ceremonies;* and generally there were as many captains as there were kinds of affairs. The second branch of their administration was composed of war chiefs. They carried out the decisions of the general assembly. "As for their wars," says Champlain, "two or three of the elders or the bravest chiefs raised the levies. They repaired to the neighbouring villages and carried presents to force a following." * Of course other incentives were also employed to excite the enthusiasm of the braves.

*Rel. 1636: Queb. 121-122. Clev. X. 229.

*Cf. Rel. 1642: Queb. 89, 2 col. Clev. XXIII. 185.

*Voyages. Laverdière ed. 95 or 583.

In the larger villages there were captains for times both of peace and war, each with a well defined jurisdiction, that is, a certain number of families came under their control. Occasionally all departments of government were entrusted to one leader. But by mere right of election none held a higher grade than others. Pre-eminence was reached only by intellectual superiority, clearsightedness, eloquence, munificence and bravery. In this latter case one only leader bore for all, the burdens of the state. In his

name the treaties of peace were made with other nations. His relations were like so many lieutenants and councillors. At his demise it was not one of his own children who succeeded him, but a nephew or a grandson, provided there was one to be found possessing the qualifications required, who was willing to accept the office, and who in turn was acceptable to the nation.

VI. THEIR RELIGION.

The first Europeans who had occasion to sojourn any considerable time among the Hurons seem to have held but one opinion concerning their belief in a Supreme Being. Champlain says that they acknowledged no diety, that they adored and believed in no God. They lived like brute beasts, holding in awe, to some extent, the Devil, or beings bearing the somewhat equivalent name of "Oqui." Still, they gave this same name to any extraordinary personage; one endowed, as they believed, with preternatural powers like their medicine-men.* Sagard is at one with Champlain in his deductions, though he adds that they recognized a good and a bad "Oki," and that they looked upon one Youskeha as the first principle and the Creator of the universe, together with Eataentsic, but they made no sacrifice to him as one would to God. To their minds the rocks, and rivers, and trees, and lakes, and, in fine, all things in nature were associated with a good or bad Oki, and to these in their journeyings they made offerings.*

*Voyages. Laverdière ed. 86—574.

*Hist. II. Tross ed. 455—494 et S.S.

Father Jérôme Lalemant incidentally states "They have no notion of a Diety who created the world or gives heed to its governing." *

*R. 1645: Queb. 40, 2 col.: Clev. XXVIII. 48.

Father Jean de Brébeuf, who, during his long stay among the Hurons, had leisure and every opportunity to study their beliefs, customs and codes, and consequently may be quoted as by far the best authority on all such matters, has this to say, which seems to put the question in its true light:" It is so clear and manifest that there is a Diety who created heaven and earth that our Hurons are not able wholly to disregard it; and though their mental vision is densely obscured by the shadows of a long-enduring ignorance, by their vices and sins, yet have they a faint glimmering of the divine. But they misapprehend it grossly, and, having a knowledge of God, they yield Him no honour, nor love, nor dutiful service; for they have no temples, nor priests, nor festivals, nor any ceremonies." This passage is to be found in the Relation of 1635 (*Queb. ed. 34, 1 col.: Clev. ed. VIII., 117*). He proceeds immediately to explain briefly their belief in the supernatural character of one Eataentsic or Aataentsic and that of her grandson Iouskeha. But this myth with its several variants is developed at much greater length in the Relation of 1636 (*Queb. ed. 101: Clev.*

ed. X., 127), where many more particulars are added illustrative of their belief in some Diety.*

*Quеb. ed. 107-110; Clev. ed. 159-173.

From a perusal of these two accounts, it may be gathered that the myth of Aataentsic and Iouskeha was accepted by the Hurons as accounting satisfactorily for their origin; that the former, who had the care of souls, and whose prerogative it was to cut short the earthly career of man, was reputed malevolent, while Iouskeha, presiding over the living and all that concerned life, was regarded as beneficent. They believed in the survival of the soul, and in its prolonged existence in the world to come, that is to say, in a vague manner in its immortality; but their concept of it was that of something corporeal. Most of what might be called their religious observances hinged on this tenet of an afterlife. Strictly speaking, they counted neither on reward nor punishment in the place where the souls went after death, and between the good and the bad, the virtuous and the vicious, they made no distinction, granting like honours in burial to both.

De Brébeuf detected in their myths, especially that of Aataentsic and Iouskeha, some faint traces of the story of Adam and Eve much distorted and all but faded from memory in the handing down through countless generations; so also that of Cain and Abel, in the murder of Ta8iscaron by his brother Iouskeha, who, in one variant, figures as the son of Aataentsic.*

*R. 1636; Queb. ed. 101, 1 col.; 103, 1 col.; Clev. X. 127, 129, 137.

In the apotheosis of Aataentsic and Iouskeha, the former was considered and honoured as the moon, the latter as the sun.* In fact all the heavenly bodies were revered as something divine;* but in the sun, above all, was recognized a powerful and benign influence over all animate creation. As for the great Oki in heaven—and it is not clear if he were regarded or not as a personality distinct from Iouskeha—the Hurons acknowledged a power, regulated the seasons of the year, held the winds in leash, stilled the boisterous waves, made navigation favourable, in fine, helped them in their every need. They dreaded his wrath, and it was on him they called to witness their plighted word. In so doing, as de Brébeuf infers, they honoured God unwittingly.*

*Queb. ed. 102, 2 col.; Clev. X. 133.

*Queb. ed. Id. 107, 2 col.; Clev. X, 159-161.

*R. 1636: Queb. ed. 107-108. Clev. X. 161.

Since the object (objectum materiale) of the theological virtue of religion is God, the claim that the reverential observances of the Hurons, as described by de Brébeuf, should be deemed sufficient to constitute religion properly speaking, must be set aside, as there was a great admixture of error in their concept of a Supreme Being. But as the object (objectum materiale) of the moral virtue of religion is the complex of acts by which God is worshipped, and as these tend to the reverence of God who, in relation to the virtue of religion, thus stands as it ends,* such acts, if practised among the Hurons, should be considered. Devotion, adoration, sacrifices, oblations, vows, oaths, the utter-

*S. Th. 22 q. 81 a. 5.

ing of the divine name as in adjuration or invocation, through prayer or praise, are acts pertaining to the virtue of religion.* It is not necessary for the present purpose to insist on each particular act of the series, but only on the most important, and such as fell under de Brébeuf's observation, and are recorded by him.

*S. Th. 1. c. a. 4.

Arŏnhia was the word used by them for heaven, the heavens, sky;* and from the very beginning was used by the missionaries in Christian prayers to designate Heaven, as may be seen in the Huron or Seneca Our Father by de Carheil. Now, de Brébeuf writes: "Here are the ceremonies they observe in these sacrifices (of impetration, expiation, propitiation, etc.). They throw petun (tobacco) into the fire, and if, for example, they are addressing Heaven, they say: '*Aronhiaté onné aonstai8as taitnr,*' 'Heaven, here is what I offer you in sacrifice, have mercy on me, help me!' or if it be to ask for health '*taenguiaens,*' 'cure me.' They have recourse to Heaven in almost all their wants, etc." *

*Potier, Rad. Hur. 1751,293, 1 col.

*R. 1636: Queb. 107, 2 col.; Clev. X. 159.

When they meant to bind themselves by vow or by most solemn promise to fulfil an agreement, or observe a treaty, they wound up with this formula: "Heaven is listening to or heeding what we are now doing," and they are convinced after that, says de Brébeuf, that if they break their word or agreement Heaven will indubitably punish them.*

*R. 1636: Queb. 108, 1 col.: Clev. X. 161.

Were some one accidentally drowned, or frozen to death, the occurrence is looked upon as a visitation of the anger of Heaven, and a sacrifice must be offered to appease its wrath. It is the flesh of the victim which is used in the offering. The neighbouring villages flock to the banquet which is held and the usual presents are made, for the well-being of the country is at stake. The body is borne to the burial place and stretched on a mat on one side of the grave, and on the other a fire is kindled. Young men, chosen by the relatives of the victim, armed with knives, are ranged around. The chief mourner marks with a coal the divisions to be made, and these parts are severed from the trunk and thrown into the fire. Then, amidst the chants and lamentations of the women, especially of the near relatives, the remains are buried, and Heaven, it is thought, is pacified.*

*R. 1636: Queb. 108: Clev. X. 163-165

Thus far, among the oblations to a supernatural being, no mention has been made of bloody sacrifices. Sacrifice, at least on account of the significance which is attached to it by usage among all nations, the acknowledging of the supreme dominion over life and death residing in the one for whom it is intended, may be offered to no creature, but only to the One Being to whom adoration (*cultus latriae*) in its strictest sense is due.* Such sacrifices of living animals were also in vogue among the Hurons. There was no day nor season of the year fixed for their celebration, but was ordered by the sorcerer or magician for special

*S. Th. 22, Q. 84, a. 1.

purposes, as to satisfy *ondinones* or dreams, and were manifestly offered up to some evil spirit. These sacrifices are expressly mentioned in the Relation of 1639 (*Queb. ed. 94, 1-2 col.; 97, 2 col.; Clev. ed.* XVII., 195, 197, 211) and in that of 1640 (Queb. ed. 93, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XX., 35). Nor were burnt offerings wanting, as may be seen recorded in the Relation of 1637 (Queb. ed. 108, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XIII., 31) and that of 1642 (Queb. ed. 84, 1 col.; 87, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXIII., 159, 173).

The foregoing presentment of the religion of the Hurons, though by no means exhaustive, forcibly suggests two inferences, especially if taken together with the beliefs and observances of the other branches of the same parent stock, and those of the neighbouring tribes of North American Indians. The first is, that they were a decadent race fallen from a state of civilization more or less advanced, and which at some remote period was grounded on a clearer perception of a Supreme Being, evinced by the not yet extinct sense of an obligation to recognize Him as their first beginning and last end. This would imply also a revelation vouchsafed in centuries gone by, shreds of which could still be discerned in their beliefs, of which several supposed some knowledge of the biblical history of the human race though all but obliterated.

The second conclusion tends to confirm Father de Brébeuf's judgment, previously cited, that, while still retaining, as they did, a knowledge of God, however imperfect, the Hurons were the victims of all kinds of superstitions and delusions, which tinged the most serious as well as the most indifferent acts of their everyday life. But above all else, their dreams, interpreted by their soothsayers and sorcerers, and their mysterious ailments with the accompanying divinations of their medicine-men, had brought them so low, and had so perverted their better natures that the most vile and degrading forms of devil worship were held in honour.

VII. THEIR HISTORY.

Nothing is known of the history of the Hurons before the visit of Jacques Cartier to the shores of the St Lawrence in 1535. It is at this date that conjecture begins to take the shape of history. The two principal villages which this explorer found, occupying respectively the actual sites of Quebec and Montreal, were Stadacona and Hochelaga. By far the most probable opinion is that these were inhabited by some branch of the Huron-Iroquois race. M. L'Abbé Étienne Michel Faillon, P.SS. may be said to have transformed that theory into an almost absolute certainty.* His proofs, to this effect, are based on the customs, traditions of both Algonquins and Hurons, and, what is most conclusive, on the two vocabularies compiled by Cartier, contained in his first and second relation, and which comprise

*Hist. de la Colonie Française en Canada, I. note xviii. p. 524. Villemarie, 1865.

about one hundred and sixty words. The Abbé states fairly and dispassionately rival theories and, to all appearances, refutes them successfully. L'Abbé J. A. Cuoq, P. SS., in his *Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise*,* follows in the wake of Faillon, develops at greater length the argument based on the similarity of the words in Cartier's lists to the Huron-Iroquois dialects, and their utter incompatibility with any form of the Algonquin tongue. Strongly corroborating this contention is the fact, to which reference has already been made, of the finding in 1860 of shards of Huron-Iroquois pottery and other relics within the present limits of Montreal, and which at the time formed the subject-matter of Principal (later Sir William) Dawson's monograph.

*Montréal, J. Chapleau et Fils, 1882, 183.

An interval of over sixty years elapsed between Jacques Cartier's expeditions and Champlain's first coming in 1603. A great change had taken place. Stadacona and Hochelaga had disappeared, and the tribes along the shores of the St. Lawrence were no longer those of Huron-Iroquois stock, but Algonquin. The various details of how this transformation was effected are a matter of mere surmise, and the theories advanced as to the cause are too uncertain, too conflicting and too lengthy to find place here. What is certain is that meanwhile a deadly feud had sundered the Hurons and the Iroquois. The Hurons Proper were now found occupying the northern part of what is at present Simcoe county in Ontario, with the neighbouring Petun or Tobacco Nation to the west, and the Neutrals to the south-west. The hostile tribes of the Iroquois held possession of that part of New York State bordering on the Mohawk River and extending westward to the Genesee, if not farther. The Algonquins, who now inhabited the country abandoned by the Huron-Iroquois, along the lower St. Lawrence, were in alliance with the Hurons Proper.

Champlain, with a view of cementing the already existing friendship between the French and their nearest neighbours, the Algonquins and Hurons, was led to espouse their cause. Nor was this the only object of his so doing. Bands of Iroquois infested the St Lawrence, and were a serious hindrance to the trade which had sprung up between the Hurons and the French.* In 1609, he, with two Frenchmen, headed a party of Algonquins and Hurons, ascended the Richelieu River to Lake Champlain, named after him by right of discovery, met the enemy near what is now Crown Point, where, thanks to the execution wrought by his fire-arms, to which the Iroquois were unaccustomed, won on July the 30th an easy victory.* A second successful encounter with the Iroquois took place, on June 19th 1610, at Cap du Massacre, three or four miles above the modern town of Sorel.*

*Faillon, I. 136, 137.

*Champlain, Voyages, Laverdière ed. 1870: III. 178 (326), to 196 (344).
*Id. ib. 210 (358)-217 (365).

Though this intervention of Champlain was bitterly resented by the Iroquois, and rankled in their breasts, their

thirst for vengeance and their hatred for both French and Huron were intensified beyond measure by the expedition of 1615. This was set on foot in Huronia itself, and, headed by Champlain, penetrated into the very heart of the Iroquois country. There the invading band on October 11th attacked a stronghold lying to the south of what is now Oneida Lake, or, to be precise, situated on Nichol's Pond, three miles east of Perryville, in New York State.*

*See Clark's map. See also Beauchamp's; Rel. Clev. ed. LI., 293, 294. Cf. Slafter, Id. V. 288, n. 50.

The time of this raid, so barren in good results for the Hurons, coincided with the coming of the first missionary to Huronia, the Recollet Father Joseph Le Caron. He and Champlain had set out from the lower country almost together, the former between the 6th and 8th of July, the latter on the 9th. In the beginning of August, Champlain, before starting on his long march to the Iroquois, visited him at Carhagouha; and on the 12th of that month (1615) piously assisted at the first mass ever celebrated in the present Province of Ontario. This event took place within the limits of what is now the parish of Lafontaine, in the diocese of Toronto.

Champlain, Voyages, Laverdière ed. IV. $\frac{28}{814}$ to $\frac{30}{817}$

The history of the Hurons from this date until their forced migration from Huronia in 1649 and 1650 may be summarized as one continuous and fierce struggle with the Iroquois. The latter harassed them in their yearly bartering expeditions to Three Rivers and Quebec, endeavouring as skilful strategists, to cut them off from their base of supplies. They lay in ambush for them at every vantage-point along the difficult waterways of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. When the Hurons were the weaker party they were attacked, and either massacred on the spot or reserved for torture at the stake; and when they were the stronger, the wily Iroquois hung upon their trail and cut off every straggler. At times the Hurons scored a triumph, but these were few and far between. Thus things went on from year to year, the Hurons gradually growing weaker in numbers and resources. Meanwhile they received but little help from their French allies, for the colonists, sadly neglected by the mother country, had all they could do to see to their own safety. But a time came when the Iroquois found their adversaries sufficiently reduced in strength to attack them in their homes. In truth, they had all along kept war parties on foot, who prowled through the forests in or near Huronia if not to attack, save some isolated bands, at least to spy out the condition of the country, and report when the Huron villages were all but defenceless through the absence of the braves away on hunting expeditions or purposes of traffic.

The first telling blow fell on Contarea (var. Kontarea, Kontareia) in June, 1642. This was a populous village of the Arendarrhonons or Rock clan lying to the extreme east, and one of the strongest frontier posts of the whole country (Rel. 1642: Queb. ed. 74, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXIII., 105. Rel.

1644: Queb. ed. 69; Clev. ed. XXVI., 175. Rel. 1656: Queb. ed. 10, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XLII., 73. Rel. 1636: Queb. ed. 94, 2 col.; Clev. ed. X., 95. Cfr. Ib. Queb. ed. 92. 2 col.; Clev. ed. Ib. 83). Neither age nor sex was spared, and those who survived the conflict were led off into captivity, or held for torture by slow fire. No particulars as to the mode of attack or defence are known as there was no resident missionary, its inhabitants never having allowed one within its pale. It had even more than once openly defied the Christian God to do his worst. Contarea stood about five miles south-west of the present town of Orillia.

It may be of interest to note here that all the great inroads of the Iroquois seem to have proceeded from some temporary strategic base established in the region east of lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, and to have crossed into Huronia at the "Narrows" so accurately described by Champlain.

The next village of the Rock Clan which lay nearest to Orillia, close by the Narrows, was St. Jean Baptiste. Its braves had sustained many losses after the fall of Contarea, but the outlook became so threatening in 1647 that its inhabitants abandoned early in 1648 what they now considered an untenable position, and betook themselves to other Huron villages which promised greater security.

By this move, St. Joseph II. or Teanaostaiaë, a village of the Attinquengnahae or Cord Clan, was left exposed to attacks from the east; nor were they slow in coming. At early dawn, on July 4th of the same year 1648, the Iroquois bands surprised and carried it by assault. Once masters of the place they massacred or captured all whom they found within the palisade. Many however by timely flight had reached a place of safety. The intrepid Father Antoine Daniel had just finished Mass when the first alarm rang out. Robed in surplice and stole, for the administration of the sacraments of baptism and penance, he presented himself unexpectedly before the stream of inrushing savages. His sudden appearance and fearless bearing over-awed them for an instant and they stood rooted to the ground. But it was but for an instant. Recovering themselves they vented their fury on the faithful missionary who was offering his life for the safety of the fugitives. Shot down mercilessly, every savage had a hand in the mutilation of his body, which at last was thrown into the now blazing chapel. This diversion, the shepherd's death, meant the escape of many of his flock.* The neighbouring village of Ekhiondastsaan, which was situated a little farther towards the west, shared at the same time the fate of Teanaostaiaë.*

On March 16th of the following year St. Ignace II. and St. Louis, two villages attended from Ste. Marie I., the local centre of the mission of the Ataronchronons (Rel. 1640: Queb. ed. 61, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XIX., 129, but with faulty translation), (i.e. The People beyond the Fens), were in

*Rel. 1649: Queb. ed. 3-5; Clev. ed. XXXIV. 86 et ss.

*Id. Ib. Cf. Rel. 1637: Queb. ed. 162, 1 col. Clev. ed. XIV. 27.

turn destroyed (Rel. 1649, iii: Queb. ed. 10; Clev. ed. 123). The former, lying about six miles to the south-east of Fort Ste. Marie I., was attacked before daybreak. Its defenders were nearly all abroad on divers expeditions, never dreaming that their enemy would hazard an attack before the summer months. Bressani says that the site of this village was so well chosen and its fortifications so admirably planned that, with ordinary vigilance, it was impregnable for savages. But the approach was made so stealthily that an entrance was effected before the careless and unwatchful inhabitants were roused from their slumber. Two villagers only escaped butchery or capture, and half-clad made their way through the snow to St. Louis, three miles nearer to Fort Ste. Marie I. and there gave the alarm. The missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, then present in the village, refused to seek safety in flight with the other non-combatants pleading that it was their duty to remain to baptize, shrive, and comfort the dying. After a desperate resistance on the part of the mere handful of defenders when compared with the thousand attacking savages, this second village was taken and destroyed, while the captives were hurried back to St. Ignace to be tortured.

What the two captive missionaries endured is simply indescribable, and appears to be unparalleled in the long catalogue of martyrdoms, undergone for the Faith, in the annals of God's Church. The Iroquois were adepts in the diabolical art of inflicting the most excruciating tortures by fire ever devised, and still of so nursing the victim as to prolong to the utmost his hours of agony. Their hatred of the teachings of Christianity was evinced on this occasion by the boiling water thrice showered on the mutilated missionaries in derision of Holy Baptism, and by their jeering words to the sufferers to be beholden to their tormentors for baptizing them so well, and for affording them greater occasion to merit more and more, through their sufferings, the joys of heaven according to the doctrine preached, for, it must be remembered that many apostate Hurons were mingled with the Iroquois invaders.

Father de Brébeuf, a man of powerful build, long inured to suffering, and who by his unconquerable zeal even in the midst of the flames had drawn upon himself the fiercest resentment of the heathen, succumbed after four hours of torture on the evening of March 16th. Father Gabriel Lalemant, of a frail constitution, in spite of all his suffering, survived until the following day.

As they dwelt further west and north-west no attack thus far had been made on the One-White-Lodge* Clan at St. Michel (Scanonaenrat), nor on the Bear Clan (Attignaouantan,* var. Atinniaoenten*), who occupied the region now forming Tiny Township, and whose principal stronghold was Ossossanë or La Conception. At that time this village was almost wholly peopled by fervent Christians.

*"Iendake Ehen" MS. cop. p. 226.
*Rel. 1639: Queb. ed. 50, 2 col.; Clev. ed XIV. 227.
*Rel. 1649; Queb. ed. 12, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXIV. 130.

When the news reached them of the disasters befalling their country they immediately took action. On the morning of March 17th a party of three hundred warriors, hastily gathered from Ossossanë and Arenta (Ste. Madeleine), posted themselves in ambush in the neighbourhood of the stricken villages while awaiting reinforcements. Their advance party, however, fell in unexpectedly with some two hundred of the enemy who were reconnoitring in force in view of an attack on Fort Ste. Marie I. A skirmish followed in which the Huron detachment suffered severe loss and was driven back to within sight of the French Fort.*

*R. 1649: Queb. ed. 10, 1 col.; 12, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXIV. 131-133.

Meanwhile the main body of the Bear Clan had succeeded in intercepting a strong force of Iroquois, whom they compelled to seek shelter within the palisades of St. Louis, left intact when the village was destroyed. After an obstinate struggle the Hurons forced an entrance and, not counting the slain, captured about thirty warriors. Scarcely had they time to congratulate themselves on their success when the whole bulk of the Iroquois army,* amounting yet to nearly a thousand braves,* was upon them, and they in turn found themselves beleaguered within St. Louis, whose defences taken and retaken within a few hours could now offer but slight protection.*

*Rel. 1649: Queb. ed. 12; Clev. ed. 1b. 133.

*Id. ib.

*Id. ib.

Though reduced to about one hundred and fifty fighting men the courage of the little band of Christians was not shaken. The battle raged not only throughout the remainder of the day, but, as frequent sorties were made, and as renewed assaults followed each repulse, the uneven contest was prolonged far into the night. By sheer weight of numbers, and owing more than all else to the great advantage the Iroquois had in being equipped by the Dutch with firearms,* the little garrison was finally overcome. The inrushing horde of Iroquois found barely twenty Hurons alive within the ramparts, most of them wounded and helpless. This victory cost the invaders one hundred of their best men, and their leader, though he still lived, had been stricken down.* On the other hand, the loss was an irreparable one for the Christian braves of Ossossanë and Ste. Madeleine who perished to a man.

*Id. ib.

*Id. ib.

On March 19th a sudden dread, wholly inexplicable, seized upon the Iroquois and they beat a hurried retreat from the Huron country.* An old Indian woman, who escaped from the burning village of St. Ignace II., tardily brought to St. Michel (Scanonaenrat) the news both of the disaster and of the precipitous withdrawal of the victorious Iroquois. It seems inconceivable that no inkling of the formidable events, which were being enacted less than six miles from their village, should have reached this Clan sooner, unless it be attributed to the measures to intercept all communication taken by the astute invaders, who in this particular, as in all others showed themselves consummate tacticians.

*R. 1649: Queb. ed. 12, 2 col. Clev. ed. XXXIV. 135.

No sooner were they apprized of the situation than seven hundred braves of the One-White-Lodge set out from Scanonaenrat in hot pursuit of the retiring enemy. For two days they followed the trail, but whether it was that the rapidity of the retreat outstripped the eagerness of the pursuit, or that the much heralded avenging expedition was but a half-hearted undertaking from the very outset, the Iroquois were not overtaken.* On their return to Huronia the braves of Scanonaenrat found their country one wide expanse of smouldering ruins. Every village had been abandoned and given over to the flames, lest it should serve some future day as a repair for the dreaded Iroquois,* for other events had taken place since their departure.

*R. 1649: Queb. ed. 13, 1 col.; Clev. ed. Ib. 137

*Id. ib. Queb. ed. 25, 2 col; Clev. ed. Ib. 197.

Forty-eight hours elapsed before Ossossanë the erstwhile centre of the flourshing mission of La Conception, heard of the annihilation of its contingent. The news reached its inhabitants at mid-night, March 19th. It lay but ten miles further west than St. Louis, and a cry went up that the enemy were at their doors. The panic spread from lodge to lodge, and the old men, women and children, a terror-stricken throng, streamed out upon the shores of Lake Huron. The bay (Nottawasaga) was still ice-bound, across it the fugitives made their way, and after eleven long leagues of weary march reached the Nation of the Petun.*

*Chaum. Autob. (Martin) 93.

"A part of the country of the Hurons," writes Father Ragueneau at this date,* "lies desolate. Fifteen towns have been abandoned, their inhabitants scattering whither they could, to thickets and forests, to the lakes and rivers, to the islands most unknown to the enemy. Others have betaken themselves to the neighbouring nations better able to bear the stress of war. In less than a fortnight our Residence of Ste. Marie [I.] has seen itself stripped bare on every side. It is the only dwelling left standing in this dismal region. It is most exposed now to the incursions of the enemy, for those who have fled from their former homes set fire to them themselves to prevent their being used as shelters or fastnesses by the Iroquois."

*Rel. 1649: Queb. ed. 25, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXIV. 197.

Reduced to these straits the missionaries resolved to transfer Ste. Marie I., the principal centre of the whole Huron mission, to some other place more out of reach of the Iroquois. Their attention was at first directed to the Island of Ste. Marie, now Manitoulin,* but a deputation of twelve chiefs, on the part of the remnants of the nation, pleaded so long and eloquently in favour of the Island of St. Joseph (Ahouendoë), promising to make it the *Christian Island,* that in the end it was chosen (Id. ib. Queb. ed. 27, 2 col. Cf. Rel. 1650, 3, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXV., 82). Already a mission had been begun there in 1648 (Rel. 1649: Queb. ed. 26, 2 col., 27, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXIV., 205), and Father Chaumonot had just succeeded in leading back to its shores many who had sought refuge among the Petuns (Id. ib. 29, 1 col.; Clev. ed. Ib. 214).

*Rel. 1649; Queb. ed. 26 27; Clev. ed. XXXIV. 205-207.

On may 15, 1649, the whole establishment of Ste. Marie I., with its residence, fortress and chapel, was given over to the flames by the missionaries, who, with an overpowering feeling of sadness and regret, stood by and witnessed the destruction in one short hour of what had cost ten years of labour to effect; while the promise of a year's rich harvest was also destroyed.*

*Rel. 1649: Queb. ed. 30, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXXIV. 223-225. Rel. 1650: Queb. ed. 3,1 col.: Clev. ed. XXXV. 81 83.

On the evening of June 14th the migration to St. Joseph's Island was begun on rafts and on a small vessel built for that purpose. In a few days the transfer was completed, and none too soon, for a few belated stragglers were intercepted by lurking bands of Iroquois.*

*Rel. 1650: Queb. ed. 3, 1 col.: Clev. ed. XXXV- 83.

Fort Ste. Marie II., was commenced* without delay and was completed by November 1649.* It was situated not far from the shores of the great bay on the eastern coast of the island, where the little that modern Vandals have spared of its ruins is still to be seen, as are the foundations of Ste. Marie I. on the River Wye.

*Id. ib. 2 col.; Clev. ed. 85.

*Lettres de Marie de l'Incarnation I. 416.

But the year was not to end without further calamities. Two Hurons, who had made good their escape from the hands of the enemy brought word that the Iroquois were on the point of striking a blow either at Ste. Marie II. or at the Petun villages in the Blue Hills, then called the Mountains of St. Jean. The Petuns were elated at the announcement, for they were confident in their strength. After waiting patiently a few days for the onslaught at Etharita or the village of St. Jean, their strongest bulwark on the frontier nearest to the enemy, they sallied forth in a southernly direction, a quarter from which they expected their foes to advance. Coming, as was their wont, from the east, the Iroquois found a defenceless town at their mercy. What followed was not a conflict but a butchery. Scarcely a soul escaped, and Father Charles Garnier, who had begged his Superior as a favour to leave him at his post, was shot down while ministering to his flock. Etharita was taken and destroyed on the afternoon of December the 7th.* Father Noël Chabanel had been ordered to return to Ste. Marie II., so as not to expose to danger more than one missionary at the post. He had left the ill-fated village a day or so before its fall; but on his way to St. Joseph's Island, near the mouth of the Nottawasaga River was struck down by an apostate Huron, who afterwards openly boasted that he had done the deed out of hatred for the Christian Faith.* The mission of St. Mathias or Ekarenniondi, the second principal town of the Petun Nation, was carried on unmolested until the spring or early summer of 1650*

*Rel. 1650, iii: Queb. ed. 8: Clev. ed. XXXV. 106.

*Rel. 1650, iv: Queb. ed. 16; Clev. ed. XXXV. 146.

Meanwhile the condition of the Hurons on St. Joseph's or Christian Island was deplorable in the extreme. If the bastions of Ste. Marie., built of solid masonry seventeen feet high, were unassailable for the Iroquois, these nevertheless held the Island so closely invested that any party of Hurons setting foot on the mainland for the purpose either of

*Ragueneau's letter, 1656.

hunting or renewing their exhausted supply of roots or acorns, for they had been reduced to such fare and worse, were set upon and massacred. Nor were the fishing parties less exposed to inevitable destruction. The Iroquois were ubiquitous and their attack irresistible. Hundreds of Hurons were, in these endeavours to find food, cut off by their implacable foes, and perished at their hands in the midst of tortures. Finally, so unbearable had become the pangs of hunger that offal and carrion were sought with avidity, and mothers were driven, in their struggle to prolong life, to cut even the flesh of their offspring.*

*Rel.1650:Queb. ed. 23-24; Clev. ed. XXXV. 183-189.

With one accord both the missionaries and what survived of their wretched flock, convinced that such a frightful state of things was no longer endurable, came to a final determination* to withdraw forever, the ones from the soil endeared to them by so many sacrifices and watered with their sweat and very blood: the others from the land of their sires, which they had, not through any want of bravery but rather through lack of vigilance, unity of purpose and preconcerted action, shown themselves incapable of defending.

*Rel.1650:Queb. ed. 24-26; Clev. ed. 191-197.

The last missionaries had been called in from their posts, and on June 10th the pilgrim convoy pushed off from the landing of Ste. Marie II., and Huronia became a wilderness, adopted by no tribe as a permanent home, but destined to lie fallow until the ploughman, more than a century and a half later, unread in the history of his adopted land, should muse in wonderment over the upturned relics of a departed nation.

The exile party was made up of sixty Frenchmen,* in detail: of thirteen Fathers, four lay-brothers, twenty-two *donnés,* eleven hired men, four boys and six soldiers. The number of Hurons in this first exodus did not much exceed three hundred,* and their purpose was to pass the remainder of their days under the sheltering walls of Quebec. Midway on their downward journey they met Father Bressani's party of forty Frenchmen and a few Hurons.* These had set out from Three Rivers on June 7th,* reaching Montreal on the 15th, and were hastening, with supplies and additional help, to the relief of the Mission. It was already too late. Informed of the appalling events of the preceding twelve-month, and of the utter ruin of the Huron country, they turned back and both flotillas in company proceeded eastward. They reached Montreal safely, and on July the 28th, 1650, landed at Quebec after a journey of nearly fifty days.*

*Première Miss. Carayon, 249.

*Rel.1650:Queb. ed. 26, 1 col; Clev. ed. XXXV. 199, LL.ad Gen. 35.

*Rel.1650:Queb. ed. 26, 2 col.: Clev. ed. XXXV. 201.

*Journ. des Jés. 139.

*Rel.1650:Queb. ed. 28, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXV. 207; Journal des Jés 142.

The Neutral Nation or Atti8andaronk (var. Atti8andarons, Atiraguenek, Atirhangenrets, Attiuoindarons, etc.; modern: Attiwandarons), the third great branch of the Huron family, whose country, as has been said, extended from the Niagara peninusla to the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, had remained passive witnesses of the final struggle between the Iroquois on the one hand and the Hurons Proper and

Petun Nation on the other. In this they were but conforming to their traditional policy which had earned them their name.

Mr. William R. Harris has advanced a plausible theory to account for this neutrality prolonged for years. Along the east end of Lake Erie, which was included within their territory, lay immense quantities of flint. Spear and arrowheads of flint were a necessity for both Huron and Iroquois, so that neither could afford to make the Neutrals its enemy (Publications, Buffalo Hist. Soc. IV. (1896) 239). At all events, towards the middle of the seventeenth century the Iroquois stood no longer in need of such implements of war. Thanks especially to the Dutch they were fully provided with firearms, and this may be the reason of their readiness to pick a quarrel with the Neutrals as early as 1647. The Senecas had even gone so far as treacherously to massacre or take captive nearly all the inhabitants of the principal Aondironnon town, which, though situated beyond the Niagara River (see Ducreux's Maps) then formed part of the Neutral Nation.*

*Rel 1648;Queb. ed. 49, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVIII. 81.

A Seneca Indian, who the previous winter had struck out alone on the war-path, as frequently happened in Indian warfare, had succeeded in slaying several of his enemies. Hotly pursued by a band of Hurons he was overtaken and made prisoner within the limits of the Neutral Nation, but before he could seek sanctuary on the mat of any Neutral lodge. This according to accepted usage was deemed a lawful prize. Three hundred Senecas dissimulating their resentment, repaired to the Aondironnon town, and as it was in time of peace were given a friendly welcome. They adroitly managed to quarter themselves on different families, so that a feast was provided in every lodge. This had been planned beforehand in furtherance of their treacherous design. When rejoicing was at its height, at a given signal, they fell upon their unsuspecting hosts who were unarmed, so that before any serious resistance could be offered, the Senecas had brained all within reach and had made off with as many prisoners as they could handle. The rest of the Neutral Nation ill-advisedly overlooked this high-handed proceeding, and continued to live on friendly terms with the Senecas, as if nothing had happened in violation of the peace existing between the two nations.*

*R. 1648: Queb. ed. 49; Clev. ed. XXXVIII. 81-83.

But this was not an isolated instance of a national wrong inflicted on the Neutrals. Similar happenings marked the autumn* of 1638. The Ouenrôhronons, who until then had been acknowledged by the Neutral Nation as constituting an integral part of their federation, occupied the frontier territory on the side near the Iroquois.* They may thus be presumed to have dwelt in one of the three or four vil-

*R. 1639: Queb. ed. 61, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XVII. 33.

*R. 1639: Queb. ed. 59, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XVII. 25.

lages beyond the Niagara River* in the region mapped by Ducreux as inhabited by the "Ondieronii," and having for chief town "Ondieronius Pagus."

*R. 1641: Queb. ed. 71, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXI. 191.

These Ouenrôhronons had been maltreated and threatened with extermination by their immediate Iroquois neighbours, the Senecas. As long, however, as they could count upon the support of the bulk of the Neutral Nation they managed to hold their own; but when disowned, and left to their own resources they had no choice but to forsake their homes and seek an asylum elsewhere.* Having beforehand assured themselves of a welcome, they, to the number of six hundred, set out on their journey to Huronia lying some eighty leagues towards the north. There they were adopted by the Hurons Proper and assigned to different villages, the greater number, however, accepting the hospitality of Ossossanë the principal town of the Bear Clan.*

*Rel. 1639: Queb. ed. 59, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XVII. 25.

*R. 1639: Queb. ed. 60, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XVII. 29.

If ever a faint-hearted policy proved a short-sighted policy it was in the case of the Neutrals. They had basely sacrificed their outlying posts beyond the Niagara, and had entered into no compact for mutual defence with the Hurons and Petuns. There can be no doubt that with preconcerted action the three great Huron nations could not only have driven back the more astute Iroquois, but could have made their tribal territory unassailable, so admirably was it protected by the natural features of its geographical position, even had there been no thought of retaliation by carrying the war into the heart of the Iroquois cantons.

Their turn was now to come. The power of the Hurons Proper and the Petuns had been separately and effectually crushed, and the restless ambition of the Iroquois yearned for fresh conquests. What brought about the final clash with the Neutrals is not recorded, but the Relation (1651, Queb. ed. 4; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 177) informs us that the main body of the Iroquois forces invaded their territory. They carried by assault two of the frontier towns, Teotondiaton* and probably Kanducho,* one of which too confidently relied on its sixteen hundred defenders. The first was taken towards the close of the autumn 1650, and the second in the early spring of 1651. Bloody as had been the conflict, the slaughter which followed this latest success of the Iroquois was something ghastly especially that of the aged and of the children who had not the strength to follow the enemy to their country. The number of captives was unusually large, consisting principally of young women chosen with a view of increasing the Iroquois population. The disaster to the Neutral Nation took on such proportions that it entailed the utter ruin and desolation of the country. Word of it soon reached the most remote towns and villages and struck terror into every breast. Hastily all abandoned their possessions and their very fatherland. Self condemned exiles, they fled in consternation far from the cruelty of their conquerors. Famine

*Journal des Jésuites, 1651, Sept. 22, p. 161; Clev. ed. XXXVI. 141.

*Cf. R. 1641: Queb. ed. 75, 1 col.; 78, 2 col. Clev. ed. XXI. 207, 225.

followed in the wake of war, and though they plunged into the densest forests, and scattered along the shores of far-distant lakes and unknown rivers, in their efforts to sustain life, for many the only respite to the misery which pursued them was death itself.*

*R. 1651: Queb. ed. 4, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVI.177.

As for those of the Hurons Proper, who, when their own country was laid waste, had in a longing for quiet for the remainder of their days, chosen the Neutral country as their home, they were merged in the common ruin. Some met death on the spot, others were carried off into slavery, a few escaped to the Andastes, or directed their flight towards the remote west, while a certain number journeyed down to Quebec and joined the Huron colony already established there.*

*R. 1651: Queb. ed. 4, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVI. 179.

VIII. MISSIONARY PRIESTS WHO LABOURED IN HURONIA.

In the three following tables the names of priests only, and not of lay brothers, are given. The one exception is that of Gabriel Théodat Sagard, a Recollet lay brother who, as first historian of the Huronia of his time, could not well be omitted. The names of the Jesuit lay brothers, of *donnés*, and even of most of the hired men and boys, and of a few of the soldiers, may be found in the work on the Huron Indian Village sites issued by the Archives Department of the Provincial Government of Ontario.

Table I. gives the names of all the missionary priests in alphabetical order with dates of arrivals and departures. The numbers preceding the names refer to Table II. and III., and serve to show where each missionary was stationed in any given year.

Table II. is a list of missionary stations from 1615 to the first taking of Quebec in 1629. The numbers in the vertical columns refer to the list of Fathers in Table I., thus: number 5, placed in the column under 1623, means that Father Nicolas Viel was in that year, 1622, at Toanché I., otherwise St. Nicolas.

Table III. covers the interval between the return of the missionaries to Huronia in 1634 and the breaking up of the Mission of Huronia in 1650. Example: 7, placed in the column of 1640-1641, shows that Father Jean de Brébeuf was in the Neutral country at that time.

TABLE I.

Missionaries.	Sojourn.	
	Arrival.	Departure.
Recollets.		
1. La Roche de Daillon, Joseph de	August 1626	Summer of.....1628
2. Le Caron, Joseph	Summer of..... 1615	May 20 1616
	" 1623	June.....1624
3. Poulain*, Guillaume	" 1622	Autumn of.....1622
4. Sagard, Gabriel Théodat.....	August 20.....1623	June.....1624
5. Viel, Nicolas.....	August.....1623	Summer of... ...1625
Jesuits.		
6. Bonin, Jacques.....	Beginning of Sept. 1648	June 10.....1650
7. Brébeuf, Jean de.....	August.....1626	End of June 1629
	August 5.....1634	Begin'g of Sum'er 1641
	September 7.....1644	Slain March 16...1649
8. Bressani, François Joseph ..	Early Autumn....1645	End of June.....1648
	September 1648	August 1649
9. Chabanel, Noël.....	September 7.....1644	Slain December 8..1649
10. Chastellain, Pierre	August 12.....1636	June 10.. 1650
11. Chaumonot, Joseph Marie....	September 10.....1639	" 1650
12. Daniel, Antoine.....	After August 5...1634	July 22 1636
	August.....1638	Slain July 4.....1648
13. Daran, Adrien	Beginning of Sept. 1648	June 10.....1650
14. Davost, Ambroise.....	August 23.....1634	July 27.....1636
15. Du Peron, François	September 29.....1638	Early Summer....1641
	Autumn 1641	June 10.....1650
16. Garnier, Charles	August 13.....1636	Slain December 7.1649
17. Garreau, Léonard.....	September 7.....1644	June 10.....1650
18. Greslon, Adrien.....	Beginning of Sept. 1648	" 1650
19. Jogues, Isaac	September 11.....1636	June 13.....1642
20. Lalemant, Gabriel.....	Beginning of Sept. 1648	Slain March 17...1649
21. Lalemant, Jérôme.....	August 26.....1638	August.....1645
22. Le Mercier, François	" 13.....1635	June 10.....1650
23. Le Moyne, Simon.....	September 29.....1638	" 1650
24. Ménard, René.....	August 14.....1641	" 1650
25. Nouë, Anne de.....	August.....1626	June.....1627
26. Pijart, Claude	Begin'g of Aut'mn 1640	June 10.....1650
27. Pijart, Pierre	August 17.....1635	End of June 1637
	September 1637	Early in June....1638
	Early in Sept.....1639	Summer of.....1644
28. Poncet de la Rivière, Jos. A.	September 12.....1639	August.....1640
	Autumn of.....1645	June 10.....1650
29 Ragueneau, Paul.....	September 1.....1637	August.....1640
	August 14.....1641	June 10.....1650
30. Raymbault, Charles.....	Early Autumn ...1640	June 13.....1642

* Le Clercq (I. p. 345) says that Poulain spent some time in the Huron country but his assertion is borne out by no other author. At the time indicated above he was with the Nipissing Indians, as would seem from p. 219 et. SS. (Id.)

TABLE II.

MISSIONARIES IN HURONIA BEFORE THE FIRST TAKING OF QUEBEC BY THE ENGLISH, FROM 1615 TO 1629.

The figures refer to the Alphabetical List of Missionaries.

Missions.	1615	1616	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626-27	1627-28	1629
Carhagouha,* S. Joseph	2	2	....	2	2,4,5	5	1		
Neutral Nation	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
Nipissirinians, (*A*)	....	....	3‡						
Ounontisaston, (*N*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
Petun Nation	....	2	....	....	....	....	1		
S. Gabriel, La Rochelle§	....	....	....	4					
Toanché I., S. Nicolas	....	....	....	5	....	....	1, 7, 25	1, 7, 25	7

* The *Arontaen* of the Relations. It must not be confounded with any of the Huron villages which bore the name of St. Joseph at the time of the Jesuit Missions.

‡ Father Guillaume Poulain never set foot in Huronia Proper, but remained with the Nipissing Indians.

§ Its French name La Rochelle, identifies it with the *Ossossanē* or La Conception of a later period.

(*A*) Algonquins. (*N*) Neutral Nation.

TABLE III.

MISSIONARIES IN HURONIA AFTER THE RECESSION OF QUEBEC TO THE FRENCH—FROM 1634 TO 1650.

Missions.	1634-35.	1635-36.	1636-37.	1637-38.	1638-39.	1639-40.	1640-41.	1641-42.	1642-43.
Algonquins							26,30	26,30,24,19	26,24
Andach khroeh....N.							7,11		
Endarahy....A.									
Ihonatiria, S. Joseph I.	7,12,14	7, 12, 14 22, 27	7,12,14,22 27,10,16,19	7,22,27 10,16,19	27, 10, 19				
Neutral Nation, SS. Anges							7,11		
Ossossanë, La Conception or La Rochelle.				7,22,16 29,19	21,22,12,10 16,15,23	29,15,11,23	21,22	22,29	21,29
Petun Nation, Les Apôtres	7			7		16,19	16,27	16,27	
Sault Ste. Marie....A.								19,30	
S. Charles....A.									
S. Elizabeth....A.									24
S. Esprit....A.							26,30	26,30,24,19	26
S. Ignace I., Taenhatentaron									
S. Ignace II.									
S. Jean, Etharita....P.									
S. Jean Baptiste, Cahiagué						12,23,11	12,23,11, 7	12,11,21	12,24
S. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaë					7,19,29,23	7,10		16,23, 7	16,23
S. Madeleine, Arenta									
S. Marie I., S. Joseph III.						21,22,27,28	19,15	19,15 10,27, 7	22,10 27,26
S. Marie II., S. Joseph's Island									
S. Mathias, Ekarenniondi....P.									
S. Mathieu....P.									
S. Michel, Scanonaenrat									11,15,21
S. Pierre....A.									
Tangouaen....A.									
Teotongniaton, S. Guillaume....N.							7,11		

?, Uncertain, A. Algonquins. N. Neutral Nation. P. Petun Nation. I. The First. II. The Second. III. The Third.

TABLE III.—*Continued.*

MISSIONARIES IN HURONIA AFTER THE RECESSION OF QUEBEC TO THE FRENCH—FROM 1634 TO 1650.

Missions.	1643-44.	1644-45.	1945-46.	1646-47.	1647-48.	1648-49.	1649-50.	1650.*
Algonquins	26,24	26,17, 9	9,26,17	28,26	26,28	26,24,28	24,26,13,28	24,26,28
Andach khroeh....N.								
Endarahy....A.	.....	26,17						
Ihonatiria, S. Joseph I.								
Neutral Nation, SS. Anges								
Ossossanë, La Conception or La Rochelle..	29	29	29 ?, ?	23, 9	11	11		
Petun Nation, Les Apôtres	.....	.....	.....	16,17	16,17	16,17, 9	16, 9,17,18	17
Sault Ste. Marie....A.								
S. Charles....A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24,13	24
S. Elizabeth....A.	24							
S. Esprit....A.	26	26,17	26,17	26,28	26	26	26	26
S. Ignace I. Taenhatentaron	.....	?	?, ?	11,24	11			
S. Ignace II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 9,20		
S. Jean, Etharita....P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16, 9	
S. Jean Baptiste. Cahiagué	12	12,23, ?	12, ?	12				
S. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaë	16,23	16,24	16,15	12,15,16	12			
S. Madeleine, Arenta	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	?		
S. Marie I., S. Joseph III	21,22	22,29,21	29,22,10	29,22,10	29,22,10	29,22	29,22.10, 6	
	10,27	10, 7, 9	7,17	8,17	7, 9	10, 6	23,15,18	
							22,29,10	22,29,10
S. Marie II., S. Joseph's Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,23,15	11,23,15
							18,6,13	6,18,13
S. Mathias, Ekarenniondi....P.	.....	.....	....	16,17	17	17	17,18	17
S. Mathieu....P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9		
S. Michel, Scanonaenrat	11,15	11,15	?	?	?	?		
S. Pierre....A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	28	28
Tangonaen....A.	.....	.....	7					
Teotongniaton, S. Guillaume....N.								

?, Uncertain. A. Algonquins. N. Neutral Nation. P. Petun Nation. I. The First. II. The Second. III. The Third.

* Final Exodus, June 10, 1650.

PART SECOND

MIGRATIONS OF THE HURONS AFTER THEIR DISPERSION

At the present day there are but three groups of Indians of Huron stock extant. One at La Jeune Lorette, near Quebec, the second in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, Essex County, Ontario, and the third on the Wyandot Reservation in the State of Oklahoma, the late Indian Territory.

The Quebec group is made up principally of the descendants of the Cord Clan of Huronia Proper (*Rel. 1657: Queb. ed. 20, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XLIII. 191*), and of not a few Mohawks (*Rels. Inéds. I. 158; Clev. ed. LVII. 25, 52, LX., 69*). The Tohontaenrat, of the old village of Scanonaenrat or St. Michel, and a considerable part of the Rock Clan had as early as 1650 or 1651 gone over bodily to the Senecas (*Journ. des Jés. 161; Clev. ed. XXXVI. 141, 143; Rel. 1651: Queb. ed. 4-5; Clev. ed. XXXVI. 179*), while the remainder of the Rock Clan cast their lot in with the Onondagas, and the Bear Clan with the Mohawks (*Rel. 1657: Queb. ed. 20, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XLIII. 189-191*), immediately after the massacre by the Iroquois of a number of Hurons on the Island of Orleans, May 20, 1656 (Rel. 1657: Queb. ed. 5-6; Clev. ed. XLIII., 115-117). This accounts for all the clans of Huronia Proper save the Ataronchronons, who need not be considered as they were but a congeries of other clans, who, in the latter years of Huronia's existence, had, in small detachments, moved nearer to Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye, and had occupied the country mainly to the north-east of Mud Lake, whence they derived their name of "People who dwelt beyond the Fens."

The group now residing in the vicinity of Sandwich, Ontario, are the remnants of the Petun or Tobacco Nation, with possibly a slight intermixture of Neutrals, who, after many vicissitudes, had been induced to leave Michilimakinac when Detroit was founded.

The third group, now settled on the Wyandot Reservation, Oklahoma, are the descendants of that portion of the Detroit Petuns who, under the war-chief Nicolas, broke from those of the Assumption Mission between 1744 and 1747, and made Sandusky and other parts of Ohio and north-eastern Indiana their home.

The once powerful Neutrals no longer exist as a distinct tribe. They have been completely merged in other Indian tribes either Huron or Iroquois. The Relations

and other contemporaneous documents refer to them seldom and but briefly in the years following the great dispersion. Nor must this seem strange for the Relation 1660 (*Queb. ed. 14, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XLV., 241-243*) makes the sweeping assertion that the Iroquois, on a flimsy pretext, "seized upon the whole nation, and led it off in a body into dire captivity to their own country." Without taking this too literally we find in it an examination of the little said of them, and precisely on account of these rare references it seems advisable to deal with them first.

I. EXTINCTION OF THE ATTIWANDARONK OR NEUTRALS DURING THE GREAT DISPERSION.

John Gilmary Shea devoted a few pages to this vanished tribe in a paper contributed to Schoolcrafts' "History and Progress of the Indian Tribes" (*IV. 204*). Some of his references are not easily verified, while on the whole the paper is incomplete. What follows comprises nearly every reference to the nation in the records of the time.

1651.—The "Journal des Jésuites" (*150; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 118*), under the date of April 22, 1651, epitomizes the rumours afloat in Quebec relative to what was then happening in the west. It was said that 1,500 Iroquois had invaded the Neutral country and had captured a village. The Neutrals, headed by the Hurons of old St. Michel, had fallen upon the retiring Iroquois and had captured or slain two hundred; but that a second Iroquois force of 1,200 braves had re-entered the Neutral country to avenge this loss.

A second entry in the Journal of April 26, (*151; Clev. ed. Id. 120*) reduces the number given of the first Iroquois expedition to 600 warriors, who apparently had not been entirely successful since 100 had returned during the summer to seek revenge. The arrival of four Neutrals at Montreal on May 27th, with their budget of news was deemed of sufficient importance to find place in the Journal under date of July 30th (*157; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 133*). A still later entry of September 22nd (*161; Clev. ed. Id. 141, 143*) records the fall of the Neutral town of Teotondiaton, the Teotongniaton or St. Guillaume of the Relations, and the devastation of the Neutral territory; while it further modifies the previous announcement concerning the Hurons of St. Michel, stating that both they and the remnants of the Rock Clan had gone over bodily to the Senecas.

1652.—Rumours more or less conflicting continued to find their echo in Quebec. On April 19th, 1652, an entry in the Journal optimistically rehearses the news brought on March 10th by an escaped Huron captive, to the effect that the Neutrals had formed an alliance with the Ondastes against the Iroquois, that the Senecas, who had gone on the war-path against the Neutrals, had suffered so serious

a defeat that the families of the Senecas were constrained to flee from Sonnontouan, and betake themselves to Onionen, otherwise Goioguen, a Cayuga town (*Journ. des Jés. 166-167; Clev. ed. XXXVII. 97*).

The general dispersion of the Neutrals, following close on their disasters at the hands of the Iroquois, is described in Relation 1651 (*Queb. ed. 4, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 177*); but the direction of their flight is not indicated save by the words: "they fled still further from the rage and cruelty of the conquerors," which means, no doubt, that the general trend of their precipitous retreat was towards the west. The great number of prisoners carried off by the Iroquois is mentioned particularly, and especially of the young women led into captivity, and destined to become the wives of their captors.

1653.—There is mention made of a solitary Neutral boy, of fifteen or sixteen, captive among the Onondagas, baptized by Father Simon Le Moyne (*Rel. 1654: Queb. ed. 14, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XLI., 103*). But the Journal this year has a most important entry concerning the Neutrals, which would go to show that they were still as numerous as the remnants of the other tribes of Hurons. An independent band of Petuns had wintered, 1652-1653, at Teaǫntoŕai; while the Neutrals, numbering eight hundred, had passed the winter at Skenéhioę, in the direction of Teoéhanontian. They were forming a league with all the Upper Algonquins. Their combined forces were already one thousand strong, and all were to foregather in the autumn of 1653 at Aotonatendié, situated in a southerly direction three days' journey beyond the Sault Skiaé [i.e. Sault-Ste-Marie]. (*Journ. 183-184; Clev. ed. XXXVIII., 181*). As the Relations elsewhere state that a day's journey was between eight and ten leagues *Rel. 1641: Queb. ed. 71, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXI., 189*) the position of Aotonatendié might be determined pretty accurately were it not for the expressions "beyond the Sault Skiaé" and "in a southerly direction" which are at variance. If "beyond the Sault," the direction must be west, and consequently on the shores of Lake Superior. If we take "beyond" as meaning at a greater distance and "towards the south," the spot indicated should be located on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

1657.—Among the Onondagas there were three sodalities, one for the Hurons Proper, one for the Neutrals and one for the Iroquois (*Rel. 1657; Queb. ed. 48-49; Clev. ed. XLIV., 41*).

1660.—In an estimate of the strength of the Five Nations at this date, the Mohawks are credited with not more than five hundred warriors, the Oneidas with less than one hundred, the Cayugas and Onondagas with three hundred each, and the Senecas with not more than one thousand, while the greater part of their fighting men were

a medley of many tribes, Hurons, Petuns, Neutrals, Eries, etc., (*Rel. 1660: Queb. ed. 6-7; Clev. ed. XLV., 207*).

1669.—Father Frémin mentions the presence of Neutral Indians among the Senecas, and informs us that the village of Gandongaraé had no inhabitants other than Neutrals, Onnontiogas and Hurons Proper. (*Rel. 1670: Queb. ed. 69, 2 col.; Clev. ed. LIV. 81*).

1671.—In the village of Iroquois Christians, then called *St. Xavier des Prés,* and which stood at that time about three miles below the Lachine rapids on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, there were besides Iroquois, Hurons and Andastes a number of Neutrals (*Rel. 1671: Queb. ed. 12-13; Clev. ed. LV., 33-35*).

This seems to be the latest mention in the old records of the Attiwandaronk, once the most numerous of the three great Huron tribes, and occupying by far the most extensive and most fertile territory. Their name was obliterated, but their blood still courses in the veins of many a reputed Iroquois or Huron.

II. MIGRATION TO QUEBEC.

The writers of the Relations have left us more than one retrospect of the wanderings of the Hurons. These may be found, in order of time, in Relation 1656: Quebec edition, 41, 2 col.; Cleveland edition XLII., 235;—1660; Quebec 2, 2 col., 14, 1 col.; Cleveland XLV., 187, 243;—1672: Quebec 35-36; Cleveland LVI., 115;—Girault's Memoir of 1762; Cleveland LXX., 205. The most helpful in the matter of research are the two last mentioned, the retrospect of 1672 for the migrations in the west, and that of Father Girault for the Hurons of Lorette.

1640.—About ten years before the great dispersion a good number of Hurons Proper had, with Indians of other tribes, taken up their abode at Sillery near Quebec, which mission was established permanently in 1637 (*Girault, Clev. ed. LXX., 207*).

1649-51.—Years of the great dispersion.

1650.—On June 10th, upwards of three hundred Hurons Proper abandoned their country and in company with sixty Frenchmen, including the missionaries, set out for Quebec (*Rel. 1650: Queb. ed. 1, 2 col., 26, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXV., 75, 197-199; Ragueneau to the General, Queb. Aug. 17th, 1650, MS. p. 35*). The French party was made up of thirteen priests, four lay brothers, twenty-two *donnés,* eleven hired men, four boys and six soldiers (*Carayon-Prem. Miss. 249; Clev. ed. XXXV., 23*). The entire party, save a certain number of Hurons who remained over at Three Rivers (*Rel. 1652: Queb. ed. 10, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVII., 180*), reached Quebec July 28th, 1650 (*Rel. 1650: Queb. ed. 28, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXV., 207; Journ. des Jés. 142; Clev. ed. Id. 50*). Four hundred Hurons camped under cover of the French

fort (*Rel. 1650*: *Queb. ed. 2, 1 col.; Clev. ed. Id. 77*), in the immediate vicinity of the Hôtel-Dieu hospital (*Rel. cit. Queb. ed. 51, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 59*).

1651.—*They remove to the Island of Orleans.* On March 29th, the Hurons moved from the town to the Island of Orleans, in sight of Quebec. The deed of the land to be occupied by them was signed by Eléonore de Grandmaison, the widow of François de Chavigny, on March 19th, and Father Chaumonot, their missionary took formal possession of it on the 25th (*Journ. des Jés. 149; Clev. ed. XXXVI; 117; Cf. Rel. 1652*: *Queb. ed. 8; Clev. ed. XXXVII., 168; Rel. 1654, 20 et ss.; Clev. ed. XLI., 137*). Thereupon all the Hurons, who had previously settled at Sillery joined those of Quebec and on March 29th, moved to the Island. Their sojourn there lasted until June the 4th, 1656 (*Girault's Mem. Clev. ed. LXX., 207*). Five or six hundred is the rough estimate given in a subsequent Relation (*1660*: *Queb. ed. 14, 1-2 col.; Clev. ed. XLV. 243*) of their number at that time.

On September 26th, news reached Quebec that thirty-six canoes of Hurons were on their way from the west to join the new settlement (*Journ. des Jés. 162; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 143*), and their safe arrival is recorded in Relation 1651, where they are described as Christian Indians, coming from Ekaentoton, now Manitoulin Island, and manning about forty canoes (*Queb. ed. 7, 1 col.; Clev. ed. XXXVI., 189*).

1654.—On April 26th, the greater part of the Hurons who had at different times settled at Three Rivers joined those at the Island of Orleans (*Girault, Clev ed. LXX., 205-207*).

1656.—On Saturday, May 20th, forty canoes of Mohawks land stealthily on the Island and surprise the Hurons who were at work in their fields. There were seventy-one either killed outright or taken prisoners, and among the latter many young women (*Rel. 1657*: *Queb. ed. 5-6; Clev. ed. XLIII., 117*).

The Hurons move back to Quebec. On July 4th, the Hurons abandon the Island of Orleans and again seek shelter at Quebec. Their sojourn on the island had lasted from March 29th, 1651 (*Girault, Clev. ed. LXX., 207*). After this fresh misfortune, the Hurons sue for peace which is promised by the Mohawks provided they consent to settle in the Mohawk country the following spring, there to live together as one people (*Rel. 1657*: *Queb. ed. 19, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XLIII., 187*).

1657.—One hundred Mohawk warriors set out from their country in the spring of 1657 to carry out the agreement, thirty of whom enter the town of Quebec, and in presence of the French Governor, summon the Hurons to follow them. A day and the following night were passed in consultation. The Clan of the Cord, former inhabitants

of the mission of Teanaostaiaé, or St. Joseph II., in old Huronia, positively refuse to leave Quebec and thus separate themselves from their French allies. The Rock Clan, or Arendarrhonons, the former mission of St Jean Baptiste, reluctantly choose the Onondaga country for their future home, while the Bear Clan half-heartedly resolve to throw in their lot with the Mohawks (*Rel. 1657*: *Queb. ed. 20; Clev. ed. XLIII., 187, 191*) these latter Father Simon Le Moyne, the "Ondesonk" of the Indians, volunteered to accompany.

On June 2nd, fourteen Huron women and many little children embarked in the canoes of the Mohawks and set out with them for their newly adopted country (*Journ. des Jés. 215; Clev. ed. XLIII., 49*).

About fifty Huron Christians of the Rock Clan leave Quebec on June 16th for Montreal, where they are to await the arrival of the Iroquois flotilla which was to transport them (*Rel. 1657*: *Queb. ed. 23, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XLIII., 207*).

July 26, this same party, with Father Ragueneau, set out with a band of fifteen or sixteen Senecas and thirty Onondagas for the country of the latter. On August 3rd, while on the way, seven Huron Christians were treacherously set upon and murdered, and the women and children were made captives (*Rel. 1657*: *Queb. ed. 54, 55; Clev. ed. XLIV., 69, 73*). Elsewhere it is said all were massacred, meaning, probably, all the men of the party (*Rel. 1658*: *Queb. ed. 15, 2 col.: Clev. ed. XLIV., 217*). For other mention of this treacherous act see *passim* the same Relation (*Queb. ed. 2, 2 col.; 5, 1 col.; 10; Clev. ed. Id. 155, 165, 191*).

August 21st, a party of Hurons, of the Bear Clan, left Quebec to join the Mohawks under the impression that they were to be adopted into the tribe (*Rel. 1658*: *Queb. ed. 9, 2 col.; Clev. ed. XLIV., 189*).

August 26th, Father Le Moyne followed with the second party of the Bear Clan (Id. ib.). Both these bands, in violation of the most solemn pledges, were reduced to the vilest and most oppressive slavery (*Id.*: *Queb. ed. 13, 1 col.; Clev. ed. 205*).

1660.—The Hurons continued to reside in Quebec under cover of Fort St. Louis, which the Sieur Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonge had completed for their special protection. The position of this "*Fort des Hurons*" may be seen on the copy of a plan of Quebec, 1660, in the Report on Canadian Archives for 1905, Part V. facing page 4.

Towards the close of the winter 1659-1660, forty chosen Huron braves went on the war-path. At Montreal, they joined forces with Adam Desormeaux Dollard (*Notary Basset's records—four autograph signatures—beginning Oct. 12. 1658*), who, with his sixteen heroic companions, not only held in check for ten days at the foot of the Ottawa Long Sault, two hundred Onondagas and five hundred Mohawks, but also, as the sacrifice of his life saved the

colony from destruction (*Rel. 1660: Queb. ed. 14 et ss.; Clev. ed. XLV., 245; Journ. des Jés. 284; Clev. ed. Id. 157*).

1668.—In the Relation 1658 (*Queb. ed. 25, 1 col.; Clev. ed. LII., 19*) it is affirmed that between the years 1665 and 1668 more than two hundred Iroquois came to the Huron mission at Quebec and received instruction, sixty of whom were baptized. It is not stated explicitly that they joined the colony. On the contrary, from the wording of the passage it would rather seem that they were transient visitors, remaining, however, long enough to be thoroughly instructed.

The Hurons remove from Quebec to Beauport.—Father Girault (*Clev. ed. LXX., 206*) speaks of this next removal thus: "When the Hurons left the Island of Orleans they came to live in Quebec. They remained there until the month of April 1668, when they removed to Beauport, where they stayed about a year." The Relations note that at this date their mission of the Annunciation, for so it was called, was greaty reduced in numbers, and that having become convinced that peace with the Iroquois was assured they left the fort, which occupied a large open space in Quebec, and withdrew to the woods a league and a half from the town. Their object in so doing was to cultivate the land so as to be self-supporting, to have their own village and, so to speak, start a new settlement (*Rel. 1669: Queb. ed. 23-24: Clev. ed. Id. 229*). This site, says Father Chaumonot, was known as *Notre Dame des Neiges,* and belonged to the Society of Jesus, and adds that it was between Quebec and Beauport a short league from the town. (*Chaumonot, Autobiographie*), *174.*

1669.—*They leave Beauport for Côte St. Michel, Notre Dame de Foy.*—Father Girault (loc. cit.) proceeds: "Afterward, towards the spring of 1669, they settled at the *Côte de St. Michel* where they remained.....until December 28th, 1673." This new station of their choice was distant one league from Quebec (*Rel. 1671, title of Ch. IV. Queb. ed. 7, 1 col.: Clev. ed. LIV., 287*), and was situated in the midst of a French Settlement (*Rel. 1672: Queb. ed. 2, 1-2 col.: Clev. ed. LV., 249*). Their numbers now stood at something over two hundred and ten (*Rels. Inéd. I. 296; Clev. ed. LVIII., 131*). It will not be out of place here to remark that, among the French population of Canada, the word *côte* does not necessarily imply a rise in the land or a hillside; much less a coast or water front, but simply the highway on which the farms of the settlers front, and on which their homesteads and outhouses are generally built. As for the origin of the name "Notre Dame de Foy," it is thus explained in the Relations. In 1669, a statue of the Madonna was sent from Europe to the Jesuit Superior. It was carved out of the self-same oak as the miraculous statue of Notre Dame at Foy, a hamlet near the town of Dinant, then the Liege country, now in the Province of Namur, Belgium. The understanding was that it should

be placed in the Huron chapel, though it was the Bishop's intention to have the chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the title of the Annunciation (*Rel. 1670: Queb. ed. 22, 1 col.; Clev. ed. LIII., 131; Cf. Rel. 1671: Queb. ed. 7, 1 col.; Clev. ed. LIV., 287; Rels. Inéd. I. 149; and especially Autob. Chaumonot, 174-176*). The wish of the Bishop was carried out (*Rel. 1670: Queb. ed. 15, 1 col.; Clev. ed. LIII., 97*), the village, however, for a long time bore the name of Notre Dame de Foy, and was constituted the centre of the parish of that name by Mgr. de Saint-Vallier, September 18th, 1698. It now goes by the name of *Sainte-Foy*, the original appellation of M. de Puiseaux's fief.

1673.—*Abandoning Notre Dame de Foy, the Hurons go to (old) Lorette.*—As the Huron colony was at this time steadily expanding, owing both to the great influx of Iroquois Christians, especially from Tionnontoguen, the chief town of the Mohawks (*Clev. ed. LVII., 25*), and to natural increase, the missionaries determined to move from Notre Dame de Foy, where they were cramped for land and had little forest growth for fuel, to a more commodious site one league and a half further in the forest. There they planned to build a chapel modelled on that of Our Lady of Loreto, Italy (*Rels. Inéd. I. 295; Clev. ed. LVIII., 131, 149; Cf. Clev. ed. LX., 68-81*). The location was one league and a half from Notre Dame de Foy, and three leagues from Quebec *Rels. In. I. 305; Clev. ed. LVIII., 147*). However, for some time after the removal of the village the Indians continued to cultivate their fields at Notre Dame de Foy (*Rels. In. I. 296; Clev. ed. LVIII., 131*). Including the late accessions from the Iroquois, the population now reached three hundred (*Rels. In. II. 71; Clev. ed. LX., 26, 145*).

This last change of position is thus recorded in Father Girault's memoir: "They (the Hurons) remained there (at Côte St. Michel) from the spring of 1669 to the 28th (sic) of December of the year 1673. Thence they went to live at *Vieille Lorette*, where they remained.....until the autumn of 1697 (*Clev. ed. LXX., 207*).

1674.—The corner-stone of the Chapel was laid by the Superior of Quebec, July 16th, 1674, and the structure was blessed on November 4th, of the same year (*Rels. In. I. 309-310; Clev. ed. LVIII., 155, LX., 85*) under the title of Notre Dame de Lorette (*Rels. In. II. 14; Clev. ed. LIX., 81*).

1697.—*From Old Lorette they move to New Lorette—Their last Migration.*—"Finally" says Father Girault, "from the autumn of 1697 till the present year 1762 [date of his Memoir] the Hurons have lived at *Jeune Lorette*. Jeune Lorette has no dependencies. It is only a small piece of land in the *Côte Petit St. Antoine*, seigniory of St. Michel. On it the Jesuit Fathers, to whom the seigniory belongs, allowed the Hurons to settle, towards the close of 1697" (*Clev. ed. LXX., 207*). And there they have remained till the present day.

1711.—Under date of November 5th, 1711, Father Joseph Germain, writing from Quebec, sends this report, through the General of the Society, to the Propaganda concerning the Hurons of Jeune Lorette: "This mission is three leagues from Quebec and is made up of Hurons who are instructed by two of our Fathers, d'Avaugour and de Descouvert (sic). These Indians are very fervent Christians, who are exceedingly assiduous at public prayers in their church and at private prayers in their cabins; constant in attendance at Holy Mass and in frequenting the Sacraments, in which they participate often with a devotion both tender and solid; they strictly observe the commandments of God and of the Church, and lead most exemplary lives" (*Clev. ed. LXVI., 203-205*).

1794.—On October 10th, 1794, two days after the death of Father Etienne Thomas-de-Villeneuve Girault, the last Jesuit missionary of the Hurons near Quebec, Reverend Joseph Pâquet, a secular priest, was appointed as his successor. (*L'Abbé Lionel St. George Lindsay, Notre Dame de la Jeune Lorette, 1900, 281*), and on November 15th, the Bishop of Quebec authorized the purchase of the land of Michael Bergeoin dit Langevin, for the site of the parish church (*Id. ib. 282*).

1795.—The Bishop, in April, 1795, gives his consent to the building of a presbytery with a chapel annexed, and on December 2nd, the work being completed the chapel was blessed (*Id. ib. 282, 283*).

1796.—On October 6th, the limits of the parish were determined, and a pastoral letter assigns as patron St. Ambrose. The dimensions of the parish were six miles square. This took in parts of the old fiefs of Gaudarville, St. Gabriel, L'Ancienne Lorette and Charlesbourg (*Id. ib. 282, 290*).

1815.—Bouchette in his *Topographical Description of the Province of Lower Canada*, has this to say of La Jeune Lorette and its population at this date: "The Indian village of La Jeune Lorette, between eight and nine miles from Quebec, is situated on the eastern side of the River St. Charles, upon an eminence that commands a most interesting, varied and extensive view..... The number of the houses is between forty and fifty, which on the exterior have something like an appearance of neatness; they are principally built of wood, although there are some of stone. The inhabitants are about two hundred and fifty, descendants of the tribe of the Hurons, once so formidable even to the powerful Iroquois, etc." (*409-410*).

1827.—The regular canonical erection of the parish of "*St. Ambroise de La Jeune Lorette*" took place on September 18th, 1827 (*Lindsay, Id. 290*).

1829.—Wenwadahronhé or Gabriel Vincent, third chief of the Hurons of Lorette died on March 29th, 1829, aged 57. He was the last full-blooded Huron, with absolutely no intermixture in his line, it is said, from the time of the exodus from

Huronia in 1650. He was also the only Indian at Lorette who had reared his family in the language of his forefathers, the younger inhabitants of the village, at that date, speaking the French language and not understanding their own (*Quebec Star, April 8, 1829, quoted by the Abbé Lindsay, op. cit. 269*).

1835.—Civil recognition of the St. Ambrose Parish, was granted on October 9th, 1835, under the administration of Lord Gosford (*Id. op. cit. 282*).

1845.—On May 21st of this year, there were among the Indians residing at Lorette sixty-one men, sixty-two women, and sixty-eight children who were rightful recipients of the "King's Gifts." Down to as late a date as 1854 it was customary to distribute such gifts among most of the families of the village. In this latter year this distribution of promiscuous articles was abolished, and a subsidy for the maintenance of the resident pastor and of the village school was substituted for it (*Lindsay, op. cit. 273-274*).

1861.—Father Julius Tailhau, S. J., who resided at Quebec at that time, states that in 1861 the Hurons of Lorette numbered two hundred and sixty-one (See his *Mémoire sur les mœurs, etc. par Nicolas Perrot, 1864, p. 311*).

1901.—The official census, May 1901, gives four hundred and forty-eight souls as the population of the Huron village of La Jeune Lorette. The tribe is still in possession of three reserves: the village itself which covers thirty acres, the "Quarante Arpents" reserve, which despite its name contains one thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres, and finally the Roemont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, which is nine thousand six hundred acres in extent (*Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, cited by Abbé Lindsay, op. cit. 275*).

JESUIT MISSIONARIES OF THE HURONS AT QUEBEC.

1650—1790.

Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot,	June 10, 1650 to Sept. 19, 1655; April 23, 1658 to June 2, 1662; September, 1663 to July 23, 1665; Oct. 3, 1665 to 1692.
Léonard Garreau	in 1652.
Pierre Raffeix	in 1666, and in 1699.
Martin Bouvart	1674 to 1676 inclusive.
François Vaillant de Gueslis	1675 to 1677 " "
Claude Chauchetière	in 1678.
Nicolas Potier	1679 to 1683.

JESUIT MISSIONARIES OF THE HURONS AT QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Pierre Cholenec ..... 1683 to 1688.
Philippe Pierson ..... in 1687.
Julien Garnier ..... in 1688 and from 1691 to 1695.
Jacques de Lamberville..... in 1689, 1690 and in 1698.
Michel Germain de Couvert... from 1691 to 1712.
Pierre Lagrené ..... in 1695, 1702 and 1703.
Pierre Millet ..... in 1696 and 1697.
Louis d'Avaugour ..... from 1706 to 1715 inclusive.
Pierre Daniel Richer ..... from 1715 to 1760 " "
Pierre de Lauzon..... in 1716 and 1717.
Armand de La Richardie..... from 1725 to 1727.
Nicolas de Gonnor..... from 1735 to 1737 and from 1740 to 1742.
Pierre Potier ..... from Oct. 16, 1734, to June 24, 1744.
Jean Baptiste François de Salleneuve ..... from 1749 to 1754.
Etienne Thomas-de-Villeneuve Girault ..... from 1755 to 1790.

SECULAR PRIESTS WITH THE HURONS OF QUEBEC. 1794—1909.

Rev. Joseph Pâquet ..... from Oct. 10th, 1794 to Aug. 17, 1799.
" Michel Amyot ..... from 1799 to 1801.
" François Ignace Ranvoyzé from Sept. 10, 1801 to 1805.
" Antoine Bédard ..... from 1805 to 1817, and from 1819 to 1824.
" François Germain Rivard Loranger ..... from 1817 to 1819.
" Thomas Cooke ..... from 1824 to 1833.
" Louis Théophile Fortier.. from Sept. 29, 1833 to 1843.
" François Boucher ..... from 1843 to Dec. 4, 1880.
" Guillaume Giroux ..... from Feb. 1870 to December 1880 as Assistant.
from Dec. 4, 1880 to Sept. 1881 in charge.
from 1881 to Oct. 1904 as P. P.
" Cléophas Giroux ..... from Oct. 1904 and is still in charge.

CHIEFS OF THE HURONS OF QUEBEC.
1650—

1. Shastaretsi, who died when the Hurons lived at Old Lorette.
2. Ignace Tsawenhohi "The Vulture."
3. Paul Tsawenhohi, who died at New Lorette.
4. Thomas Martin Thodatowan.
5. José Vincent.
6. Nicolas Vincent Tsawenhohi, who was the nephew of the preceding. He was recognized after his election at the "Great Council Fire" of the Kanawokeronons, or Iroquois of Caughnawaga. In 1819, called before the committee of the Quebec Legislature, he explained the procedure followed in the election of the Grand Chief.
7. Simon Romain Tehariolian, acclaimed at the Great Council Fire of the Hurons, July 17th, 1845.
8. François Xavier Picard Tahourenché, succeeded as Grand Chief in June, 1870. He had been War Chief from 1840. He died in 1883.
9. Maurice Sébastien Aghionlian was elected in 1883. From the date of the passing of the Indian Bill in 1880, its prescriptions have been followed in the appointment of both the Chiefs and Grand Chiefs (*Lindsay, op. cit. pp. 265-266*).

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INDEX

Comprising many of the more Primitive Huron words cited in the derivations. Sign= means the same as ; or equivalent to.

A, many meanings; with an s denotes magnitude, with aia, suffix, diminutiveness, 174-175.

AandSiara, a porringer or porcelain bowl, 212.

Aai or Aiai, to cut, cleave or break, 186.

Aarent, to open or have an opening, 134.

AarSan, to draw or take in a net, 45.

Aa8, to row or paddle; aa8i, to come or go in a canoe; aa8iti, to go in a canoe to, 203.

Aataentsic or Eataentsic, a Huron deity, 428-429.

Abbreviations used, xx.

Achen, to be bad, worthless, spoiled, etc., 46.

Achia, the mouth, 188.

Achiendassé, Fr. Jérôme Lalemant's name, 309.

Achiondi or Achrondi, to make, to adjust, to fit, to adorn, etc., 209.

AchionSacta, a wire bracelet, 210.

AchionSendii, to polish, scour, 209.

AchionSendíta, a tube like a pea-shooter, 210.

Achirigouans, Algonquin tribe, west of Huronia towards Sault Ste. Marie (Rel. 1646), 355; classed among the tribes on the northern and eastern shores of L. Huron, (Rel. 1648), 370.

Addenda, 415; contents of, 417.

Admiral, The, a French ship, 346.

Aen, to be prone, prostrate, felled, stretched out; Aentonnion, many to be ditto, 200; to be, to exist, 166.

Aen, to see, 166.

Aenha, tent poles, 195.

Aenons, a Huron chief, 187.

Aenrat, to be white, 179.

Aent, east on shore, stranded, 200.

Aenta, a pole, post, staff, etc., 195.

Aeta, (better iSeta) finger nail, claw, 210.

Aghionlian, a chief of Quebec Hurons, 458.

Ahautsic, 382, 384-386.

Aheskara, a game of straws, 213.

Ahiaton, to write, 189.

Ahiochia or aiochia, the elbow, 201.

AhïSat, to be bent, tortuous, winding, 201.

Ahona, in compound words, a canoe; ia when alone, 178, 185.

Ahonta, a thicket, underbrush, brambles, 178.

Ahondihronnons, or Aondironons, 323; see Ondieronii.

AhonoSan, to draw a canoe out of water, 45.

Ahouênda, an island; ahouenda, a string of fish, calf of the leg, 172.

Ahouêndoë Island, = Gahoendoë, 6, 167, 172; = St. Joseph's Is., and (modern name) Charity or Christian Is., 172. Derivation, 172, 419-420; 8endat (Wyandot) from same root, 419-420; lies opposite Khinonascarant, 41; site of Ste. Marie II. on it, 6,263; coloured sketch of, in distance, 12a; faulty tradition relating to, 422; Ossossanë refugees move thither from Petun country, 379, 382; Fort Ste. Marie II. begun 397; completed, 383, 438; a bastioned enclosure also built for the Hurons, 397; its site certain, 6-7; its strength, 7, 397; more regular than Fort Ste. Marie I., 7; visited by F. Chazelle, S. J., in 1844; description of

fortification (1855) by F. Martin, 7; plan of fort, 7; his coloured sketch of, 12b. Mission; begun (1649), 438, 383, 385, 386, 387, 391, 392, 393; island threatened, 394; 396, 397, 398, 399; (1650). Final exodus, 401-402, 438-439. See Ste. Marie II., Synoptical Tables, 407 or 446.

Ahsenta (aksenta), small fish, or simply fish, 202.

Ahuntsic, village near Sault-au-Recollet, a name historically and grammatically wrong, 387, cf. 382-386.

Aiai, to cut, cleave, break, 177, 186.

Áiaˆχon, to shoot birds, to spear fish, 194.

Áïandacé, a young Huron Christian, 304.

Aiguillon; Duchess of, obtains grant from Richelieu for the construction of Fort Ste. Marie I., 333.

Aïo or Ario, to beat, kill or capture, 156.

Ákenra, a fir or spruce grove, 140.

Akense, to look at, to watch, to consider, 189.

Aksanake, any nation with language differing from the Huron, 419.

Aksara, a kettle lid, 21b.

Álbany (Orange), the Dutch at, help Bressani to escape, 341.

Algonquins, theirs not the language of Stadacona and Hochelaga in Cartier's time; but Champlain found them occupying the shores of the St. Lawrence; the Lower Algonquins, or Montagnais, became his allies, 432; shared in his victories over the Iroquois on L. Champlain (1609) and at Cap-au-Massacre or C. de Victoire (1610), 432, 276; Upper Algonquins, in his time, mingled freely with the Petuns (1616), 273, 422; were not sedentary, 71, 73; about 1641, were driven from Upper St. Lawrence by Iroquois, 71, 336; generally wintered in Huronia, 71, 73, 326, 343, 344, 364, 366, 373; also, among the Petuns, 356; with whom they quarrelled but were reconciled later, 356, 363. Haunts of the Upper Algonquins in 1647, 364; names of tribes and localities they occupied on the shores of L. Huron, 370-371; some Relations all but silent concerning them, 361; an Algonquin wizard maltreats F. Claude Pijart, 361-362; a retrospect of what relates to them from 1640 to 1644, 352-355; a gap to fill, 361-362, 364; after, 370, 377, 387, etc. Two places with Huron names in Algonquin territory, 163-166. Mission: Began, 78, 319; (1640) 319, 325; (1641) 78, 326, 330; (1642) 332, 333, 336; (1643) 339-340; (1644) 341, 344; (1645) 345, 348, 351-355; (1646) 355, 356; (1647) 361-362, 364, 370, 371; (1648) 376, 377, 380; (1649) 387, 388, 389-391, 394, 397-399. See Synoptical Tables; 405-407 or 444-446. In 1653 they form a league with scattered Hurons, 449.

Algonquin Shore Line; Old, geological term, 19, 111, 162.

Allingham, E. H., farm, 67.

All Saints = Kandoucho, Neutral village, 323, 423.

Alps, Cicero likens them to a rampart, a natural system of defence with the Rhine as a "fossa," 107-108.

America; North, what part occupied originally by Huron-Iroquois tribes unknown, 421.

Amikouek, Algonquin tribe on north-east shore of L. Huron, 370.

Amyot; Charles, a hired man, 401.

Amyot; or Amiot, Jean, a *donné*, drowned with François Marguerie (1648); had spent his boyhood at Ste. Marie I., 310, 321, 327, 334, 338, 342, 347.

Amyot; Rev. Michel, with Quebec Hurons (1799-1801), 457.

Anaouites, Lacus, or Cranberry Lake, 83, 150, 265; derivation, 203.

Anatari, probably Thorah Is., in L. Simcoe, 265; derivation, 240. See Ducreux's map, 6 pl.

Andachkhroeh, where great Neutral chief resided; Brébeuf there in 1640, 324 n. Synoptical Tables, 406.

Andaouan, v. to be comfortably warm, 52.
Andaskara, the ham or inner part of the knee, 213.
Andastes, Indian tribe akin to the Huron, 418; some Hurons take refuge among them, 442; a few at St. Xavier des Prés, 450; Neutrals in league with (1652) 448.
Andatara, a bead, 211.
186.
Andatsa, a kettle; iandatsia, a small one,
Andeses, sand bank or sand-white (?) 192-
193.
Anderson, William, farm, 243.
Andeskara, an icicle, 213.
Andiata (and(g)iata) a bridge, 61.
Andiataë, -ta,-tac, Huronia, 150; on a stream near a lake, 150; site between Ekhiondastsaan and Ossossanë, 148, 149, 150; derivation, 150, 176, cf. 61; belonged probably to Bear Clan, 151; feast at, 77. See Table 262. Cf. 150 pl.
Andich(r)a, or Andechia, ice, 213.
An(d)niont, v. to suspend, to hang, or be suspended, 212.
Andȣch(r)a, a beaver or wild cat skin, etc., 164.
Anenatea, see Anonatea.
Anendaonactia, see Arendaonatia.
Angels, see following:
Anges; Notre Dame des, Recollet convent, Quebec, 288.
Anges, Notre Dame des, Neutral village, = "N.D. Angelorū," of Ducreux's general map, approximate site, west of the Grand River, Ont., 323, 423; title of the mission in the Neutral Country, forty villages, 319, 322-324; 328; see Neutrals.
An(ġ)ñieneeronnon (Potier) The Mohawks, 265.
An(g)nionkara, a cliff, or bluff, 212.
Angoutenc, Huronia, variants, derivation, 131; distance from Ossossanë; Site, 132, 262; fortified; visited and inspected; Indian remains found, 133; no Christian name known, 147.
Angȣara, the Little Rapids, 211.
Angȣira, a fish tail, notch in an arrow, 202.
Annapolis, (Port Royal) 269, 270, 287.
Annen ? where ? Whither ? etc., 173, 175, 176.
Annenkȣen, or Annenhoin, a sack for grain, 185.
Annent, annentra, etc., the beach, strand, 56, 211.
Annenstara, pebbles, gravel, 211.
Annhata (better ȣtac'ta), log, firewood, 205.
Annhi, v. to be crowded, etc., 203.
Annon, to watch, take care of, etc., 173.
Annȣona, five different meanings according to signs and accents, 142, 176, 181.
Annȣonchia, a cabin; iannonchiaia, a small cabin, 186.
Annonchiara, Fr. François du Peron's name, 309.
Annunciation, mission of Quebec Hurons, 453, 464.
Anonatea, Huronia, variants, derivation, 142; approximate site, 142, Table 262; same distance from Ihonatiria as Oënrio, but west of the latter, 142.
Anonatra, same as preceding.
Anȣennen, Fr. Antoine Daniel's name, 309.
Anthoine, Dom, 269.
Anthony River, Nipissing Distr., 166.
Aochraȣata (Potier) or Hatichraȣata, The Algonquins, 265.
Aonchia (akonchia) a village, 196.
Aondecheté, Fr. Paul Ragueneau's name, 310.
Aondironnon, Neutral tribe, 323; town a scene of butchery by the Senecas, 367, 440, 441.
Aontsenta, a fish-hook, 190.
Aosa, leaves of corn-stalk, 182.
Aotonatendie, possible site, 449.
Aouan, to belong to, one's own, 29.
Aouandoïé, Brébeuf's host, 56.
Aouasanik, Algonquin tribe on north-east shore of L. Huron, 370.
Aoueatsiouaenronons, Algonquin tribe, living on the shores of the inland sea, 355.
Aȣasti, v. to be good, beautiful, 174.
Aȣati, v. to bend, 201.

Asen-atsi, (Potier) La Galette, i.e. Prescott, Ont., 265.

Asendoë, see Ahouêndoë.

Asi, to be girt, encircled, 190.

Ásinnon, v. to draw, drag, etc., 188.

Ápostles; Mission of The, see Petun.

Ar or Ara—1. to rise (as the sun, etc.);—2. to be or to place within;—3. to paint, depict, etc.;—4. to place on top, over, above, 208, 211;—5. to wear as a covering,—to strike, wound, 211; Ara (without the iota subscript) to appear floating, 211; Ara or Are, a bird to be nesting, 212.

Ara, a list of some words ending in, 211.

Arakŝa, sun, sunbeam, a ray, 197.

Árao, or Aro, to chop wood, 152.

Árara, to set snares, nets, for birds, 211.

Archaeological Report, Ontario, (1897-98) record of ovoidal stone marked "1641" found, 324; correction to be made in Report (1902), p. 109, 217.

Archives, Ottawa; Canadian, (1905), Huron fort in Quebec (1660) marked on map, p. 4, Part V., 452. St. Mary's College, Montreal, 395.

Areennati, where there is a river's mouth, 134.

Arenda, a rock, 232; with different signs six different meanings, 144.

Arendaonatia or Anendaonaetia; derivation; divers meanings of Arenda, 144; variants; site conjectural, 145; no Christian name known, 147. Table, 262.

Arendaronons (Rel. 1640, 90; 1644, 99); Arendaeronons (Rel. 1641, 67); Arendaenhronons (Rel. 1642, 82); Arendaenronnons (Rel. 1648, 49); = Rock Clan, one of the four divisions of Huronia, on the eastern frontier, 68, 70, 72, 76, 367; derivation; no reason known for this appellation, 72, cf. 144; allies of Champlain, 76; who remained longer among them than among the other clans, 68, 70; two principal towns; Contarea, 331, 433, q. vid., and St. Jean Baptiste, 70, 76, q. vid.; why not evangelized from the first, 76; mission started among them, 317; they meet with reverses, 70, 367. For missions see St. Jean Baptiste. In 1650-1651, many went over to the Senecas, 447, 448; in 1657, those at Quebec reluctantly consent to join the Onondagas, 452.

Árenha, tree top, tip, branch, 58.

Árensa, a string of beads, 212.

Árenta,—té,-tet, Derivation, 134, cf. 176, = Ste. Madeleine, Ste. Magdeleine, "S. Magdalenæ," Ducreux's map, 6 pl., 134, 147; defective outline on map, 5; site, 134; very old plantation of exotic cherry trees there; no exhaustive search made, 135. See Ste. Madeleine.

Arethsi, Site, 151, 152, 262; Derivation; Indian remains found on site, 152.

Argall; Capt. Samuel, 288.

Arha or arhaha (atraha), woods, forest, 190, 192, 212.

Ari, v. something cooking, ripening, or cooked, ripened, 205.

Aribiai, v. to tear up, 186.

Áribŝa, an affair, news, a public donation, 186.

Arioo, Fr. Pierre Chastellain's name, 309.

Áriti, v. to cook, to dry, to bring to maturity, 233 n.

Aro, v. contracted from Árao, to chop, cut wood, etc., 152.

Áron, v. to space, to place at intervals, etc., 152.

Aron or Karon, v. to lay across, athwart, to obstruct, etc., 52, 53, 195, 314 n.

Aŏronhia, sky, air, Heaven, the heavens, blue, 371.

Aronhiatiri; Fr. Joseph Marie Chaumonot's first Huron name, 350; derivation; = Neutral name Oronhiaguehre, 371; derivation, 372; akin to the Iroquois, 372-373. After Brébeuf's death he bore the name Echon, 420.

Aroni or Aharoni and arai, v. to be pierced, etc., 202.

Arontaen = Karontaen, = Carantouan, 52; = Carhagouha = Taruentutunum, 53; and adjacent to Khinonascarant, 42; Derivations: Arontaen, 52-54; Karontaen, 52; Taruentutunum, 53; and Cahagouha, 52, 190; the latter used indiscriminately by Champlain for

Carantouan, 51, 53, cf. 52; distance to Thonatiria. 51; to Tondakhra, 54; to Khinonascarant, 40, 42; to Thunder Bay, 42. Site, 51, 54; to Cahiagué or St. Jean Baptiste, 66-67; no Christian name known, 147. Table, 262.

Aronto, a tree in the water used as a bridge to cross a stream, a bridge, 172.

Arrivals in Huronia: (1615) first missionary, 271; (1623) 277, (1626) 290; (1633) 298; (1635) 299; (1636) 300; (1637) 304; (1638) 308; (1639) 314; (1640) 319; (1641) 325; (1642) ?, 331; (1643) 337; (1644) 340; (1645) 346; (1646) 355; (1647) 362; (1648) 375.

Ashbeds, most reliable indication of village sites, 121, 249, 260; some lots on which they have been found; w. half 7 con. IV. Med., 19; — 20, con. XVII. Tiny, 45; — e. half 19, con. XX. Tiny, 55; — w. half 23, 24, con. XII., Oro, 67; w. half 7, con. XIII., Oro, 82; — w. half 11, con. III., Tay, 103; — 15, con. IV., Tay, 113; — 4, con. IX. and X., Tay, 153; — 10, con. XIII. Tiny, 140; —53, con. I., Flos., 149; — e. half 15, con. III., Med. 161, etc. — A village site of one year's duration could leave but slight traces of ashbeds, v.g. St. Ignace II., 121.

Askara, bedding, mats, etc., 212.

Askarent, opening of the mouth, 188.

Askikouanehronons, old Huron name (1640) for the Nipissings, 325; more modern name (1745) SkeskSateeronnon (Potier) 266.

Assumption mission of Detroit or Sandwich Hurons; Chief Nicolas breaks away from, 447.

Astiskoüa, a Huron Chief of Teanaostaiaë, 94.

At, v. to stand erect, to remain the same, 179; At, without the iota subscript, v. something to be inside, within, 134.

Ata, extremity, end, etc., 56, 193.

Atai, v. to be brightly coloured, dazzling, 178.

Atatie, along, skirting, v.g. a river, 56.

Ataronchronons, a medley of several clans gathered in Tay Tp., 447, 314; derivation, 314 n.; Ste. Marie I., central mission, 89, 90, 93, 97, 313-314, 434.

Atchougue, Algonquin tribe, north-east shore of L. Huron, 370.

Atechiategnon, a demon haunting Tandehouaronnon,, now Randolph Hill, Simcoe Co., 136; derivation, 137.

Atetānion, v. to have many doubles, 137.

Atherley, Ont., 200.

AtihSendo, or AtihSendarae, The Hurons, 419.

Atinniaoenten, 435; = Attignaouantan, q. vid..

Atiri, v. to support, sustain, prop up, 371.

AtisiaSan, v. to press, wring, squeeze out, 148.

Atit, v. to freight, to load; passiv. it, 185.

Aton, v. to vanish, die out, fade away, grow less, etc., 54.

Atontrataronnons, Algonquin tribe of the Upper St. Lawrence previous to 1641, 71, 336, 339.

Atsiara, blacking, or black pigment, 212.

Atsistaëhronons, = Mascoutens = Fire Nation, enemies of the Petuns, 224, 265, 350, 371, 422.

Attignaoüantan, Atinniaoenten, 435; Attigouantans, 65; = Bear Clan, 314, cf. 420, one of the four divisions of Huronia; in 1657, many join the Mohawks, 447, 452.

Attinguenongahae, Clan of the Cord, one of the four divisions of Huronia, q. vid.

AttiSandaronk, meaning people almost of the same tongue, 419; the Neutrals, 439; or Attiwandaronk, et. al. var., 448, 450. See Neutrals.

Aθen, v. to dry, to be or become dry, 195.

Auhaitsique, name of Fr. Viel's little Huron companion according to Sagard, 283; Ahautsic, according to LeClercq, 282; the former preferable, 286; his Christian name Francis, 283-284; meaning of Huron name, 284; various accounts of the drowning of, at Sault-au-Recollet, 282-283, 284-285. Ahuntsic a misnomer historically and grammatically, 286-287. Approximate date of the occurrence, 286. See Viel.

Auoindaon, a Huron chief, 42.

Authenticated. MS. 1652, its origin, 252; it completes the Relation of 1650; one page of it (276) phototyped, 253, pl.
Aux Glaises, Rivière, Quebec, formerly R. Marguerie, 341.
Avaugour, Fr. François Louis d'; with Quebec Hurons (1706-1715), 457, 455.

Back River or R. des Prairies, 282.
Bacon; Ægidius or Gilles, 348, 356, 357, 365, 378, 384, 396.
Barcelo; DD.; Rev., L. M. A., 241, 250.
Baron; Simon, surgeon in Huronia, 311; 31, 299, 300, 301, 302, 305, 310.
Bark strips for cabins, 303, 353.
Barr; Duncan, farm, 161.
Base Line, in reconstruction of map of Huronia, 15.
Bass Lake, 81; not Champlain's Little Lake, 82, 83, 84.
Bastien; Chief; last of Quebec Hurons who spoke the language, 171.
Bastille; The, 306.
Bastions, See Fortifications. Fort; in 1635, de Brébeuf taught the Hurons the use and advantage of, 105; in use at Ossossanë, 106; see Diagram 306; at Ste. Marie II., both for the Fort and Huron village, 7, 397; at Ste. Marie I., 10; by implication at St. Ignace II., 105-106; expressions in the Huron language prove that they were known, 127 n.
Baths; Vapour or steam; used by the Indians; sweat-boxes, 157-160; possible sites of, 161-163.
Bawtree; Dr., 82.
Bear Clan; Attignaoüantan, to the northwest of Rock Clan, 75, 76, 84, 435; accused of Brusle's death and of Fr. Viel's, 285; Ossossanë centre of their mission, q. vid., 314; not exposed to attacks of Iroquois, 435; their braves from Ossossanë and Ste. Madeleine are annihilated while striving to succour St. Ignace II., and Fr. Louis, 436; occupied Tiny Tp., 435; adopt the fugitive Ouenrôhronons, 441; in 1657, many join the Mohawks, 447, 452.
Beauport, Quebec, occupied in 1668 by Quebec Hurons, 453.
Beausoleil Island, = Prince William Henry = Schiondekiaria Island, q. vid., 28, 205, 266.
Beaver River, Ont., 256.
Beaver skins, 280.
Beckwith Island, Faith Is., 43 n., 55.
Bédard; Rev. Antoine, with Quebec Hurons (1805-1817), 457.
Begg's; Mr., farm, 153.
Belgium; Foy, a village of, 453.
Bell; Franklin, farm, 25.
Bells; substitute for church, 337.
Bennett; William, farm, 103.
Bergevin dit Langevin; Michel, his land purchased in 1794, for Huron church at Lorette, 455.
Bernard;——, a *donné*, 378, 384, 397.
Biard; Fr. Pierre, 269, 270.
Bibliography after p. 459.
Bill; Indian, Legislative enactment of 1880, 458.
Bireh; F., of Wodehouse, 261.
Black River, Simcoe Co., see North.
Blue Hills, after 1639, home of the Petuns, 220, 422, 438; = Mountains of St. Jean or of the Petuns, 223; eastern limit of their country, 221, 225, 239, 243, 248, 255, 260, 261, 400.
Boesme, see Le Boesme.
Boivin, Charles, a *donné*, 321, 326, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 364, 378, 384, 396.
Bonaventure, Recollet; Bro., with Fr. Jacques La Foyer at L. Nipissing (1624), 275.
Bone-pit, see Ossuaries; 139, 162; never on, or close to a village site save when the village antedates bone-pit, 45, 249, see coloured sketch (1855), 94.
Bonin; Fr. Jacques, (1648) sets out from Three Rivers for Huronia, 376; missionary there, 377, 379; (1649) 384, 385, 386, 392, 396. Synoptical Tables, 404, 407, or 443, 446. A long letter of his on Brébeuf and Lalemant's martyrdom mentioned by Ducreux, 386; named by Ven. Marie de l'Incarnation as bearing witness to, 386.
Borgne de l'Ile; Le, Algonquin chief, 285.
Boucher, Claude, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 339, 342, 348, 365, 378, 384, 396.
Boucher, Rev. Francois, with the Quebec Hurons (1843-1880), 457.
Boucher, Mr. of Penetanguishene, 1848, relics found by, 8.
Boucher, Pierre, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 338, 242, 347.

Boursier dit Desforges; Joseph, a *donné*, 355, 357, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Boutard; Fr. Chas. Garnier's letter to Rev. Fr. Pierre (1649); gives distance between St. Louis and St. Ignace II., 109.

Bouvard; Fr. Martin, with Quebec Hurons (1674-1676), 456.

Boyer; Jean, a hired man, 401.

Boyle; David, curator of Prov. Museum, Toronto, 243, 319, 324.

Brant Co., Ont., 323, 423.

Brébeuf, Father Jean de, (1625) sails from Dieppe; arrives at Quebec; failure of proposed start for Huronia, 287, 288, 289; (1626) departure for Huronia—arrival there—at Toanché I., 290, 291; (1627) 292, 294; (1628) 294, 295; (1629) 295, return to Quebec—fall of the town — sails for Europe, 296, 297; (1633) Canada restored to the French; returns to Quebec, 297; (1634) leaves for Huronia—arrives at ruins of Toanché I.; at Toanché II., or Taendeouiata, 298, cf. 56, 57, 59; was superior of Huron missions, 298; builds Ihonatiria, 299, cf. 26—visits the Petuns, 299, cf. 313; (1635) 299; (1636 François Marguerie visits him, 301; (1637) 302, 305; (1638) 307, 308, 310; Fr. Jérôme Lalemant succeeds him as superior of the mission, 309; (1639) 316; (1640) 320, 322, 324,—starts for the Neutrals with Chaumonot, 319, 423—return, 324, 20; (1641) 325, goes down to Quebec—absent until summer of 1644, 325, 328; (1644) returns to Huronia, 340, 341, 343; (1645) 347, — at Tangouaen, 348, (1646) 357, 358; (1647) 364, 366-368; (1648) 377, 379; (1649) his capture, 101, 109, 124, 380; his death, 380-381, 435, cf. 104, 115, 386-388, 391, 128; his remains, 101, 109, 124, 380; see Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443-446. Search for the site of his martyrdom, 121;—found, 125-128.

Notabilia: Echon, his Huron name, 187, 420; extract from letter, May 20, 1637, of topographical importance, 36, 278; his strange illness foretold by a magician, 89-90, 91, 93; breaking of his left collar-bone, 324; gives distance of Contarea from Ihonatiria, 81, 84; present when Ossossanë and St. Ignace II. were fortified, 105, 366; finds Hurons careless in defence, 127; relates failure of Le Borgne's embassy, 285; his estimate of the religion of the Hurons, 428, 430, 431; not certain that Gabriel Lalemant witnessed his death, 386.

His Life, by Fr. Felix Martin, S.J., 114-115, 289; his life given in the authenticated MS. of 1652, 252. Portrait, 380a.

Bressani; Fr. François Joseph; (1644) captured by Iroquois on way up to Huronia, 340, 346; tortured, 346, 358; ransomed by Dutch at Orange; sails for La Rochelle, France, 341, 346; returns to Canada, 341; (1645) arrives in Huronia, 346, 347, 355; (1646) 357, 358; (1647) 364, 373; (1648) goes down to Quebec, 374; returns, 375, 377; (1649) again to Quebec, 383, 384, 388; leaves Montreal to return to Huronia; meets the retreating convoy of all the Fathers and Hurons, 401; turns back and accompanies them to Montreal, 402. Notabilia: Gives information on site of St. Ignace II., 121; his account of the taking of, 105; distance he gives of St. Louis from Ste. Marie I., 102; of St. Louis from St. Ignace II., 108; on strength of fortress of St. Ignace II., 345, 105; on the government of the Hurons, 426; his Breve Relatione, 113. Synoptical Tables, 404-407, or 443-446.

Brokovski; J. C., of Coldwater, 19, 121, 149.

Brouet; Ambroise, a lay brother, (1645) 347; (1646) 357; (1647) 364; (1648) 378; (1649) 384, 392, 396.

Brown; Andrew, farm, 122, 123, 126; Robert, 157.

Bruce Co., Ont., 235, 285, 371, 422; map of 235; Ducreux's outline of Peninsula corrected, 228.

Bruslé; Etienne, 285.

Buchanan; Donald, farm, 82, 84; Frank, farm, 82.

Buffalo, N.Y.; two Petun village sites south-east of, 322; i.e. between it and the Genesee Riv., 423.

Burel; Gilbert, a lay brother. (1626) 288; (1633) 298.
Burlington Bay, Ont., 323.

Cabins; dimensions of Huron; number of fires in, 424; number of persons to a fire, 225.
Cabot's Head, headland in Ont., 229.
Caen; Emeric de, 297.
Cæsar, 107-108.
Cahiagué = St. Jean Baptiste, Huronia, q. vid., 68, 69; nothing in common with Contarea, 77, 81, 82; Derivation, 194, 176; distance to Couchiching Lake, 65, 66; to Carhagouha, 65, 66, 67; to St. Ignace I., 88. Site of Cahiagué Landing, the "port" of St. Jean Baptiste, 67, 68-69; of St. Jean Baptiste or Cahiagué itself, near Hawkestone, 69-70. Tables: 262, 263. For mission See St. Jean Baptiste. Notabilia: In Champlain's time, Cahiagué, with two hundred rather large-sized lodges, was the principal town, 271; he goes thither, 272, 273; spends more time there than elsewhere, 68.
Caldaria, Huronia, See Dnereux's inset maps, 6 pl.; no mention elsewhere; not = Chandeleur, i.e. Candlemas, which would suppose Candelaria; nor calcaria, a limekiln; nor does it refer to a lake, 154; refractory as a Huron word, 155-156; quite amenable as a Latin one; meaning kettles or hot baths, much in vogue among the Indians, 157; mentioned and described in old records, 157-158. This would explain the shallow pits, 160, cf. 157; the Waverley group of pits, 160, 161, 162; the Vasey group, 161, 162; the former tallies better with the position of Caldaria, 162; which word is used by Ducreux himself on his general map to denote the Chandière or Kettle Falls near Quebec, 163.
Campbell, Jr.; Matthew, farm, site of St. Ignace II., q. vid., 126; east half of lot 4, con. VII. of Tay Tp., 126; 104, 125, 126; a little short of two leagues from the ruins of Ste. Marie I., 110, 111; and about three miles from the Newton Farm, site of St. Louis, 111. See map of Tay Tp. at end of volume.
Campbell; John, bro. of Matthew, Sr., farm, 123; Matthew, Sr., farm, 123; Sylvester, farm, 99.
Canada, taken by the English, 1629, and retroceded to France, 1632, 297; first mass said in, 269; all the Huron nations, save a few Neutral villages, within the Province of Ontario in the 17th century, 422; missionaries of religious orders required in, according to Sagard, 288.
Candlestick; fused base of, or of crucifix, found on Flanagan Farm, site of St. Joseph II., 21; verification 250; See plate, fig. 1, 21.
Canso; Fr. Ennemond Massé at, in 1611, 287.
Cap-au-Massacre, near Sorel, Que., 432 (Anthrandeen—Sagard; Kontrandeen—Journ. des Jés.) = Cap de Victoire; location of latter, 276; Sagard passes there, 1623, 279, 288; a bartering place, 288.
Capuchins, Mathurin enters their order, 328.
Carantouan, Huronia, See Arontaen, Carhagouha; 51, 52, 53, 262; Derivation, 52; site, 51, 54; distance to Tondakea, 54.
Carayon, Fr. Auguste, editor of La Première Mission, 36, 149, 278, etc.; a mistranslation to be noted in, 344.
Carhagouha, Huronia, = Carragouha (Le Clerq), 190, 274; = the St. Joseph of the Recollets, 41, 42, 43, 46, 405; = Carantoüan, 53; = Karontaen, = Arontaen, 53, 54, = Taruentutunum, 53; same distance as Arontaen from Ihonatiria, 51; distance from Khinonascarant, 51, 42; from Cahiagué, 66, cf. 67, 69; from Thunder Bay, 42, 44, 45. Derivation, 190; Site, 44-45, 51, 54. Tables: 262; 405 or 444.
Carheil; Fr. Etienne de, his MS. of Huron Roots, 186; chooses the Huron idiom for his standard work, 418; the Our Father in Seneca, 430.
Carmaron, faulty spelling, probably for Kerenaron, 58; = Karenhassa, q. vid., 49, 58, 61; derivation, 58; site, 59; Table, 262; distance to Otoüacha, 49, 62, 65; Champlain visits it, 65, 270.

Caron; Jean, a *donné*, 355, 357, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Carscadden, farm, occupied by Sylvester Campell, 99.

Cartier; Jacques, his chaplains in 1535, 269; first to meet the Huron-Iroquois tribes at Stadacoua and Hochelaga; his lists of words from their language, 432.

Carton, or Charreton; François, a lay brother, 288.

Cartron, Carteron; Daniel, a *donné*, 342, 348, 356, 357, 365, 378, 384, 396.

Casselman; Zachariah, farm, 98.

Catalogus Personarum et Officiorum: 1640, 320; 1641, 326; 1642, 333; 1643, 338; 1644, 341; 1645, 347; 1646, 357; 1647, 364; 1648, 377; 1649 and 1650, 384; during the summer and autumn of 1649, 392; after the destruction of Etharita, 396.

Cauchon, or Cochon; Pierrot (Petrinus), a hired man, 334, 339, 342, 348, 356, 358.

Caughnawaga, an Iroquois Christian village above the Lachnie Rapids, 458; = Gannaßage (Potier), or Sault St. Louis, 265; when situate three miles below the Rapids was called St. Xavier des Prés, 450.

Caulmont; Jacques, a *donné*, 378, 384, 397.

Cayuga, Ont., 323, 423.

Cayugas, one of the Five Nations, 265, 418, 449.

Cedar Point, or Clover Pt., Simcoe Co., 41, 67, 189, 190.

Cemetery; A, laid out at Ste. Marie I., 1642, 333, 335; others in Huronia, 337; at Ste. Marie II., 8.

Census of the Hurons, in 1639-1640, 78, 424-425.

Chabanel, Father Noël (Natalis), (1644) arrival in Huronia, intended for the Algonquin missions, 340, 342, 343; (1645) 347, 355; (1646) 357, 359; (1647) 364, 366, 373; (1648) 377, 379, 380; (1649) 384, 387, 388; ordered to return from Etharita to Ste. Marie II., on St. Joseph's Island, 393, 394, 395, 438; the day St. Jean was destroyed he passed through St. Mathias, 234; account and diagram of his route, 235, 236, 393; inferences drawn from it, 238; how the Iroquois trail and his converged, 237; when he was killed, 250, 393; incorrect date given in Relation of 1650, 393; where killed, 250, 438; by whom, 252, 393, 395, 396; why, 252, 396, 438; photographic facsimile of Ragueneau's affidavit, faces 253. See synoptical tables, 404, 407 or 443, 446.

Chambers, Daniel; farm viewed, 123.

Champlain, Samuel de—(1603) his first coming to Canada; finds the St. Lawrence occupied by Algonquins; why he espoused the cause of the Hurons, then on Georgian Bay, 432; (1609) with Hurons and Algonquins won first victory over Iroquois near Crown Point; aroused hatred of that nation; L. Champlain named after him, 432; (1610) with the Montagnais and Algonquins won a second victory—Cap de Victoire, 276, 432; (1615) sets out for Huronia, by Ottawa R., L. Nipissing, French R., and Parry Sound, 270; where he landed, 47; not at Thunder Bay—but Otouacha i.e. Toanché I., 61, 65; thence to Carmaron, 65, 270; his Carmaron an impossible Huron word, what it might stand for, 58-59; returns, thence to Touaguainchain, to Tequenonquiaye (name, 278); to Carhagouha; visits Fr. Joseph Le Caron, Recollet, 65, 270, 279; the arrival of the first missionary synchronous with Champlain's expedition, 433; assists at the erection of a cross and at the first mass ever said in Ontario, 271, 433; a "Te Deum," 272; goes to Cahiagué (name, 194) from Carhagouha, 272; gives the distance between the two places, 53, 65, 66; uses indifferently the name Carantoüan for Carhagouha, 53; describes in unmistakable terms Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, 66; his line of march, 66; his "Little Lake" is Couchiching not Bass Lake, 63, 65, 66, 82, 83, 84, 434; gives its distance from Cahiagué, 66; tarried at this town, 68; its name no longer in use after Champlain's time, 69; explains how the Hurons levy war, 427; starts

with his Huron allies to invade the Iroquois country, 272; duration of the expedition; back at Cahiagué, 272. (1616) rejoins Fr. Le Caron at Carhagouha, 272; visits the Petun Nation and the Cheveux Relevés; returns to Carhagouha, 273; passes the winter with the Huron tribes; a forty days' journey down; arrives at Sault St. Louis, at Quebec, 274; sails for France, 275. (1623) sends embassy with the missionaries returning to Huronia, 276; (1627) gives exact year of de Nouë's leaving Huronia, and of other events during the autumn, 293; (1629) tells of the arrival at Quebec of the French colony from Huronia, 296; and of Brébeuf whose proficiency in Huron he extolls; relates his parting with the Hurons and his promise to return, 296, 297; is summoned to surrender Quebec and capitulates, 297; (1633) named governor of New France; sails from Dieppe, arrives at Quebec with de Brébeuf, 297; (1642) Fr. Charles Raymbault's tomb beside that of Champlain, 232.

Change of Village sites every ten or twelve years, 26; Chaumonot says every seven, 315.

Chapel or Church: At St. Ignace I., 360; at St. Jean (Petuns) and at Ekarenniondi, 356; St. Joseph's at St. Marie I., 91; 335, 337, an indulgence attached, 93, 94; at St. Michel, 333; at Ossossanë, 310, 315, 327; the chapels in Huronia enlarged in 1643; there were six in 1644, 341. At St. Joseph II., Teanaostaiaë, 21, 375.

Charity Island, 172. See Ahouendoë.

Charlebourg, 455.

Charlevoix, Fr. Pierre François Xavier de, 282, 285.

Chastellain or Chastelain, Fr. Pierre, his Huron name Arioo; (1636) arrival in Huronia, 300;—301, 31; (1637) 302, 303, 305, 307; (1638) 307, 309; (1639) 316; (1640) 320, 321; (1641) 326, 329, 98, 100; (1642) 333, 334, 335; (1643) 338, 339; (1644) 342, 343; (1645) 347, 348; (1646) 357, 358; (1647) 364, 365, 366; (1648) 377, 379; (1649) 384, 385, 388, 392, 396; see Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446.

Chastillon—a soldier at Ste. Marie I., 379.

Chat or Erie, Nation of; Erieehronon, 291, 223.

Chauchetière, Fr. Claude, a missionary with the Quebec Hurons in 1678, 456.

Chaudière Falls (Quebec) named on Ducreux's general map "Saltus Caldariæ," 163.

Chaumonot, Fr. Joseph Marie, his first Huron name Aroniatiri, 350; = his Neutral name Oronhiaguehre; meaning of, 371; his second Huron name Echon, Brébeuf's during his life-time, 420; (1639) arrival in Canada, 315; in Huronia, 314; describes Ste. Marie I., Lake Isiaragui (Mud L.) and surroundings, 9; 315, 316, 317, 423; (1640) with Brébeuf visits Neutrals, 20, 319, 320, 322, 324; (1641) 325, 326, 329; (1642) 334, 335; (1643) 338, 339; (1644) 342, 343; (1645) 347, 350; (1646) 357, 359; Aronhiatiri, his first Huron name, 350, 360; (1647) 364, 366, 367, 368, 373; his Neutral name, 371; his second Huron name, 420; 374; (1648) 377, 379; (1649) 382, 383, 384, 388, 392, 396; (1650-1655) with the Quebec Hurons, 456, 451; (1655-1656) at Onondaga, ministers to the Contarea captives there, 77; (1658-1662), (1663-1665) and (1665-1692) with the Quebec Hurons, 456. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446. Notabile: Asserts that the Huron language was the mother of all the Huron-Iroquois dialects, 418.

Chaüosé, Fr. François Le Mercier's Huron name, 309.

Chavigny, François de, 451.

Chazelle, Fr. Pierre, in 1844, visits Forts Ste. Marie I., and II., 7.

Cherokees, 418.

Cherry Trees, "Cerisiers de France," near site of Arenté, 135.

ChiaandaSati, on the other side of the river, 217.

Chihonatenhoua, Joseph, 26, 27, 91, 315.

Chin, Cape, Ont., 229.

Chionkiara, region near the mouth of the Severn R., 83, 205, 265; derivation, 207, cf. 206-213; meaning, 213.

ChionSacta, a fork, 210.

ChionSendita (osaSa saottakSa) a down sheath or case, 210.

ChionSoindita, a small tube, 210.

Cholenec; Fr. Pierre, with the Quebec Hurons, 1683-1688, 457.

Chorography, Huron, 22.

Christendom Bay, 9.

Christian Island, see Ahouêndoë. Site of Ste. Marie II., 6, 263, 383, 397; derivation of Huron name, = Gahoendoë, 172; mentioned 41, 265, 386, 420; origin of name Christian, 437; surviving Hurons and missionaries seek shelter there (1649) 438; threatened by the Iroquois, 223; mentioned, 41, 265, 386, 420; finally abandoned, 401, 439. Coloured sketch (1855) 122 a.

Church, see Chapel; that of St. Joseph at Ste. Marie II., had a special indulgence from Urbain VIII., 93-94.

Cicero styles the Alps a rampart ("Vallum") and the Rhine a moat ("fossa"), viewing them as natural defences, 106-107.

Clark, Gen. John S., 154.

Clarke, Peter Dooyentate, his version of the expulsion of the Hurons. 421-422.

Cleland Farm, The, the probable site of Ekhiondastsaan, 149.

Clover or Cedar Point, 41, 67, 189, 190.

Cochon, see Cauchon.

Cockburn Point, 41.

Coldwater, the fourth stream from W. on Ducreux's inset map, 20; 5, 6, 83, 176; Bay, 5, 83. Mentioned, 5, 149, 105.

Colpoy's Bay, 228.

Communications between Quebec and Huronia frequently interrupted from the beginning, 432; none in 1647, 362.

Compagnie (de Rouen), Messieurs de la, 271, 287.

Compound Words in Huron. Photographic facsimile from Potier's Grammar, on the Compounding of words, 191; in endless number and variety; most words in use begin with a consonant, root-words with a vowel, 169; perplexing prefixes, etc., predominate; roots so involved difficult to segregate, 170.

Conception, La, a Huron village mission, see Ossossanë for distances and site; = St. Gabriel of the Recollets, 36, 405, = Quieuindohian = Tequeunoikuaye, 36, 378 = Tequenonquiaye, 37, = La Rochelle = Ossossanë, 25, 36, 405; 305; (1623) a Recollet mission under the title of St. Gabriel, 278, 405, or 444; (1637) mission established, 302; Fathers remove to, 303, 305; (1638), 307, 309; Chapel built, 310; (1639), 314; residence withdrawn, 147, 315, 316, 317, 318; the chapel to be cared for, 315; (1640), 321-322; (1641), 329; (1642), 335; (1643), 339; 15, 80-81; (1644) 343; (1645) 349; the residence restored, 345; (1646), 359; (1647), 366, 368, 350; (1648), 379; (1649), abandoned, 385; its inhabitants flee to the Petuns, later to Ahouendoë Island, 382, 435. See Tables, 406-407 or 445-446. For Site, etc., see Ossossanë; St. Gabriel.

Conjugations, Five Huron; signs of, 182.

Contarea, Lacus, Lake Semple, 265; nothing in common with town, 63, 74-75.

Contarea, town of the Rock Clan, 76; variants, 73. Derivation, "Where there is a Little Lake," 74, 331. Position: not near L. Contarea, 74, 75, 77; a frontier town, 80; in 1641, the principal bulwark of the country, 75; at the very opposite extremity from Ihonatiria, 76; the last village (towards the east), 75-76; Contarea was not the Huron name for St. Jean Baptiste, nor must the two towns be confused, 77-81; the latter existed some years after the destruction of the former, 80, 81, 367; Distance: It was a day's journey from Ihonatiria or from the Bear Clan, 75. Its destruction: Summary, 331; 433-434; Contarea was threatened by the Iroquois in the winter of 1641-1642, 75, 80; the frontier town, whose name is not mentioned, utterly destroyed in June or July, 1642, was identical with Contarea, 80; both described as notorious for their impiety and aversion for the Faith: the nameless frontier

town, "le plus impie," openly defied God's wrath and vengeance, 80; Contarea had never received instruction from the missionaries on account of its deep-rooted aversion for the Faith, 77; both said to be on the frontier far removed from the headquarters of the missionaries, 75, 80; Chaumonot finds the Contarea captives among the Onondagas, in 1655, chastened in spirit, not such as they were when he labored among the Rock Clan, 77; St. Jean Baptiste village still standing in 1647; allusion to the disaster of Contarea, 367; Contarea not the village destroyed with St. Joseph II., 149. Site: 81-82, 331, 434; See Synoptical Table, 262.

Cooke, Rev. Thomas, with Quebec Hurons (1824-1833), 457.

Cord, Clan of the, Attiquenongnahac; Teanaostaiaë or St. Joseph II., its chief town, 15, 314; why so named not known, 72; Ekhiondastsaan probably belonged to, 149; after dispersion at Quebec, 447.

Corn, fields of corn on St. Joseph's Is., 393; popped corn used by the Hurons, 183 n. Indian corn, 161, 295, 296; corn-hills, 161; corn-pit, 157.

Corpus Christi, feast of, when kept, 304.

Côte, meaning of the term in names of places in Province of Quebec; côte St. Michel, 453.

Coton, R. Fr., Provincial of France, 287.

Couchiching Lake, Champlain's "Little Lake," 63, 65, 66, 81, 82, 83; fishing place and weir at Narrows, 65, 66, 83; the lake farthest east on Ducreux's map, 83; he omits to mark the Narrows, 5; the Iroquois raids from that direction, 434; mentioned, 72, 81, 420.

Coulson's Corners, 161.

Country of The Hurons, 421; respective territories of the three great Huron Nations, 422-423. (See Huronia Proper, Petun Nation and Neutral Nation.)

Couture, Guillaume, a *donné*, 321, 326; captured with Fr. Jogues, 332; had gone down with him, 332, 334.

Couvert, Fr. Michel Germain de, with the Quebec Hurons (1691-1712), 457, 455.

Cranberry Lake, = Lacus Anaouites of Ducreux, 365; mentioned, 25, 420.

Creator, The, belief in Youskeha or Iouskeha, 428.

Creemore, 243.

Cripps, Villars, farm, site of St. Michel, 25.

Crooks, Edward and Wilson, farms, 103.

Crosses erected, 271, 337.

Crown Point, vicinity of, (Champlain's first victory), 432.

Crucifix, fused metallic stand of, found on site of St. Joseph II., 20, 250; plate, 21, fig. 1.

Cuoq, P.S.S., l'Abbé (Lexique Iroquois), 170, 372, 373, 432.

Dablon, Fr. Claude, his estimate of number of Huron-speaking Indians, 424.

D'Ailleboust de Coulonge, Sieur Louis, 452.

Daillon,* Fr. Joseph de La Roche de, Recollet; (1625) sails from Dieppe, arrives at Quebec, 288; delay in proceeding to Huronia, 285-286, 288; (1626) sets out for Huronia, 289; arrives there; at Toanché I.; goes to the Neutrals, 290; at Ounontiraston, 291, 323; returns, 292; (1627) his letter, 45, 290; (1628) leaves Huronia for Three Rivers, 294. Mentioned, 56, 423. See Synoptical Tables: 404, 405, or 443, 444.

Daniel, Fr. Antoine, his Huron name AnSennen, 309; (1633) comes to Quebec from Grand Cibou, 297; (1634) sets out from Three Rivers for Huronia, 298; at Teandeouiata or Toanché II.; at Thonatiria, 299; (1635) 299; (1636) goes down to Quebec, 300-301; (1638) returns to Huronia, 308; at Ossossanë, 309; (1639) at St. Jean Baptiste, 317; (1640) 320; at St. Jospeh II., 322, 324; (1641) 326, 329; (1642) 333, 336; (1643) 338, 339; (1644) 341, 344; mistranslation of an important passage, 345; (1645) 347, 351; (1646) 357, 359, 360; (1647) 364, 368, 369;

* He was of the noble house of the seigneurs "du Lude" (Martin, Vie de Brébeuf, 1877, p. 24). Le Lude is a small town in the present Department of La Sarthe. The correct form of the Father's name is Joseph de La Roche de Daillon: see Guérin's *Encyclopédie Universelle*, Paris, 1886, sub voc. Lude, Le, Vol. IV., p. 1129; and Daillon, de, Vol. III., p. 605.

(1648) his death, 15, 374-375; Parkman's account of, 21-22; Indian tradition at fault, 422. Life sketch in "Authenticated MS., of 1652," 252. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407 or 443, 445-446.

Daran, Fr. Adrien; (1648) arrives in Huronia, 375-376, 377; (1649) 384, 388, 389, 394, 396, 398; (1650) goes down to Quebec with the other missionaries, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 407, or 443, 446.

Dault's Bay, 27, 37, see coloured sketch, 22a.

David, Recollet, Fr. Didace, 269.

Davis, Captain, farm, 67.
James, 161.

Davost, Fr. Ambroise; (1633) comes to Quebec from Grand Cibou, 397; (1634) starts from Three Rivers for Huronia; arrival there, 298, 299; (1635) at Ihonatiria, 299; returns to Quebec, 300, 301; (1643) dies on his passage to France, 300. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406, or 443, 445.

Dawson, Sir William, monograph on Indian relics, 432.

Deer Clan, (Petuns) 224, 234, 363, 370.

Demon, Atechiategnon, 136; demon worship, 437.

Departures from Huronia: (1616) 273; (1624) 280; (1625) 282; (1627) 293; (1628) 294; (1629) 295; (1636) 300; (1637) 303; (1638) 307; (1640) 319; (1641) 325; (1642) 332; (1643) 337; (1644) 341; (1645) 346; (1646) 355; (1647) 362; (1648) 374; (1649) 383; (1650) the final exodus, 401.

Derivation of Huron names (see Compound words); remarks on, 169; their multiplicity, 169; difficulty in decomposing, 170; Potier's manuscript volumes on the language a great help, 170-171.

Descouvert, see Couvert, de.

Desforges, see Boursier.

Desfosses——, two brothers of the name, 378, 379.

Des Noiers or Des Noyers, Mons., 333.

Desroches, Telesphore, farm, 45.

Detroit, 447; the river, 439; site of Fr. Potier's mission, 186.

Devil (Oqui or Oki) 428; 136; worship of, 431.

Devil's Glen, 242, 244, 245-248; photographs, 247, 248.

Dialects, see Iroquois, Huron, etc.

Dieppe, 276, 287, 288, 297, 333.

Dionondaddies, Dinondadies, etc. See Petuns, 214.

Dispersion (See Hurons, Huronia, Exodus Hs. Proper, 381, 387, 401, 450-456; 450; Neutrals, 441-442; 448-450; Petuns, See Note at end of Table of Contents, p. xviii.

Distances, all taken as the crow flies, 41.

Dollard, Adam Desormeaux, 452.

Dominique—— 299, 301, 305, 310, 311.

Donnés, The, 311, 313, act of self-donation, 334n.

Dornais, François, 321, 327, 334, 339, 342, 348, 357, 365, 378, 384, 396.

Douard, or Douart, Jacques, 334, 338, 342, 348, 357, 365, 368, 378.

Douglas Bay = Thunder Bay, 44.

Drinnan, James, farm, 45.

Ducreux, The historian, Fr. François; was never in Canada, 155; his inset map 6; its defects, 5; invaluable however, 6; of earlier date than his general map of 1660, 72; draughted between 1642 and 1648, 87; his shore line near Hawkestone corrected, 69, 70; omits marking the outflow of L. Simcoe at the Narrows, 5, 84; his outline of Bruce Peninsula, 228; his Caldaria, 157, 162; gives the same name to the Chaudiére or Kettle Falls, 163; his Lacus Contarea, 74; his maps consulted, 8, 25, 28, 54, 70-72, 83, 88-89, 121, 147, 155, 191, 323; his description of St. Ignace II., 107; mentions Bonin's letter, 386.

Dufferin County, 235.

Dunedin, 243.

Dunn Farm, The, 149.

Duntroon, Indian Earthworks, 243.

Du Peron, Fr. François, Annonchiara, his Huron name, 309; (1638) sets out from Three Rivers; arrival in Huronia;

at Ossossanë, 309; says first mass in its new chapel; his description of, gives number of Fathers on the mission; gives distance from Ossossanë to St. Joseph II., 310, 27, 91; and from St. Joseph II., to St. Michel, 17, 25; (1639) 316; (1640) 320, 321; (1641) goes down to Quebec and returns in the autumn, 325, 326, 328, cf. 331; (1642) 334, 335; (1643) 338, 339; (1644) 341, 343; (1645) 347; at Scanonaenrat, 350; (1646) 357, 359; (1647) 364; (1648) 377; (1649) 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 396, 398; (1650) returns to Quebec with the other missionaries, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446.

Du Plessis, Recollet; Brother Pacifique; in 1615, sails from Honfleur; arrives at Tadousac, at Quebec, 269.

Du Pont (or Dupont), Robert, son of Pontgravé reconciled with Poutrincourt, 270.

Dutch, The, help Jogues to escape, 341; ransom Bressani, 346; supply the Iroquois with firearms, 381, 436, 440.

Dyer's Bay, 229.

Ea (atea), water, liquid, 173.

Earthworks, or intrenchment, 243, 254.

Eataentsic, or Aataentsic, 428.

Ecarenniondi, see Ekarenniondi.

EchiaronniaSa, a large awl, 210.

Echon, Brébeuf's Huron name, later Chaumonot's, 310, 420.

Ehen, imperf. of the verb En, to be, was, the late, the defunct, 420.

EhSaë, village of St. Pierre-et-St.-Paul, 223; derivation, 227; in 1639 principal and most remote town of the Petuns, 224; site, 219, 225, 229, 265; Charles Garnier and Isaac Jogues visit it, (1639) 317; (1640) Garnier and Pierre Pijart, 322; destroyed, 1640, 224.

Ekaentoton, —tonton = Manitoulin Island, 265, 199, = Isle de Ste. Marie, 377, = Kaentaton = Manitoulain and Manitoualain, 199; derivation, 198-200; Fr. Antoine Poncet its first missionary in 1648; title of the mission, St. Pierre, 71, 364, 370, 377, 380, 390-391; (1649) 387, 388, 390, 394, 399; (winter of 1649-1650) 399. Before moving to St. Joseph's Island the Fathers had thought of Ekaentoton as a refuge, 383, 437. In 1651, thirty-six canoes of Huron refugees from there arrived at Quebec, 451. See St. Pierre, Synoptical Tables 406-407 or 445-446.

Ekarenniondi = Ecaregniondi, 231, = St. Mathias, a Petun village of the Deer Clan, 224, 229, 230-231, 234, 363; a landmark to determine the site of Etharita or St. Jean of the Petuns, 229, 230; distance between them four leagues, 230, 260, 363; direction of one from the other, 233-235, 260, 363; derivation and pronunciation, 231-233; meaning "Standing Rock," 232-233, cf. 231. Distance from the Nottawasaga River, 326 n., 239-240, 260. Chabanel passed through St. Mathias the day St. Jean was destroyed, 235; relative positions of the two towns explained by the diagram of Chabanel's route, 235; (1646) mission of St. Mathias begun, 356, 361; (1647) 363, 370; (1648) 380; (1649) 386, 393, 394-395, 399, 400; comprised that of St. Mathieu, 225; (1650) 400-401. Unmolested by the Iroquois, 438. See Synoptical Tables, 406-407, or 445-446. Search for and identification of the "Standing Rock," 233, 241-248. Two photographic views of, 247, 248. Its exact site, 233, 248, 265.

Ekhiondastsaan, a village of the Clan of the Cord, 149; its correct spelling, 147; derivation, 148; probable site, 149; Andiataë lay between it and Ossossanë, 151; the nameless town destroyed with St. Joseph II., 149, 375, 434. See Synoptical Table, 262.

Eksentondïe, Huron name of Three Rivers, 265.

Élementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ; See Potier.
Elgin County, 323, 423.
Elisions, 177, 187.
Elliott's Corners, Simcoe Co., 99.
Encyclopaedia, The Catholic, 416.
Enda, a fur robe, a dressed skin, 164, 180.
Éndarahy, 163; a remote encampment; Claude Pijart and Léonard Garreau winter there (1644), 163-164, 344, 352; derivation, 164-165; approximate site, 164. Synoptical Tables, 262, 406-407, or 445-446.
Endi, v. to happen, to befall, etc., 209.
Endiskara, a wheel, 213.
EnditsaSinnon, to trail a bait, to troll, 190.
English; The; their Huron name Etiorhenchronon, 314n.
Enkara, a breech-clout, 213.
ÉnkSara, a blanket, 211.
Ennenchia, the shoulder; ennencha, v. to carry on one shoulder, 190.
Ensta, a bugle or elongated bead, 212.
Enta, or enθona, a portage, 190.
Éntara, a red filament or hair, 211.
Éntiai, v. to make a portage, 190.
Éotongniaton probably = Teotondiaton, 441, cf. 324; = St. Guillaume, 323, a Neutral village, visited (1640-1641) by Chaumonot and Brébeuf, 322-324, 423; captured by the Iroquois (1650), 441.
Equivalents of modern places; Some Huron, 265.
Erie, Lake, 291, 323, 423, 440.
Nation, Erieehronon, du Chat. Eries. 291, 323, 450.
Essex County, Ont., 323, 423, 447.
Et a prefix, relation of time or place, 55.
E'ta (ateta), a field, meadow, 201.
Ethaouatius, Pagus, on N.E. shore of L. Simcoe, 200, 265; derivation, 201; same name on Ducreux's general map near present site of Peterborough, 202.
Etharita = St. Jean (des Petuns) or St. Jean l'Evangéliste, 331, 356; the principal Petun town of the Wolf Clan, 234; it and Ekarenniondi (St. Mathias) the two most important towns of the Petuns (1647), 363. Derivation, 233, n. Site, scant data, 225; in the Blue Hills (Grey Co., Ont.), 224; to which it gave its name of St. Jean, 223, cf. 260, 438; to find site that of Ekarenniondi must be known, 230; were four leagues apart, 231, 234, 249, 256, 394; Etharita to the S.W., 234-235, 249; few or no other villages near it, 249; relative positions of, explained by diagram of Chabanel's route, 235. Unsuccessful attempt to discover the site (1903), 249-259; pointers for searchers, 260. Synoptical Table, 265. Destruction, 237-238, 394, 438. (For Mission, See St. Jean, Petuns.)
Eti, to go or come, 215; Eti, etionSe, its use as a prefix, 216.
Etionnontatehronnons, an appellation of the Petuns after the Dispersion with many variants, 214; = Etionnontates, 216; derivation, 214.
Etionsara, or ChionSaeta, or andatsaminionta, a kettle chain, 210, 211.
EtioSndaSoinendi Sngiara = TïSskonchiai Snd(g)iara, the Falls of Niagara (Potier) 212; or simply Sndgiara, 266.
Etiorhenchronon, the English, 314.
Etondatrateus P. (i.e. Pagus) Site, derivation, 55, 265.
Etsi, to be drawn out, to stretch out, 152.
Eugenia Falls, 255, view of, 256.
Euphrasia Tp., 227.
Exodus from Huronia, beginning of, 381; final; refugees meet Bressani and relief party, 401, (see Dispersion).
Exouaendaen, Michel, 16, 350.
Expedition of 1615, Champlain's, 53, 59, 62, 65, 66, 68, 270, 272, 273, 274, 433. Parkman's map of, 68.

Faillon, P.SS., L'Abbé Etienne Michel, 431.
Fairmount, Ont., 227.
Faith Island = Beckwith, 43, n., 55.
Fathers, List of Recollet and Jesuit, on the Old Huron Mission, 404 or 443; where stationed and when, 405-407, or 444-446; chronological list of Jesuit Fathers and secular priests with the Quebec

Hurons (1650-1904), 456-457; Huron appellations of some of the old Huron missionaries, 309-310, 371.

Fauté, or Feauté, Bro. Pierre, 383.

Fens, The People beyond the, = Ataronchronon, 314, 89, 90, 93, 97, 434; a medley of various clans, 447.

Ferland, l'Abbé J. B. O., 102, 106, 114.

Fetherstone Lake, Ont., 164.

Feuville, or Fréville, Bro. Jean, 401.

Finisterre or Land's End of the Hurons = Tondakra, 54.

Fire-arms, 381, 436.

Fire Nation = Atsistaëhronons = Mascoutens, nation at war with the Petuns, 224, 265, 350, 371, 422.

Fisheries and weir at Champlain's "Little Lake" (near Orillia, Ont.), 65-66.

Five Nations = Iroquois, q. vid. The; relative position of their country and that of the Hurons; Parkman's Map of, 6; the "Long Lodge," 180; Hottinnonchiendi, "La Cabane Achevée," 181; their language derived from the Huron, 418; strength of, in 1660, 449.

Flag, French national, none before the Revolution, 114.

Flanagan, Patrick; his farm, site of St. Joseph II., 22; visited by Fr. Martin in 1855; description of site; fused stand of brass crucifix unearthed there, 19, 20, 250; sketch of, 21; position of farm and of village site, 20.

Flesche, Messire Jossé, at Port Royal (1610), 269.

Flint, for spear and arrowheads, among Neutrals, 440.

Flos Tp., 148, 262, 375, 422.

Flotillas (see Canoes), 340, 439; Huron, 302, 362, 376, 383; Iroquois, 452.

Fogget, Mr. P., 261.

Foley Tp., Ont., 164.

Folk-lore, 121.

Forest, l'Abbé, of Orleans; MS. Life of Jogues, 307.

Fort, grant for one in Huronia, 333; one built by Iroquois (1650) on mainland opposite Christian Is., 55; at Ossossanë, 305; one built in Quebec for Hurons (1660), 452.

Fort Law (Osprey Co., Ont.) Indian relics found there, 256-257.

Fort Ste. Marie I., Site; ruins still visible, 8; position described in old records, 8-9; visited by Fr. Chazelle in 1847, 7; by Fr. Felix Martin in 1855, his minute description of, 9-10; plan as verified by author in 1899, 10; Martin's sketch of excavations in 1855, 12d. Commenced about 1639, 313; completed after 1642, 333; destroyed in 1649, 383. For Missions, etc., See Ste. Marie I.

Fort Ste. Marie II. Site, 6; ruins visited by Fr. Pierre Chazelle in 1844, by Rev. G. Hallen in 1845, by Fr. Felix Martin in 1855; described by the latter; his plan of, 7-8; his coloured sketch of, 12b. Completed Nov. 1649, 333, 397; its strength, 7, 397.

Fortier, Rev. Louis Théophile, with the Quebec Hurons (1833-1843), 457.

Fortifications (see Fort, Bastion, Fossé). Brébeuf (1635) taught the Hurons to add bastions to their, 105; fortified villages, 103; Angoutenc, 133; Carhagouha, 65; Ossossanë, 105-106, 306; St. Ignace II., 104, 105; St. Louis, 103, 109, 381, 436; St. Jean Baptiste, 69; Ste. Marie I., 9-10, 12a; Ste. Marie II., 7 8, 12b., 397. St. Jean Baptiste, 21.

"Fossé profond" (formed by Nature) i. e., a deep depression in the land 106, 104; not a deep ditch or trench, 106; Parkman's rendering: a deep ravine; Ferland's, par de profondes ravines; Ducreux's, fossa depressior; as natural barriers, Cicero styles the Rhine: Rheni fossam, the Alps: Alpium vallum 106-108. Cf. 26.

Foy, Notre Dame de, Origin of name 453 454.

France, no national flag prior to the Revolution 114; the A sound broad in western parts of, 183; in 1632, Canada retroceded to, 297, 405.

François, Francis, Christian name of young Auhaitsic, Viel's companion 283-284; "jeune garçon François," i. e., "the boy, Francis," not "the young French boy," 283.

Frémin, Fr. Jacques, quoted, 450.

French or Frenchmen; Two with Champlain in battle (1609) near Crown Point, 432; cause of friendship of Hurons for, and enmity of Iroquois towards, 432-433; number of, in Huronia (1639), 315; five with Jogues on journey down; three captured with him on way back (1642) 332; Thirty-four in Huronia (1642), 335; forty-two (in 1646) 362; formed the garrison of Fort Ste. Marie I., 376; seven went with Bonin to recover the bodies of Lalemant and Brébeuf (1649), 386; forty in Bressani's relief party (1650), some with Garreau among the Petuns (1650), 401; number on St. Joseph's Is., 401; sixty all told among the refugees from Huronia (1650) 401, 439, 450.

French Colonists, 26; French-Huron dictionary, 232; league (measure), eight of different lengths, 114; which one the author used in computing distances and why, 115; period, 67; Revolution, 115; traders, 55, 422, cf. 432; workmen, convert a lodge into a chapel at St. Joseph II., 329; construct the fortifications of St. Ignace II., 105; and a handsome fame chapel at Ossossanë, 310.

French River (Ont.), 65, 270, 277.

Fresh-Water Sea, La Mer Douce = Lake Huron, 377, 391, 422.

Fréville. See Feuville.

Fused base or stand of brass crucifix. See Crucifix.

Gabriel, Bro. (See Sagard).

Gagnenon (Sagard) a dog, = an (g)ñiennon (Potier), 191.

Gagnon, M. Philéas, 212.

Gahoëdoë Insula = Gahoendoë, 172, 196, = Gahouendoë = AhSen'doë = Christian Is., 437, = St. Joseph's Is., 6, 383; derivation, 172, cf. 419; initial "G" a relic of Iroquois dialect, 191. See Ducreux's inset map, 6.

GanaSagé = Sault-St-Louis or Caughnawaga, 265.

Gandongarae, Seneca village inhabited by a medley of tribes, 450.

Garnier, Fr. Charles, his Huron name Saracha, 309; (1636) leaves Quebec for Three Rivers; thence to Huronia; arrival, 300; at Ihonatiria, 301; (1637) 302; at Ossossanë, 303, 304, 305; describes its bastions; he was beardless, 306; (1638) 307, 309; (1639) journey to the Petuns, 226-227, 228; among them 317, 355; (1640) 320, 322, 355; (1641) 326; at Ste. Marie I, 319, 328; at St. Joseph II., 329, 331; (1642) 333, 335; (1643) 336, 338, 339; (1644) 341, 343, 345; (1645) 347, 349, 350; (1646) 355; with the Petuns, 230, 355, 357, 359, 360, 361, 369, cf. 224; (1647) 356, 361, 363, 364, 369; at Etharita 370; (1648) 377, 379; (1649) 383, 384, 388; destruction of Etharita, death of Garnier, 393, 394, 395, 399, 400, 401, 438; See Synoptical Tables 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446. Some excerpts from his letters, 26, 230, 304, 306, 328, 336, 349, 355, 356, 359, 363, 383. Notabilia: describes the original site of La Rochelle (Ossossanë), 26; his biography in authenticated MS. of 1652, 252; little known of this missionary in Grey county of to-day, 258; speaks of Fr. Garreau's long illness, 352-353).

Garnier, Henri, 26, 109, 319, 355, 383, 387.

Garnier, Fr. Julien, with Quebec Hurons (1688, 1691-1695), 457.

Garreau, Fr. Léonard, (1644) arrives in Huronia Sept. 7th; intended for Algonquin missions, 340; summer; 351; leaves for Algonquins at end of Nov 351; winter (1644-5) 353, 341; at Endarahy, 341, 344, 163-164; (1645) 347; spring: leaves camp to return May 7th, 353, 344; summer: 353, 351; autumn: falls sick on mission; hasty return; eighty-eight days' illness; coffin prepared, 352-353; (1646) 357; at Ste. Marie I., 358; in October, with Algonquins among the Petuns, 355, 359, 361; winter: 356; (1647) 357; becomes missionary of Petun-Hurons 356, 363, 364, 370, 373; (1648) 377, 380; (1649) 384, 387, 388, 395, 399;

remains alone among Petuns ; recalled the last of all the missionaries, 400, 401 ; (1650) all but wrecked crossing Nottawasaga Bay 400. Returns with the others to Quebec, 401 ; (1656) his death, 400, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 407, or 443, 446.
Ganber, Bro. Louis, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 364, 378, 384, 392, 396.
Gaudarville, fief of, 455.
Gaufestre, Bro. Jean, 289.
Genesee River, 323, 423, 432.
Georgian Bay, 5, 43, 55, 420.
Germain, Fr. Joseph, reports on Hurons of Lorette, 1711, 455.
Giant's Tomb Is. = Insula Ondiatana = Ondichaouan, 28-30, 266. See Ducreux inset map, 6.
Giffar, Nicolas, 327, 334, 338, 342, 346.
Girault, Fr. Etienne Thomas-de-Villeneuve, mémoire on the Quebec Hurons (1755-1790), 456 ; his death, 455.
Giroux, Rev. Cléophas, with the Quebec Hurons, (1904-1911), 457.
Giroux, Rev. Guillaume, with Quebec Hurons (1870-1904(, 457.
Glenhuron, Ont., 243.
Gloucester Harbour, Ont., 117.
Gloucester Pool, Ont., 128.
Goderich, Ont., 291.
Goïogoinronnon, the Cayugas, 265.
Goioguen = Onionen, a Cayuga village, 449.
Gonnor, Fr. Nicolas de, with the Quebec Hurons (1735-1737 and 1740-1742), 457.
Gosford, Lord, 456.
Gonpil, René, 252, 332.
Government, system of, among the Hurons ; intolerant of restraint ; republic with no coercitive power ; ruled by persuasion, 426 ; community, not individuals, responsible for wrong done ; legislative bodies ; states-general ; councils ; chiefs for war, others for peace, all equal by election : preeminence result of personal prowess or ability, 427 ; treaties made in name of chief, not of nation, 427-428.
Grammar, Potier's Huron, facsimile of page 1, De Litteris, 155 ; of Observanda in compound words, 191.
Grand Cibou, 297.
Grand River, 323, 423.
Grand Trunk Ry., 117.
Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons (Sagard), 277, 281, 284.
Grandmaison, Eléonore, widow of François de Chavigny, deeded land to Quebec Hurons, 451.
Graveyard, at Ste. Marie II., 8 ; at Ste. I., laid out (1642) 333, 335 ; others in Huronia, 337.
Greatrix, Joseph, farm, 152 ; William, farm, 88.
Greslon, Fr. Adrien, (1648) arrival in Huronia, 376, 377 ; (1649) 384 ; goes to the Petuns, 287, 392, 388 ; at St. Mathias, 395 ; invalid, recalled from 396, 399, 400 ; abandons Huronia with the other missionaries, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 407, or 446.
Grey County, Ont., 226, 235, 291, 371, 422.
Groseliers, Médard Chouart des, 348, 356, 358.
Groseille, Joseph, farm, 139.
Guérin, Jean, a *donné*, 326, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 365, 378, 384, 397.
Guiet, Jean, a *donné*, 358, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Haldimand County, Ont., 323, 423.
Hale, Horatio, 418.
Hallen, Rev. G., at ruins of forts (1845), 7.
Halton County, Ont., 323, 423.
Hamilton, George, driver, 121 ; John, farm, 124.
Harris, William R., explanation of the neutrality of the Attiwandaronks, 440.
Hatchets, a field of, 122.
Hatichraŝata = Aochraŝata, Huron name of Algonquins (Potier) 265.
Hawkestone, Ont., 63 ; like Cahiagué three leagues from Couchiching Lake 66 ; Ducreux's shore line corrected moves site of St. Jean Baptiste to its vicinity, 69, 70-73 ; mouth of creek site of Cahiagué Landing, 67.
Hazelton, Ira T., farm, 122, 123.
Heaven, heavens, sky, sky-blue = Arõnhia, 231, 430.
Henry, a Frenchman, captive of the Iroquois, 332.
Hill-Dwellers = Highlanders = Khionnontateronon, 218 ; The former Hill-Dwellers = Etionnontateronnon = Tionnontateronnon, 216, 219 ; the Petuns 214.
Hillsboro, Ont., 423.
Hiñnon, Thunder, 188.
Histoire Chronologique (1689) (Le Tac) 38, 277, 279, 281 ; de la Nouvelle France (Charlevoix) 282, 285 ; du Canada

(Sagard) 35, 275, 283, 286; de la Colonie Française (Faillon) 431.

History of the Hurons, an epitome, 431-442. Before the Great Dispersion in 1650:—Previous to Jacques Cartier a blank; Stadacona and Hochelaga; Huron-Iroquois dialect, 431; vestiges found in Montreal; change between Cartier and Champlain's time; Algonquins inhabit shores of St. Lawrence; allies of Hurons of Simcoe Co.; hostile Iroquois in N.Y. State; Champlain sides with former; first victory at Crown Pt.; second above Sorel, 432; invades Iroquois country (1615); synchronous with first Huron mission; fifty years' war with Iroquois: Contarea first Huron stronghold to succumb, 433, 270-276; 75, 80, 331; St. Jean Baptiste evacuated; St. Joseph II., St. Ignace II. and St. Louis destroyed; FF. Daniel, de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant slain, 434-435; 367, 374, 380; contingent from Ossossanë and Ste. Madeleine annihilated; sudden withdrawal of Iroquois, 436; 381-382; Hurons of St. Michel in pursuit; Ossossanë abandoned; safety sought among the Petuns; Ste. Marie I., alone standing; Christian or St. Joseph's Is. chosen as a last refuge, 437; 382-383; Fort Ste. Marie II. established on the island; Petuns attacked; Etharita destroyed; death of Charles Garnier and Chabanel, 438; 383, 394; desperate condition of St. Joseph's Is. 438-439; 401; Huronia abandoned forever; personnel of the fugitive band of exiles, 439; 401, 396-397. Neutrals meanwhile passive, 439; why called Neutrals; Iroquois seek a quarrel with; indignities not resented; their villages beyond the Niagara R. attacked, 440; Neutral country invaded and laid waste, 441; nation dispersed; some Hurons Proper among Neutrals; with Andastes; the bulk form a colony at Quebec, 442.

After the dispersion in 1650:—Present location of three surviving groups, first the Hurons Proper, at Quebec, 447; the second, descendants of Petuns, near Sandwich, Ont.; the third, an offshoot of the latter, on Wyandot Reservation, Oklahoma, U.S.; Neutrals, as such, now extinct, 447; their footfalls in history, 448. Hurons Proper move to Quebec; Iroquois entice some, 451-452; Hurons with Dollard, 452; move to Beauport; to St. Michel, N. D. de Foy; origin of latter name, 453; move to Old Lorette; chapel at; and finally move to New or Jeune Lorette, 454; death of their last Jesuit missionary; first secular priest, missionary; presbytery and chapel built; limits of parish fixed; Bonchette on Lorette; last full-blooded Huron, 455; civil recognition of St. Ambroise parish; the King's Gifts; population in 1861; actual possessions of Lorette Hurons, 456; list of Jesuit missionaries of Quebec Hurons, 456; of secular priests, 457; partial list of Chiefs, 458.

Hochelaga, its probable site, 421, 431-432.

Hodges, William, farm, 67.

Hogg River, Ont., 5, 100, 103.

Holy Angels; Mission of The, see SS. Anges.

Honarecennhax, Louis, Fr. Chabanel's murderer, 395, 253 plate.

Honfleur, France, 269, 275, 293.

Hope Island, Ont, 43.

Hopkins, William, farm, 125.

Hospital, see Ste. Marie I.

Hotinnonchiendi, The Iroquois Confederacy or Five Nations, The Finished or Complete Lodge, 180-181;=Hotinnonchiondi (Potier) 265.

Huet, Recollet, Fr. Paul, 275.

Hunter, Andrew F., monographs on sites marked by Indian village remains, 122; 19, 25, 45, 55, 67, 81, 82, 88, 94, 98, 99, 100, 103, 117, 134, 139, 147, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 160, 161, 162, 389.

Huron;—Cabins, see Lodges;—Captives from Contarea among Onondagas (1655), 80; and many others (1660), 450;—Names of some Quebec Huron Chiefs, 458;—Chorography, 22; see Huronia, Map; method followed in reconstructing map of Huronia, 6, 15, 22, 35, 36-37, 47, 104 et passim;—Colony at Quebec, 442, 450-457;—Dispersion, 441-442;—Equivalents for some modern names, 265;—Families, fires, lodges (1639), 315;—Fort within Quebec (1660), 452; Government, q. vid.;—History, q. vid.;—Language, q. vid.; — Last full-blooded at Quebec,

455;—Letters and Particles, see latter; —Lodges, size, form, number of fires, of families, 424;—Missions, q. vid.:—Missionaries, Alphabetical list of, arrival, departure, 403-404, or 442-443; their stations on the mission, 405-407, or 444-446; — Name Sendat, its derivation, 419-420; origin of name "Huron," 420; name Atihsendo, or Atihsendarac = The Hurons, 419; Sendaké = Huronia, 420; Indian names of missionaries, 309-310, 371-374, 452; of Places, with derivation, 167 (derivation of others given in discussing their sites); alphabetical list with sites, 262-265; mission stations, 406-407, or 444-446; —Numerals, one to ten, 179;—Particles: q. vid.;—Population, q. vid.;—Religion, q. vid.;—Seminary at Quebec, 300;—Strongholds (1615) Carhagouha, 271; on frontier, 75; Contarea first one destroyed (1642) 80, 238, 433;—Topography, authority on, 114; see Chorography, etc.;—Towns, last one to the south, 20; the five principal (1644), 81, 341; Sites discussed (all first part of volume); results; towns in Huronia Proper, 262-263; Petun sites, 264, 225,-348; Neutral, 319, 322-324, 422-423, 425;—Words, spelling and pronunciation of some, 183;—list of words ending in ara, 211; in iara and kara, 412. (See other Huron words alphabetically listed in their proper place.)

Huron-Iroquois 418, 421, 431, 432.

Huron, Lake, 5, 66, 83, 111, 336, 370, 382, 389, 390, 394, 400, 437; "Fresh-Water-Sea" or "Mer Douce," 42, 66, 377, 398; = Lake of the Hurons, 371, or Great Lake of our Hurons, Our Great Lake, 341, 345, 353-354, 377; depth of near Thunder Bay (Sagard), 44.

Huronia Proper (Cf. Country of the Hurons) = Sendaké; Sendaké Ehen = H. of old, literally H. that was, or Defunct H., 402, 420; styled in an indult of Urbain VIII.: Provincia Huronum, 94; its position, boundaries and extent, 5, 422; its rivers and other characteristic features, 5, 66, 82, 84, 424; referred to as an island, 419, 420; Ducreux's inset map (facing p. 6) a contemporaneous tracing, 87; invaluable, 6; though imperfect, 5-6, 69, plate, 69-70; Parkman's map of, 28; Fr. Félix Martin's two unfinished maps of, 18, 19; Theoretical Reconstruction of Huronia (1898), 121n., 35; Reconstructed Huronia of the Relations (1906), 423; map at end of volume; map of Tay Tp. with village, *ib.*; of Medonte Tp., 20; of Oro Tp., 66.

Its distance from the Petun Nation, 221-223; its relative position to, map 235; no sharp lines of frontier, 221; low lying lands between it and the Blue Hills, 239; distance from the Neutrals, four or five days' journey or about forty leagues (Cf. Rel. 1641, p. 71, 2 col., and Rel. 1648, p. 46, 1 col.), 81; Kandoucho the nearest town, the Aondironons the nearest Neutral clan, 323.

Its position relative to the Five Nations, see Parkman's map, 6. Its History, Missions, Population, Villages, q. vid.; Europeans present in 1640, 320 (See Catal. Personorum for each year); its various Clans after the Dispersion, 447; desolate state after March, 1649, 382, 437; totally abandoned, 401-402, 439.

Hurons, The (See History, Huron, Huronia), —Atisendo or Atisendarac, 419, a decadent race; once had clearer idea of a Supreme Being, 431; first contact with Europeans, 431; their place in the great Huron-Iroquois Family, 418; origin of the word Huron, 420; their earliest known habitat, 421; beginning of their reliable history, 422; Hurons, Petuns and Neutrals, the three great Huron groups; their respective territories, 422-423; their common appellation in Huron, 419-420; Algonquins mixed freely with them; position of the country of the Hurons Proper, 422; Incautious and unwary, compared with the Iroquois, 127; Country, Government, Language, Migrations, Missions to, Religion, q. vid.; Dispersion and migrations of Hurons Proper, 381, 387, 401, 450-456; of Neutrals, 441-442, 448-450; of Petuns, See Note in Table of Contents, p. xviii; present location of their surviving groups, 417. For Quebec Hurons, See Lorette.

Hussey, John P., oldest pioneer in North Simcoe Co.; accompanied Fr. Felix

Martin, S J in his explorations in 1855 ; witnessed the finding of the partially fused brass stand of crucifix, 19, 250.

I, in composition, v., to be alone, frequently with a final ha, iha to be the only one, 146 ; in compound words "i" also expresses fullness, 164 ; initial, diminutive, 186.

Ia, a Canoe=ahona in compound words, 185.

Iahenhouton, Huron Village ; Derivation ; Site, 146.

Iara, list of words ending in, 212. Iara, prep., on, above, over, 212.

Ihonatiria=St. Joseph I., 15, 28, 79 ; Derivation, 185 ; Chief Aenons' plea bears out its correctness, 187 ; Site (See Diagram II. 30) 30-31, 262-263, 406-407 ; Parkman and Fr. Felix Martin astray as to its position ; why, 28 ; distance from St. Joseph II ; from Ossossanë, 30 ; to Khinonascarant, 31, 42, to Arontaen, 51 (see Diagram IV., 50) ; to Contarea, 81, 84, 331 (See Diagram V., 64) ; to Oënrio, 141, 142 ; to Amonatea, 143 ; 142 ; near Teandeoniata, 56, 57, 141 ; and Karenhassa, 59 ; having in view Giant's Tomb Island = Ondichaouan = Insula Ondiatana, 28 ; see half-tone, view from bluff, 31 ; Site, 30, 31, 263 (See Diagram II. 30 pl.); (1634) mission centre established at, 299, 57, cf. 26 ; (1635) 299, 300 ; (1636) 300, 301 ; (1637) 302, 305 ; (1638) 307 ; residence transferred, 17, 30, 303, 304, 305, 308 ; village depopulated by contagion, 308. See Synoptical Tables, 406 or 445.

Ile-aux-Coudres, 269.

Incarnation, Ven. Marie de l', 386, 398.

Indian Occupancy, Indications of, 121, 122 ; many near Ste Marie I , 113.

Indian Territory, U.S. now Oklahoma, Wyandot Reservation in, 447.

Indiana, U.S. (1744-1747) and Ohio, Chief Nicolas' band in, 447.

Indians, a shelter for, at Ste. Marie I., 11, 321, 376, 385.

Instruments for taking altitudes, objects of superstitious awe, 228.

Invasions of Huronia, all by way of Orillia, 238-239, 434.

Io, in compound words = beautiful, grand, good, 140.

Ion or Aon v. to reach, to arrive at, the former alone enters into composition, the latter in comp., to take hold of, 207.

Iondi, in comp., some point to project, to stretch out, etc., 232, cf. 218.

Iondiati, to lengthen out, etc., 232.

Itora, v., here is a nest, 206.

Iouskeha or Youskeha, a Huron deity, 428.

Irish Settlement (1855) in N. Simcoe, Ont., 18.

Iroquois=The Five Nations=Hottinnonchiendi = the "Long Lodge," "The Finished or Completed Cabin," 181-182 ; these federated nations were the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas and Senecas, 449 ; and a sixth later, the Tuskaroras, 418. Hurons the original stock, 418. Champlain invades their country, 272, 433 ; its position relative to Huronia, 6 and map ; their enduring hatred for the French, 432-433 ; their raids into Huronia always from the east, 238-239, 260, 434, 438 ; skilled in strategy, 109, 126, 433, 434, 436. Their numerical strength in 1660, 449. Iroquois Christians at Old Lorette, 453, 454 ; their Christian villiage at St Xavier des Prés (Caughnawaga) 456, 458. Their Language derived from the Huron, 207, 418 ; traces of it in older Huron names, 191 ; Cuoq's Dictionary of, 170, 207, 373, 432 ; root-words much involved in compound words, 170 ; "g" often supplants the Huron "i", 191, 198 ; initial "s", 207 ; Iroquois words corresponding to Huron verb Ahaon (Iahaon), to carry, to have on or about oneself, 373.

Isiaragui, Lake,=Tsirargi=Tsiaragui=Mud Lake, Simcoe Co., Ont., 9-10, 98, 265, 447,=Lac Bourbeux, 197 ; Derivation, 197 ; Fr. Chaumonot lands at outlet of, 9, 197 ; in winter, a short cut from Ste. Marie I. to St. Francis Xavier, 97, 335.

Isle de Ste Marie, Manitoulin Is , See Ekaentoton.

Isolation, during contagion not enforced, 99.

It, verb, to ship, embark, take on board ; also passive of Atit, 185, to load, freight.

Jamay, Recollet, Fr. Denis, 269, 270, 275.

Jeffcot, Rev. M. J., 241.

Jesuit Relations, 423 ; Table of Concordance of the Quebec and Cleveland Editions ; from 1611 to 1636, 408 ; 1636-1640, 409 ;

1640-1646, 410; 1646-1653, 411; 1653-1665, 412; 1665-1672, 413.

Jesuit's Stone, The, (1641) 324, n.

Jesuits, The, Why they entered on the Huron Mission (1626), 287; Quebec taken, 1629, they leave Canada; but return in 1633, 297: re-open the Huronia Mission, 1634, 298; abandon it, 1650, 401-402, 439. Alphabetical list of those on this mission; arrivals and departures, 204 or 443; stations year by year, 405-407, or 444-446; list of those with the Quebec Hurons, 456. For names of Coadjutor Brothers, See Catalogus Personarum from 1640 to 1649.

Jesus, Isle of, 285.

Jogues, Fr. Isaac Jogues = Ondessone, 310; copy from authentic portrait, 332a.; Statute, 332b.; (1636) starts from Three Rivers, arrives in Huronia, 301; (1637) 302, 305; (1638) 307, 310; (1639) 317; journey to the Petuns with Charles Garnier, 223, 224, 226-227, 228, 355; (1640) 320, 321; (1641) 326; to Sault Ste. Marie with Raymbault, 328, n., 330, 354; (1642) to Quebec, capture on return trip; his companions; correct dates, 332, 327, 337. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446. Biography and letters in Authen. M.S. 1652, 252.

Joseph, Fr., See LeCaron, Recollet.

Joseph, Frank, farm, 94.

Journal des Jésuites, 166, etc.

Journée, Une, *i.e.* one day's journey, its length according to the Relations, 81, 226.

Kaentoton = Ekaentoton = Isle Ste. Marie = Manitoulin Is., 198-199.

Kanawokeronons, Caughnawaga Indians, 458.

Kandoucho = All Saints, Neutral village nearest to the Hurons, 223, 423; destroyed probably with Teotondiaton (1650), 441.

Kaontia = Kaotia = Ste. Anne; Derivation, 196; Site, distance from Ste. Marie I., 98-99; contagion of 1639 began at, 197, 98. See Synoptical Tables, 262, 263; for Mission, See Ste. Anne.

Kasatsaestak, a large fork, 210.

— Kara, words ending in, 212.

Karenhassa, probably = Carmaron; Derivation, 58-59; distance from Otoüacha; Site, 59, 61. See Table 262.

Katon, to bend, to curve, 155.

Ke, ske, nde, suffix, 195.

Kent, Co. Ont., 323, 423.

Kettles, Caldaria on Ducreux's inset map, 157; Hurons got their first large kettles from the French, 158; Kettle Falls (near Quebec) on Ducreux's general map Saltus Caldariae, 163; used instead of bells, 337.

Khinonscarant = Qnieunonascaran, 40, 187 = St. Joseph (of the Recollets), 37-42; Derivation, 187; a second, 190; the second apex of Sagard's Triangle, 37-40; distance from Ihonatiria, 31, 42, 51, see Diagram II., 30; to Carhagouha, 33, 42: to Thunder Bay, 42-45; to Ossossanë, 41; to Toanché I., 47, 56; it had a landing place, 42. Site, 41; See Table, 262. Mission: (1615) 271; (1616) 272; (1623) 277, 278, 279, 280; (1624) 281; (1625) 282.

Khioetoa = St. Michel, village of the Neutrals, the farthest west, 323, 423.

Khiondaësahan, probably = Ekhiondastsaan, q. vid., 147.

Khionnontateronnon, one of the many names of the Petun or Tobacco Nation, 222, 314, 328; congeneric appellations: Derivation and meaning, 214-219; a defective derivation amended, 217, 220: the name indicative of their former home, 219.

Kichkagoneiak, a friendly Algonquin tribe on S. Shore of L. Huron, 371.

King's Gifts, The, to Lorette Indians, 456.

Kirk, David and Lewis, (1628) 294.

Kontarea, 73, 74, 75, 79, 331, = Contarea, q. vid.

χa, hic, haec, hoc, (this); χa or eχa or deχe, hic, huc, hac, hinc, (here, hither, thus far, hence), 190, 196.

Lachine Rapids, 150.

La Conception, see Ossossanë.

Lacrosse, 427.

Ladouceur farm, 140.

Lafitau, Fr. Joseph François, 158.

La Fontaine, Simcoe Co., Ont., 134, 140; first Mass celebrated in Ontario (1615) in parish of, 271, 433.

La Foyer, Recollet, Fr. Jacques de, with the Nipissi gs (1624), 275.
La Galette, Prescott, Ont., = Asenatsi, 265.
Lagrené, Fr. Pierre, with the Quebec Hurons (1695, 1702-1703), 457.
Laidlaw, George E., 55.
Lajeunesse's Corners or Lépine's, misnamed Ahuntsic, 286-287.
Lake; Champlain on his way to the "Narrows" passes along the shore of a Little, 65, 66; it was three leagues from Cahiagué, 65, 66, 82; the greater lake (Simcoe) empties into it at the Narrows, where there were weirs and a great fishing place, 66, 82; description he gives tallies with L. Couchiching only, 66, 82; not Bass Lake, 82-83; for other lakes, see under their names; see Ontare.
Lalemant, Fr. Charles, Superior of Canada Missions (1626), 287, 288, 289, 293, 295.
Lalemant, Fr. Gabriel (Nephew of Charles and Jérôme), cousin of Joseph Antonie Poncet, 391; (1648) starts from Quebec, 376; arrives in Huronia, 375; 377; (1649), 379; captured with de Brébeuf at St. Louis and tortured at St. Igance II., 101, 104, 109, 124, 380; death, 104, 115, 128, 380-381, 435; not certain that he witnessed the death of Brébeuf, 386; Search for site of martyrdom, 121; found, 125-128; biography in Authen MS. 1652, 252; portrait, 380b. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 407, or 443, 446.
Lalemant, Fr. Jérôme = Achiendossé, 309; (1638) leaves Three Rivers for Huronia, 308; arrival 309; Superior of Huron Mission, 309, 313; (1639).313; merges all the residences into one, 313, 315; 316; (1640) 319, 320, 322, 425; (1641) 325, 326, 329, 418; (1642) 331, 332, 333, 335; (1643) 337, 338, 339; (1644) 340; ceases to be Superior, 341, 342 354; leaves Huronia, 346; Superior of all Canada Missions, 345. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446. Notabilia: gives distance of St. Michel to St. Joseph II., 17; mentions St. Jean Baptiste as the most populous town of the Rock Clan, 68; letter of Sept 21, 1643, 80; in his Rel. 1640, Ste. Marie I is styled "maison de St. Joseph," 93; gives distance of the mouth of Niagara from Huronia, 291-292; attributes decrease in Huron population to war, 425; Hurons ignorant of a Creator or of Providence, 428.
Lambert, Eustache, a *donné*, 347, 356, 357.
Lamberville, Fr. Jacques de, with the Quebec Hurons (1689, 1690, 1698), 457.
Lambton, Co., Ont., 323, 371, 423.
Landing Place of Champlain in Huronia, 61; of Toanché I, 61, cf. 47; of St. Jean Baptiste or Cahiagué, 67, cf 68, 69.
Land's End of the Hurons, 54,
Langevin, Michel Bergevin dit, 455.
Language (see Iroquois, etc.). A Huron-Iroquois dialect spoken along the St. Lawrence R. in Jacques Cartier's time; his two vocabularies, 431-432. The Huron, its pronunciation varied even in Huronia, 52; key to all Huron-Iroquois dialects, the Petun the most archaic form 418; wide-spread in North America, 424; now a dead language at Lorette, 169, 171, 455-456; a French-Huron dictionary, 172, 232, 419; one by the Recollet's, 280, 283; Sagard's vocabulary, 40; Fr. Pierre Potier's MSS.: Gramma., Radicals and Sermons, 170-171, 419; Cf. 52; his Radices give 566 noun-roots, 203; and 970 verbal roots, 418; de Carheil's Roots, 186; photo-facsimiles of two pages from Potier's Grammar: letters in use, their pronunciation, letters wanting, 155, Cf. 58; the compounding of words, 191. Synonyms compounded together, 74; but never two verbs, 189; in compounds the noun comes first; its final vowel is suppressed and the initial consonant of the adjective or verb is elided: otherwise: either the last letter of the first word is suppressed or the first letter of the second word, 232-233; difficult to decompose; multiplicity of Particles (q. vid.) 169-171. Both verbs and nouns classed in five conjugations; signs of these; nouns indeclinable; "s" often, but not generally used to denote plural; nouns unchangeable save in composition, 182, 284; pronouns likewise, 217.
La Peltrie; Madame de, her eulogium, 424.
La Pointe, i.e., north-western part of Huronia, 30, 42, 47, 146.
Large, Dr. R. W., contributions to Ontario Prov. Museum, 157.
La Richardie, Fr. Armand de, with Quebec Hurons (1725-1727), 457.

La Roche de Daillon, Fr. Joseph de. See Daillon.

La Rochelle, See Ossossanë, Conception, La.; St. Gabriel.

La Rochelle, France. 26.

La Rousse Illustré; Nouveau, 114.

Laughead, William, farm, 67.

Lausier, Losier or Lozier, Guillaume, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 339, 342, 347, 357, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Lauzon, Fr. Pierre de, with the Quebec Hurons (1716, 1617), 457.

Laverdière, L'Abbé. 61, 273.

League of the Relations; The, the French *lieue*: no uniform value; eight different "lieues" varying from 3.268 to 5.849 kilometres; l. de terre, 114; l. de marine, l. d'une heure; why Fr. Martin uses *kilomètres* and not *lieues*; our land league nearest approach to the *lieue d'une heure*; adopted by the anthor, 115.

Le Boesme, Bro. Louis, 378, 385, 397; = "Petit Louis," 376.

Le Breton, Dom. Guillaume, 269.

Le Caron. Recollet; Fr. Joseph (1615), sails from Honfleur; arrives at Tadousac; at Three Rivers, 269, 270; leaves for Huronia, 270; arrival, 271; at Carhagouha, 270, 271. 38; first Mass in Huron country; Champlain present, 272, 38; (1616) at Carhagouha; in Petun country, 272, 273, 274, 275; his dictionary: leaves the Hurons; back at Three Rivers; at Quebec, 274; sails with Champlain for France, 275; (1617) re-embarks at Honfleur; arrives at Tadousac, 275; (1623) to return to Huronia, 275-276; voyage up, 276: arrives, 35, 277, 279; at Carhagouha; Viel and Sagard join him, 278-279, 36-37, 40; occupies his former cabin; description of, 279, 37, 38, 39; (1624) all three at Carhagouha; leaving Fr. Viel in Huronia, Le Caron and Sagard go down to Quebec, 280; village of Le Caron was called St. Joseph, 40-41; not to be confounded with mission centres of that name mentioned in the Relations, 40; his dwelling really lay between Khinonascaront and Carhagouha; these were one half league apart, 42.

Le Clercq, Recollet; Fr. Chrestien; author of "Le Premier Etablissement de la Foy dans Nouvelle France," 38, 270, 271. 280, 287.

Le Coq, Robert, business man of the Mission; frequent trips to Quebec, 313; (1634), 298; (1635), 299; (1636), 302; (1637), 305; (1638), 310, tends as Good Samaritan, a small-pox stricken Huron on a journey up, 312; (1639) stricken himself with the disease, is abandoned by Indians on a return trip to Huronia, 311; becomes a *donné*, faithful to the end, 313; (1610), 421: (1641), 327; (1642), 334; (1643), 338; (1644), 342: (1645), 347; (1646), 357; (1647), 365; (1648), 378; (1649), 383, 401; (1650), killed by the Iroquois, 313.

Lefevre, Marin, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 338, 342, 348, 357, 365, 378, 385, 397.

Leger, ——. a boy, 358, 365.

Le Jeune. Fr. Paul, (1633) at Quebec, 297; (1634) superior general of Canada Mission, 1632-1639, 298: his estimate of the population of Huronia, 425; (1637), 303; (1642) at Dieppe, France, writes to the Göneral Vitelleschi, 333. Authentic portrait, 300 a.

Le Mercier Fr. François Joseph, — Chaüosé 309; (1635) sets out from Quebec, arrives in Huronia, 299; (1636) at Ihonatiria, 301, 145, 149, 151; (1637) at Ihonatiria, 302: gives name of island in sight. 28; and dis'ance to Ossossanë, 30; from Ossossanë to Angoutenc, 133, 134; at Ossossanë, 303, 304, 305; (1638) 307, 308, 309: (1639) goes to Quebec; back the same season, 316; (1640), 320, 322, (1641), 326. 329; (1642), 333, 335. (1643), 338, 339; (1644), 341, 343, (1645), 347, 348; (1646), 357, 358; (1647), 364, 365, 366; (1648), 377, 379; (1649), 384, 385, 388. 392. 396; (1650) leaves Huronia with the othes, 401, See Synoptioal Tables, 404, 406-407. or 443, 445-446.

Le Mercier, Jean, a *donné*, 348, 356, 358, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Le Moyne, Fr. Simon = Sane, 310, = Onde, sonk, 452; (1638) arrives in Huronia, 305. 309, 310; (1639), 316, 317; (1640), 320, 322; (1641), 326, 329; (1642), 334, 335; (1643), 338, 339: (1644), 342. 344; (1645), 347, 355; (1646), 357, 359; (1647), 364; (1648), 377; (1649), 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 396, 398;

(1650) abandons Huronia with the other missionaries, 401; (1654) in the Onondaga country baptizes a young girl taken from the Neutrals, 449; (1657) accompanies a party of Hurons, of the Bear Clan, who give themselves to the Mohawks, 452.

Le Moyne, Charles, a hired boy, 334, 338, 342, 346.

Lépine's Corners. See Lajeunesse.

Le Tac, Recollet; Fr. Sixte author of the "Historie Chronologique de la Nouvelle France," posthumous, 38, 277, 281.

Letter, Christophe Regnaut's, 115.

Letters, Huron. See Language; letters and particles, see Particles; those wanting in Huron, 58, 155.

Levrier, Jacques, a *donné*, 321, 326, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Lexique Iroquois (l'Abbé Cuoq), 170, 372, 373, 432.

Little Lake, Champlain's, or Couchiching. See Lake.

Littré, E., lexicographer, 114.

Lodges, fires and families in, (1639), 315.

Loney, Arthur, farm, 125.

Long House or Lodge; The, see Hotinnonchiendi.

Long Sault; The, (Ottawa Riv.) 452.

Loranger, Rev. François Germain Rivard, with the Quebec Hurons (1817-1819), 457.

Lorette or Quebec Hurons, 447; Fr. Girault's Mémoire on, 450; Hurons at Old Lorette; at Jeune Lorette, 447, 454-456; list of missionaries with, 456-457; of some chiefs, 458.

Lorette; Notre dame de, or Our Lady of Loreto, 454.

Losier or Lozier, Guillaume, a *donné*, See Lausier.

McDougall Tp., Ont.; 164.

McLennan; John, farm, 55.

McLeod; Hector, farm, 123.

Mad River, Ont., 244.

Maison de St. Joseph = Ste. Marie I., See St. Joseph, maison de.

Malherbe; Bro. François; (1646) a boy of 14, in Huronia, 358: (1647) 365; (1648) 378; (1649) 384, 396; helped to carry the remains of de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant from St. Ignace II. to St. Marie I., 110; (1696) dies, as a lay brother, on the Saguenay mission; his obituary, 109, 121.

Manitou; The, 361.

Manitoulin Island, See Ekaentoton.

Maps, Theoretical Reconstruction of Huronia (1898), 121, n.; Huronia of the Relations (1906) 423, 35, See map at the end of this volume, and that of Tay Tp. with Huron village sites; Ducreux's inset map, 5, 6, 69-70; Fr. Martin's two unfinished maps of Huronia, 18, 19; Parkman's, 28; relative positions of Huron and Iroquois countries: Parkman's map, 6; his map of Champlain's route in 1615, 68; Ducreux's outline of Bruce peninsula, 228; his shore line (Lake Simcoe) corrected, 69; the Petun country, 235; Medonte Tp., 20; Oro Tp. 66.

Marguerie, François, visits Brébeuf in Huronia (1636), 301; is drowned with Amiot (1648), 310.

Marguerie River = Rivière aux Glaises, 341.

Mark's Point, 189.

Martin, Fr. Félix; his "Voyages et Recherches" in the Huron country, MS. 1855, 18, 19; his plan and description of fort Ste. Marie II., 1855, 7; sketch of 12 b; description of fort Ste. Marie I., 9-10; sketch of, 12 d; his unfinished maps of Huronia, 18, 19; identifies site of Ossossanë, 27, sketch of 22 a; his Ihonatiria misplaced, 28; Otouacha and Toanché identical, 61; Contarea and St. Jean Baptiste, 70, 79; gives the same distance from Ste. Marie I. to St. Louis, as from St. Louis to St. Ignace II., 114, 115; why his measures are in kilometres, and not in leagues, 115; in 1855, in searching for Huron sites, had for guide John P. Hussey: at site of St. Joseph II.: the half-fused brass stand of crucifix, 19, 289, 386. His French translation (1852) from the Italian of Bressani (Macerata, 1653), 105, 108, etc.

Mascoutens=Fire Nation=Atsistaeeronnon, 224, 265; drive the Petuns eastward from St. Pierre et St. Paul, 224, 422.

Mass, First said in Canada, 269-270; first in Ontario, in the present parish of La Fontaine, 271, 272, 433; first at Ossossanë, 303.

Massacre, Cap-au-, 432.

Massé, Fr. Ennemond; (1611) at Canso and Port Royal, 287; (1627) at Quebec, 293;

(1629) superior there during the absence of Fr. Charles Lalemant in France, recalls Fr. de Brébeuf from Huronia, 295, 296; (1633) he and Brébeuf accompany Champlain back to Canada, 297.

Masson, Bro. Pierre, 355, 357, 364, 378, 384, 392, 396.

Matchedash Bay, 5, 66, 83, 128, 420: Township, 265.

Mathurin——, hired man, 301, 305, 310, 311; goes to Quebec, thence to France to enter the Capuchin order, 327, 328.

"Mathurin's Man," a renegade Huron: origin of name; headed the Iroquois who captured Fr. Jogues, 327.

Meaford, Ont., 227.

Measures, French standard, 114-115.

Medonte Tp., Ont., Map, 20; 121, 122, 422; numerous pits in west of Tp., 160, 161.

"Mémoires touchant la Mort et les Vertus des Pères, etc." Original MS. 1652, prepared by Fr. Paul Ragueneau and duly authenticated, 395, 252; photo-fac-simile of one of its pages (*i.e.* 276), 253.

Men, hired; in Huronia, 301, 302, 305, 307, 310, 311, 397.

Ménard; Fr. René, (1641) arrives in Huronia, 325, 326, 330; (1642) 334, 336; (1643) 71, 338, 339, 340; (1644) 342, 343; (1645) 347; 349, line 25, strike out François Du Peron's name and insert instead Fr. René Ménard's; 325, line 18, replace Fr. Ménard's name by that of Fr. Joseph Antoine Poncet. (1646) 357, 359; (1647) 364, 373, 374; (1648) 377, 380; (1649) 384, 388, 389, 394, 397, 398; (1650) 397; Huronia abandoned, 401. See Synoptical Tables 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446.

Mer Douce, Fresh Water Sea, L. Huron, 42, 66, 377, 398.

Messieurs de la Compagnie (de Rouen), 371, 387.

Metallic Stand, half-fused, See Crucifix, 20.

Metric System, 115.

Michigan, Lake, 149; State, 371.

Michilimackinac, 422, 447.

Michisagnec, Algonquins, N.E. shore of L. Huron, 370.

Midland, Ont., 99, 131; Midland Bay, 35, 146, 389; Branch G.T.R., 117.

Migrations of the Hurons; Hurons Proper, 381, 387, 401, 450-456; Neutrals, 441-442, 448-450; Petuns, See note, in Table of Contents, page xviii. See Exodus, Dispersion.

Mile, Italian Geographical, 102; three (English) statute miles, nearest approach to the "lieue d'une heure"; unit of measure used in this monograph, 115.

Mill Lake, Ont., 164.

Millet, Fr. Pierre, his letter, July 6, 1691, 180-181; with the Quebec Hurons (1696, 1697), 457.

Mission, The Huron: Missionaries in Huronia and Mission Centres, year by year, 1615-1650, See Table of Contents under Part Second, and pp. 269 to 402. Synoptical Table I., their names in Alphabetical Order, with their respective numbers, dates of their arrival and departure, 404 or 443. Table II., Mission stations and missionaries (by numbers) year by year from 1615 to 1629, 405, or 444. Table III., Mission stations and missionaries from 1634 to 1650, 406-407, or 445-446. No missionaries in Huronia from the summer of 1616 till that of 1623, 275, 277; nor from the summer of 1629 till that of 1634, 297, 298. List of Jesuit missionaries with the Quebec or Lorette Hurons, 456; of Secular priests, 457. See Neutral, Petun.

Mission; La Première, etc. Fr. Auguste Carayon, Paris, 1864; 36, 149, 287: a mistranslation corrected, 344.

Moad, John, farm, 122.

Moats, Natural, 26; 304; see Fossé.

Mohawk Country; Distance from Huronia, 6; Hurons of Quebec invited to (1656) 451; a party of the Bear Clan go to (1657) 452; Iroquois from the, join the Hurons at Lorette (1673) 454; Cf 447: Mohawks: Their Huron name Angnieneeronnon, 265; numerical strength in 1660, 449; Mohawk River, 432.

Molère, Joseph, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 365, 378, 384, 397.

Montagnais and Algonquins with Champlain defeat the Iroquois at Cape Victory in 1623, 276.

Montgomery, Prof., 162.

Montreal, Cartier's Hochelaga, 421, 431, 432.

Montreuil, Nicolas, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 339, 342, 347, 357, 365, 378, 385, 397.

Moonstone, Ont., 177.
Mount St Louis, Simcoe Co., Ont., 177.
Mountains of St. Jean=Blue Hills. 438,= Petun Nation, Tobacco Nation or Country, 223, 260.
"MS., 1652," See *Mémoires*, 395.
Mud Lake, see Isiaragui.
Mulmur Tp., Ont., 422.
Murray farm, 324.
Muskoka District, 5, 128.

Names of Huron Towns generally two-fold 79; of Missionaries and of Mission centres, see Mission; of some Quebec Huron Chiefs, 458; Huron appellations of some of the Missionaries, 309-310. 371-374, 452.
Nappi, Fr. Philippe, Superior of the Professed House at Rome, 371.
Narrows; The, (near Orillia, Ont.) outflow of L Simcoe into L. Couchiching, 5, 65-66, 82-83; distance to Cahiagué from, 66; not far from P. Ethaoüatius (Ducreux) 200; the Iroquois raids into Huronia came from the neighbourhood of, 238, 434; not outlined on Ducreux's inset map, 5; why, 84.
Neiges; Notre Dame des, Quebec Hurons at (1638); about two and a half miles from Quebec towards Beauport, 453.
Neutrals: Why so called, 439-440.=Attioüendaronk, or Attioüandaronk, 328, 419= Attiwandaronk (modern); = Atiraguenek, Atirhangenrets, 439; those beyond Niagara Riv., Ondieronon, 423= Ondirhronnons, 323; Ouenrôhronon 423; = Mission of the Angels, 328. Country: 432; distance from Huronia, 291, 292, 319; Teanaostaiaë nearest Huron town, 20, 76, 81; climate, 292; extent, 291, 319, 422-423, 439. Population: (1641) 424-425, 426; number of villages, 319, 322-324; some beyond Niagara R., 291; names of some Neutral Villages, 439-441. Particular History: 439-441; country invaded, population dispersed, 441-442: their extinction as a nation, 448-450. Mission (The Angels): (1626) Fr. Joseph de La Roche de Daillon, Recollet visits them first, 290-292, 405; (1638) some Senrohronons, a Neutral tribe, incorporated with the Hurons, 310; (1640-1641) de Brébeuf and Chaumonot go on mission to, 322-324, 328, 406; mission interrupted, why, 328, 331, 335; (1642, 1643) no mission among them, 333, 336, 340. Chaumonot's Neutral name Oronhiaguehre, 371,=Aronhiatiri (Hur.), 373. All instruments held in superstitious awe by the Neutrals, so the missionaries could take no altitudes, 228. Their destruction, 441. Synoptical Tables, 405, 406, or 444, 445.
New Brunswick, 270.
Newton Farm; The (Charles E.). Site of St. Louis, 103; and not of St. Ignace II., 112-114, 124; about one league from the ruins of Ste. Marie I., and the same from the Matthew Campbell jr. farm, 112, cf. 111.
New York State, what part of, occupied by the Iroquois, 432; part invaded by Champlain 1615, 433; a few Neutral villages west of the Genesee R. before 1640, 291, 422, 440-441.
Niagara Falls, Huron name of, 212, 266 (Potier): Ongiara = Onguiaahra, a Neutral village near, 423.—River, 291, 323, 422, 423, 440-441. See Ondgiara.
Nichol's Pond, near Perryville, N.Y. 433.
Nicolas, Father, see Viel, 36, 37, 278, 279, 283, 285, 288; his village, 37.
Nicolas, War Chief, of the Sandusky band of Hurons, 447.
Nigouaouichirinik, Algonquin tribe on S. shore of L. Huron, 371.
Nikikouek Algon. tr. on N.-E. shore of L. Huron, 370.
Nipissing Algonquins, 370, 390; Skeskŏateeronnon (1741—Potier) 266;=Nipissiriniens = Askikouanehronons (1640), 325; =St. Esprit Mission 71, 370; Lake Nipissing 113, 166. 264, 270, 275, 277, 370, 390, 398. Mission: (1622) Fr. Guillaume Poullain, Recollet, 275; (1624) Fr. Jacques de La Foyer and Bro. Bonaventure, Recollets, 275; (1640) FF. Claude Pijart and Charles Raymbault, first Jesuit missionaries, 319, 325; (1641) 325, 326, 329, 330; (1642) 332-333, 336; (1643) 340; (1644) 341, 344; (1645) 345, 351, Cf. 352-355; (1646) 361-362; (1647) 370; (1648) 380; (1649) 387, 388, 389, 390, 394, 398; (1650) 398-399. All the missions attended from Huronia aban-

doned, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 405, 406-407, or 444, 445-446.
Noirclair, Bro. Nicolas, 376, 378, 384, 392, 396.
North or Black River (Simcoe Co., Ont.) 83, 128.
Nottawasaga Bay, western boundary of Huronia Proper; La Rochelle (Ossossanë) situated on, 26, 27, 184; stream near Arenta flows into, 135; a drive around, 250; refugees from Ossossanë cross it on the ice (1649) 222, 382, 437; Fr. Garreau all but wrecked on, 400.—River: 5; no historic Huron town south of, 76; Chabanel's bivouac near, 395; Ekarenniondi about 18 miles west of, 239, 260, 395; Chabanel's unfordable stream, 260; the apostate Huron ferries him over, 395; by whom he was murdered near its mouth, 250, 438. Township: 240, 243, 422; FF. Charles Garnier and Jogues pass through 226; supposed Indian earthworks in, 243; its lowlands once thickly peopled probably by Petuns, 219; aspect of the country 243.
Nouë; Fr. Anne de, (1626) arrives at Quebec, 289; reaches Huronia, 290, Cf. 289; at Toanché I., 290, 291, 292; (1627) returns to Quebec, 293, 294, why 293; (1629) sails with the other missionaries for Europe, 297; from Honfleur returns to Canada, at Tadousac; at Quebec, 298; mentioned 56, 252. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 405, or 443, 444.
Nouns: Huron, see Language.
Noyrot: Fr. Philibert, 289, 293.
Numerals; Huron, one to ten 179.

Oakville, Ont., 291, 423.
Ochastegnis, a misnomer for The Hurons 420.
Ochionhsendita, a plant used in furbishing, the horsetail 210.
OchionSacta, an awl, anything pointed; a necklace, ear-ring, metal wire, 210.
OchionSendiθa, the horsetail (bot. equisetum), 209.
Oenra, a tir or spruce plantation, 140.
Oënrio=Oüenrio, 140; a wayside village between Ihonatiria and Ossossanë, one league from the former, 141 142; near Onnentisati, 139; but nearer than it to Ihonatiria, 137; to the east of Anonatea; its inhabitants once a part of Toanché I., 142; approximate site, 262, 140, 142; Derivation, 140-141; a word of four syllables, not to be pronounced Wenrio, 174 n.
O'Hare; Michael of Midland, 241.
Oïanni, to vex, trouble, interrupt, to stir up, 182.
Ohïara, bark of the linden, 212.
Ohio; State, 447.
OhSi, to thrust, plunge or dip something in the water, with derivations, 197.
Oki, a spirit, the devil, 428.
Oklahoma; State, late Indian Territory U.S., 447.
OkSateenende, Lake Superior, 74, 265.
Olbeau, Recollet: Fr. Jean d'; sails from Honfleur; arrives at Quebec; erects a chapel and celebrates mass (1615), 269.

Old Fort, see Ste. Marie I.
Oliveau; Pierre, a hired man, 378.
Olivier: An Interpreter, 295.
On, verb, to be several or many together, 207; no French nasal sound, 52; On, onda, to have as fatherland, country, 218.
Onakonchiaronk; Ignace, the host of the missionary at St. Ignace I. (1647) 368.
Onda (atonda), space, interval of time or place, stretch of land, 56, 148, 206
Ondaon, v. to have a house, a home, 148.
Ondaonskara, a nettle, 213.
Ondatouatandy, Algon. tribe on S.-W. shore of L. Huron, 371.
Ondechiatiri, Huron name for Toronto (Potier) 265.
Ondechra. (Atondecha), land, country, 54.
Ondesonk=Fr. Simon Le Moyne, q. vid., 452.
Ondessone=Fr. Isaac Jogues, q. vid., 310
Ondia, a point of land, 29, 56.
Ondiatana Insula=Ondichaouan I.=Giant's Tomb Is., 28-30, 266. Derivation, 28-30.
Ondieronii = Ondieronius Pagus = Ondieronon=Ouenrôhronon, a Neutral tribe beyond the Niagara R., 323, 423, 441. Location 440-441. See Neutrals.
Ondrachiara, a red stone, 212.
Oneidas, 266, 449; The Lake, 433.
Ouendich, a Huron, 137.
"One-White-Lodge Clan;" The, 437=Scanonaenrat, 181, 435;=Tahontaenrat, 178.
Ongiara, 423; see Niagara;=Onguiaara; see Sndgiara.

Onionen, See Goioguen.
Onionkara, a cliff, bluff, 212.
Onneï8'tr8nnon (Potier), The Oneidas, 266.
Onnentisati, Derivation 135; near the hill Tandehouaronnon, (Randolph H.) 136; Site, 135, 137-140, 262; 141, 142, 143, 147.
Onñh8askara, hemp, 213.
Onñonh8askara for ñnon8askara, the cotton-tree, 213.
Onnonk8ar8ta, porcelain 212.
Onnonk8oiïta, a string of porcelain, 212.
Onnonta, a mountain (passiv. atenonta), 214.
Onnontaeeronnen, The Onondagas (Potier) 266.
Onnontiogas, 450.
Onondagas; The, One of the Five Nations, See Iroquois; 266; part of the Rock Clan joined them (1657) 447, 452; three sodalities among them (1657) 449; Chaumonot meets captives from Contarea among them, 77; knowing Huron he soon acquires their dialect 418.
Ontaanak, Algon tribe on south shore of L. Huron, 371.
Ontara=lake, sea; all lakes termed Ontare, (*i.e.*, where there is a, except L. Superior) 74, 201, 265-266.
Ontario; Prov. of, what part occupied by Hurons Proper, 5, 422; by Petuns, 219, 220, 221, 442; by Neutrals, 291, 422-423, 439. First mass said in, 270, 433.
Oqui=Oki, a spirit, the Devil, 428.
Orillia, 5, 70; site of Contarea near, 81, 434; Iroquois inroads from near, 238-239, 434; Township, 72, 73, 263, 422.
Orleans, Island of, 420, 447, 451, 453.
Oronhiaguehre=Fr. Chaumonot, q. vid.
Oro, Tp., Ont., 67, 73, 81, 262, 263, 331, 422.
Oron, to be scattered, strewn about, set at intervals, etc., 59.
Orr's Lake, Simcoe Co., Ont., 25, 375, 420.
Osa8a, down (feathers), 210.
Osborne, A. C., 55.
Osenni, v. to fall in the water, with te dualitatis, to dazzle, 184.
Osk8ara, a filament, a hair, 211.
Ossossanë, the principal town of the Bear Clan; = Ossossarie, 90, 91, a misprint in the Quebec edition of Relations, 9, 182; = La Conception, 15, 26, 36, 303-4; = La Rochelle, 25, 26, 36, 304; = Quieuindohian = Tequeunoikuaye, 36, 378; = Tequenonquiaye, 37; = St. Gabriel (1623), 36, 278, 405. Derivation, 182, 184, 176. Distances: to Ste. Marie, I., 26, 91; to Teanaostaiaë or St. Joseph II., 27; to Ihonatiria or St. Joseph I., 28; to Angoutenc, 129, 132, 134; to Khinonascarant, 33, 40, 41, 47; to Toanché I., 33, 46, 47, 56; to Contarea, 84; its position with regard to Arenta, 135; to Onnentisati, 137-139; to Oënrio, 141; to Anonatea, 143; to Ekhiondastsaan, 149, 375; to Andiataë, 151. Site: 134; see Synoptical Table, 263; its original site at Varwood Point, 25, 26, 184, 27, 28; changed sites at least three times, 26; Fr. Felix Martin visited its site in 1855, 27; his coloured sketch of site, 12a. Notabilia: It was the first village of Sagard's equilateral triangle, 37; its contingent annihilated in 1649, 381, 382, 385, 437; its inhabitants betake themselves to the Petun country crossing Nottawasaga Bay on the ice, 222, 382, 437; its fortifications, 75, 106, 306; it was never attacked by the Iroquois, 435; the Ouenrôhronons, a Neutral tribe, adopted by the village, 441. For Mission at, See Conception and St. Gabriel.
Ossossarie, misprint for Ossossanë in Queb. ed. of Relations, 9.
Ossuaries. See Bonepit.
Ostiesara, a fish-hook, 190.
Otontaron = Otontaronius Pagus, a Neutral canton and village, 323, 423.
Otoüacha, = Toanché I., 59-61; See St. Nicolas; Derivation, 60; correctly set down on Fr. Martin's second map, 28, cf., 19; spot where Champlain landed in 1615, 59, 61, 65, 270; distance to Carmaron (Karenhassa), 59, 62: probable site, 47, 59-61, 263; Brébeuf landed there (1634); was once the "port" of Toanché I., 56, 298.
Ottawa River, the highway to Huronia, 65, 270, 277, 281, etc.; Dollard's heroic fight on the, 452.
Ottawas, Fr. Garreau fatally wounded on his way to the, 400.
Ouachaskesouek, Algon. tribe on south shore of L. Huron, 371.
Oüaroronon, a Neutral village, 323, 423.
Ouchaouanag, hostile Algon. tribe of the Fire Nation, on s.-w. shore of L. Huron, 371.

Ouendat = 8endat = Wendot = Wyandot, 419. See Hurons.
Oüenrio = Oënrio, q. vid.
Ouenrôhronon, a Neutral clan, 423, 440, 441, = 8enrohronons, 310.
Ouentaronius Lacus, = L. Simcoe, 83; = Ouentaron, 70; Derivation, 202.
Ouinipegong, Algon. tribe on s.-w. shore of L. Huron, 371.
Oünontisaston, a Neutral village, 291, 323, 405, 423, = Oounontisaston, 324; probably = Andachkhroe, 324, n; cf. Eotongniaton, 324
Ours; Nation des, 36 = Bear Clan, 76.
Outaouakamigouk, an Algon. tribe on N.-E. shore of L. Huron, 370.
Outaouasinagouk, another on south shore of L. Huron, 371.
O8an, v. to lift or draw out of the water, 45.
8ane = Fr. Simon Le Moyne, 310.
8aracha = Fr. Charles Garnier, 309.
8endat, the Hurons, 419-420, 266; Derivation, 419; "8endaké Ehen," 402, 420. cf. ke, 208.
8enta, preferably 8oinţa, vermillion, red, 211.
8ndara, a powder horn, 211.
8ndgiara, 212; = 8ngiara, 212, 256. See Etio8nda8oinendi and Niagara Falls.
8nn̄(t)hatateu, dry wood, 195.
8ton and 8tonnion, a multiplicity of things to be prominent, in relief, 200.

Paden, James, farm, 153.
Panic, Charles, a *donné*, 321, 327, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 364, 378, 384, 396.
Paouitagoung, Algon. tribe of Sault Ste. Marie, 370.
Pâquet, Rev. Joseph, with the Quebec Hurons (1794-1799), 455, 457.
Parent, Andrew, farm, 133, 134.
Paris, Ont., 323, 423.
Parkman, Francis; "Jesuits in N.A.;" describes taking of St. Joseph II., 20-21; map of Huronia, 28; of relative position of Hurons and Iroquois, 6; of Champlain's Expedition, 1615, 68; renders "fossé profond" by "deep ravine," 106; gives distance from St Louis to Ste. Marie I. as about three miles, 102, 114;* St. Louis, not so strong naturally as St. Ignace II., 108; astray as to the site of Thonatiria, 28; and of St. Jean Baptiste, 70, 72.
Parry Sound, 44, 113, 166, 262, 270.
Particles; Observations on Huron Letters and some Particles: Letters in use, 155, plate; letters wanting, 155, 58; A, initial, sign of first Conjugation. A ̨ sign of second, 182; a, suffix, in compound words implies size, age, etc., 192, 208, 233 n; aä, the contrary, 185; aë, suffix, its use, 172-173, 175-176, 228; atatie, suffix, along the end, towards the, 56; prefix, to be, to abide, 137; cf. ata, the extremity, end, 193; ate, to be, to be come, to be present, as prefix, 137, 214-215. — B, wanting, 58, 155 plate; —C never alone, but always Ch, never hard, but as in *chaise* or *chasten*, 217, 155 *and plate*, hard sound of C rendered by k. χ, kh, 155, 52, 58; Chi or echi, prefix, generally an adv., afar, far away, also beyond, (ultra, præ, ante), etc., 206, and willingly, for all time, etc., 207; a correction made, 217; — D, pronounced sometimes like n, et *vice versa*; preceded by n and followed by i before a vowel, pronounced gui, 155 plate; de, suffix, when used instead of ke, 208; di, an adventitious syllable, 232 n.—E, suffix, 208; e, initial, denotes perpetuity, 233 n.; e, initial, sign of third conjugation, and ę, sign of fourth, 182; e, ke, ske, or nde, suffix, 204, 195; echi = beyond, 29; ek, adv. time and place, 199; eχa, = here, hither, hence, 148, 199, 232; eti, to go or come, 215, use as prefix, 216.—F, wanting, 58, 155 plate. —G, initial, of rare occurrence; relic of Iroquois dialect, 191, 198; diminutive g over a letter = the tilde (~), 232, generally pronounced like iota subscript, 372, like gn, 231, 155 plate.—H, always aspirate, 155 plate, 165; c, always followed by h, 217.—I, initial, diminutive, 186; i pure, preceded by d, t, k, or n, 155 plate; i, verb, denotes fullness, 164, 193; also in compounds, to be alone, unique, often followed by ha, 146; g, in Iroquois dialect, substituted for i in Huron, 372, 191; i, adjectitium, 372, 148; i and ę sign of fourth conjugation, 182; iota ̨ subscript, v.g:

* In his "Jesuits in North America," p. 380, he says St. Ignace II. was about a league distant from St. Louis.

a, e, its use, 190, 197, 198, 206; supplies the ĉ y sound, 165; iara, preposit., after noun = on, above over, 185, 208; some compound words ending in iara, 212.—J, not met with in Huron text; Potier omits it in list of letters in use and of those wanting, 155 plate.—K and χ same with vowel as kh, 155 plate, 52, 148, 188; supplies the c hard, 58, 155, 231: some compound words ending in kara, 212; ke, suffix, = lat. ad, apud, in, 208; ke' ske, nde, 195, 204; khi or χi, not to be confounded with chi, not met with as a separate particle, 217; cf., 219; Ksi, suffix, 208; χa, eχa, or deχe, adv., here, thus far, etc. = ek, 199, 196; cf. eχa, this, 206: Xa = lat. hic, huc, hac, hinc, ibi, 74; χi, khi always hard, 217; k and χ sound of kh, 148, 155, 188; k8i, etc., suffix, 208.—L and l-sound unknown to Hurons, 155 plate, 58, 147; letters in use, 155 plate; letters wanting, 58, 155 plate.—M, wanting, *ib.*—N, 155 plate, whether single or double same sound, 173-174, 183; final with de, 208; coalescing with i, 231: bar over vowel when n or m is understood, 196.—O, 155 plate, o or 8, initial, sign of the fifth conjugation, 182; ō = on, 196; o and a sometimes interchangeable, 210; o and 8 sometimes used indiscriminately, 155 plate, 54, 140 n., 174, 324.—8, 155 plate; o and 8, initial, sign of fifth conjugation, 182; 8 supplies the place of u wanting in Huron, 53; 8ton, 8tonnion denote multiplicity, 53, 146.—P and Q wanting, 58, 155 plate. Prepositions rendered by suffixes, 185.—R, See important observation on, 155 plate.—S, 155 plate, never pronounced like z, *ib.*; final, denotes repetition, 204; often but not always used for plurals, 182; sign of reduplication, 206; in Iroquois, an intensative prefix, 207; same sound whether single or double, 58, 183; ske, suffix, = lat. ad, apud, in, 208; Sti, ti, k8i, suffix, three meanings, 208.—T coalesces with h, hence θ, 201, 155 and plate; initial, te, numeral = two, 179, 196; dualitatis, 53, 155, 195, 196; localitatis, 155, 136, 166, 196; te and stan = no, not, 45; θo or tho, = there, with or without motion, 233; terminations: some words ending in ara, 211; in iara and kara, 212; ti, suffix, 208; ts, prefix, 197.—U, wanting, 155 plate, 53, 198, 272; replaced by 8 or ou; when marked by diæresis (¨) must be pronounced separately, 155 plate, 174 n.—V and W, wanting, 155 plate, but the 8 or ou before a vowel without the diæresis (¨) = w, but not otherwise, 372, 174 n.—X, (English) wanting, 155 plate, 58.—Y, wanting, but not mentioned by Potier among those wanting or in use, 155 plate; its sound supplied, to some extent, by iota subscript, 165; which Potier places at the end of his alphabet, 155 plate.—Z, wanting, unmentioned, 155 plate; even s is never pronounced like z, *ib.*

Penetanguishene, Ont., mentioned, 8, 55, 82; Oënrio about three miles N.-W. of, 140; Anonatea about four and a quarter N.-W. of, 142; Name Algonquin = Rolling Sands, 194; See coloured sketch of, 1855, 150b; Bay: 5, 28. 30, 35, 47, 57, 58, 61, 145, 146, 262, 369, 389; Road, 146, 147. 176.

Peterborough, Ont., 202.

"Petit Louis," 376. See Le Boesme.

Petun or Tobacco Nation, so called by the French as that plant was its staple product, 214, 222; one of the three great Huron tribes, 422; akin to Hurons Proper, and having same language (Cf. Huron Language), 214; = Khinontateronon, etc., Etionontates, etc., Tionnontates, etc., Dionnondadies, etc.; Derivation of, 214-219; = Mission of the Apostles, 224, 314. — Territory: Previous to 1639, comprised Bruce and Grey counties, Ont., 422; extending west to mouth of Saugeen River, and at remote date, before the war with Hurons Proper, eastward to the lowlands of Nottawasaga Township, 219; posterior to 1639, driven by the Mascoutens to the shelter of the Blue Hills and west shore of Nottawasaga Bay, 219, 220, 422; these hills, styled in Relations, Mountains of the Petuns, Mountains of St. Jean (Etharita), or simply the Petun Nation, 223, 234; they formed the eastern boundary, 221-323: the Petun country lay west of Huronia, 432; various contemporary estimates of distance from Huronia Proper, 221-223; St.

Pierre et St. Paul, the village furthest west in 1639, 224 ; = Ehšaë, derivation, 227 ; site, 255 ; the furthest north, St. et St. Jude (Ducreux's map), 228 ; in 1647, the two Clans of the Wolf and the Deer made up the entire population, 224, 363. Map of Petun Country, 235, 228, cf. 230. Population (q vid.), 424-426. Villages, 422, 425 ; in 1639, at least nine, 426 ; their names, 223 ; two only on Ducreux's general map, 224 ; Village sites discussed, 225 ; St. Pierre et St. Paul and St. Simon et St. Jude, 227, 229 ; St. Matthieu, 224, 225, 229 ; St. Thomas, 225, 226 ; Ekarenniondi or St. Mathias of the Deer Clan, 229-230, 231, 233, 234, 363 ; Derivation, 231-233 ; Etharita, or St. Jean of the Petuns, of the Wolf Clan, 234 ; Derivation, 233 n. ; these two latter, four leagues apart, 230, 363 ; Etharita to the south-west, 234. Search for and finding of Ekarenniondi or Standing Rock, in 1902, 241-248 ; view of, from the ledge above, looking north, 247 ; from below, looking south-east, 248. Etharita sought for but as yet undiscovered, 249-261. Table of village sites, 265. Special History : at remote date, at war with Hurons Proper, 219 ; war with the Mascoutens or Fire Nation, 219 ; in 1640, Ehšae, or St. Pierre et St. Paul sacked, 224 ; withdraw to the Blue Hills, 422 ; in 1649, Ossossanë Hurons take refuge among them, 222, 382, 437 ; their own country threatened by the Iroquois, 394 ; outwitted by the invaders and St. Jean (Etharita) destroyed, 438 ; 393, 394, 395, 399. For migrations in the West, see note in Table of Contents. In 1652-1653, a band of Petuns winter at Teaontorai, 449 ; in 1660, some Petuns among the Senecas, 450. Two groups of Petuns, now commonly styled Wyandots, survive to the present day, one near Sandwich, Ont., and the other, an offshoot of these, descendants of the Sandusky band, occupy the Wyandot Reservation in Oklahoma, U.S., 447.

Mission among the Petuns, that of The Apostles, 224. (1616) Fr. Joseph Le Caron, Recollet, first visits them, 272-273, 274, 275 ; (1626) Fr. Joseph de La Roche de Daillon on his way to the Neutrals passes through, 291 ; (1634) Brébeuf visits them, 299 ; (1637) a second time, 302 ; (1639), 314, 315, FF. Charles Garnier and Jogues journey to. 226, 227, 228 ; among them, 317, 355. (1640) FF. Garnier and Pierre Pijart, 322, 323, 355 ; (1641), 328, 331 ; (1642) vacat, 333 ; (1643) vacat, 340 ; (1646) Garnier and Garreau, 355-356, 230, 359, 360, 361 ; Algonquins and Petuns quarrel, are reconciled later, 356, 363 ; (1647), 363, 369, 370, 373 ; (1648) Garnier, Garreau and Chabanel, 379-380 ; (1649), 386-387, 388, 393, 400 ; Destruction of Etharita or St. Jean of the Petuns, 237-238 ; death of C. Garnier and Noël Chabanel, 394-396, cf., 393, 438. (1649-1650) Garreau and Greslon, 388, 399 ; (1650) Garreau alone, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 405.407, or 444-446.

Piat ; Recollet, Fr. Irenée, 281.

Pierson ; Fr. Philippe, with the Quebec Hurons, in 1687, 457.

Pijart ; Fr. Claude, (1640) arrives in Huronia, intended for the Algonquin missions, 318, 319, 320, 321, 325, 390 ; (1641) leaves Ste. Marie I. with Nipissings in May, 325, 326, 329, 330, 390 ; (1642), 333, 336 ; (1643), 338, 340 ; (1644), 341 ; winters with Garreau at Endarahy, 344 ; (1644-1645), 344, 164 ; (1645), 347, 351, 352, 354 ; (1646), 357, 361 ; (1647), maltreated by Algonquin wizard, 361-362 ; 364, 370, 373 ; (1648), 377, 380 ; (1649), 384, 388, 390, 394, 398, 399 ; (1650), final exodus from Huronia, 401. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446.

Pijart ; Fr. Pierre. (1635), leaves Quebec for Huronia ; arrives, 299 ; (1636), 301 ; (1637), 302 ; goes down to Quebec, 303 ; returns same season, 304 ; 305, cf. 300 ; (1638), 307 ; goes again to Quebec, 307 ; (1639), returns to Huronia, 314, 316 ; (1640), 320, 322, 89-90, 93 ; (1641), 326 ; to the Petuns, 328, 329, 331, cf. 98, 99, 100 ; (1642), 332, 334, 335 ; (1643), 338, 339 ; (1644), leaves Huronia, not to return, 341 ; at Three Rivers, 341. See Synoptical Tables : 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446.

Pinar, Louis, a *donné*, 378, 384, 397.

Pipes, etc.; Huron-Iroquois, unearthed at Montreal, 421.

Pits, shallow, numerous in Medonte Tp., 157, 160; Waverley and Vasey groups, 161, 162.

Pleasant Lake, Ont., 244.

Plural of nouns, 182, 284.

Point; The, See La Pointe.

Polenta, 319.

Poncet de La Rivière; Fr. Joseph Antoine, better known as Poncet, 315; (1639) leaves Quebec and arrives in Huronia, 314, 315; 316; (1640) returns to Quebec, 318, 319, 320, 321; (1645) back to Huronia, 346, 347; (1646) 357, 361, 362; (1647) 364, 370; N.B. strike out Poncet's name on second last line of 373; ditto on p. 374, fifth line, top, and replace by "Bressani" from line above; (1648) 377, 380; (1649) 384, 388, 390; his letter, 391, 394, 399; (1650) Huronia abandoned, 401. See Synoptical Tables: 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446. His affidavits in the "MS. of 1652," 252.

Popped-corn, a Huron dish, 183, n.

Population of the Huron Country. In 1615, 271; at the time of the Relations, of Huron Proper, Petuns and Neutrals, 424-426. Of Quebec or Lorette Hurons; 1650, 450; 1651, 451; 1668, greatly reduced in number, 453; 1669, 453; 1673, much increased, 454; 1815, 455; 1861, 456.

Portneuf Co., Que., 456.

Port Royal, Annapolis, 269, 270, 287.

Port Severn, Ont., 212.

Potier; Fr. Nicolas, with the Quebec Hurons, 1679 to 1683, 456.

Potier; Fr. Pierre, (1743) arrives at Quebec; spends over eight months at Lorette with Fr. Pierre Daniel Richer and his Huron Indians, studying the language, 170, 186, 457; (1744) at Huron Mission, Detroit and Sandwich, 170, 186; (1781) dies there; last Jesuit missionary there, 170; had spent nearly forty years among Sandwich Hurons, 52. His Huron MSS. in 8vo.: Vol. I. Transcription of Etienne de Carheil's Radices Linguæ Huronicæ, first, third, fourth and fifth conjugations (1743); Vol. II. second conjugation, 170-171; Vol. III. Elementa Grammaticæ Huronicæ (1745); photo-facsimile of page 1, 155; of page 66, 191; Vol. IV. Sermons, etc. in Huron (1746, 1747) 171; Vol. V. Radices Huronicæ (1751), 171; fragment of Huron vocabulary, pages 175 to 213, 212.

Pottery; Shards, one of the sure signs of Indian occupancy, 260; 25, 55, 67, 98, 100, 103, 153, 161, etc.

Poullain or Poulain, Recollet; Fr. Guillaume, at L. Nipissing (1622), 275; barely possible in Huronia, 275, 404.

Poutrincourt or Poitrincourt (Champlain); his expedition, 269; reconciliation with Robert Dupont, or Du Pont, 270.

Prairies; Rivierè des, = Back R., location, 276, 285; Fr. Le Caron sets out from, for Huronia, 271, 276; Fr. Viel drowned in, 282, 285.

Première Mission, by Fr. Auguste Carayon, S.J., 36, 149, 278, 300, etc.; a mistranslation in, corrected, 344-345.

Premier Etablissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France (1691), by Fr. Chrestien Le Clereq, Recollet, 269, 270, 271, 280, 287, etc.

Prepositions, may be replaced by suffixes, 185.

Prescott, Ont., 265.

Price's Corners, Ont. 81

Prince William Henry, or Beausoleil Is. = Schiondekiaria q. vid., 28, 266.

Pronouns; Huron, indeclinable, no change in number or gender, 271.

Pronounciation of Huron Letters; directions as given to a French student, 155 pl., cf. 40, 183, 231, 284.

Puants; Nation of The, 371.

Purcell; Rev. John, 242.

Quebec, = Stadacona, 431, 432; = Te$_{\cup}$iatontarié (Potier), 266; styled "l'habita-

tion,'' 269, 274; Fr. d'Olbeau's first mass there, 269; a few Hurons settle in Quebec (1624), 280; taken by the English (1629); retroceded to French; Champlain governor, 297; in 1650, about three hundred refugee Hurons go down to, 6, 401-402, 439; cf. 442; termed Quebec or Lorette Hurons, 447; their various displacements or removals in the neighbourhood of the city, 450-456; Jesuit missionaries with them (1650-1790), 456-457; diocesan priests (1794-1911), 457; names of some of their chiefs, 457.

Quen; Fr. Jean de, 320.

Quentin; Fr. Jacques, 346.

Quieuindohian = Ossossanë, q. vid.; named by Bro. Sagard St. Gabriel, 36, 37, 278; Synoptical Table, 263.

Quieunonascaran, = Khinonascarant, 40; q. vid. cf. 31, 37, 41, 42, 43, 279; Synoptical Table, 263.

Quirk; Fr. Nicholas, S.J., 19, 121, 241.

Racine——, a hired man, 348, 356, 365.

Radices Huronicæ, or Linguæ Huronicæ, See Potier.

Raffeix; Fr. Pierre, with the Quebec Hurons (1666, 1669), 456.

Ragueneau; Fr. Paul, = Aondecheté, 310; (1637) from Quebec goes to Huronia, 304, 305, 114; (1638) 307, 310; (1639) 316, 317; (1640) 318, 320; leaves for Quebec, 319, 321; (1641) returns to Huronia, 325; 326, 329; (1642) 334, 335; (1643) 338; (1644) succeeds Fr. Jérôme Lalemant, Superior of Huron Mission, 340, 341, 343, 114; (1645)) 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 17; (1646) 356, 357, 358, 360; (1647) 355, 364, 365, 371, 368; (1648) 362, 364, 376, 377, 379, 70; (1649) 376, 382, 384, 385, 388, 390, 391, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400; 114, 115, 116, 125, 344; (1650) 6, 7, 401; prepares his ''Mémories touchant la mort, etc.'' q. vid.; (1657) starts with a party of Hurons, Senecas and Ondagas for the latter's country, 452. See Synoptical Tables, 404, 406-407, or 443, 445-446. Notabilia: Very chary of names in recording missionary labours, 345, 356, 371, 388, 390, 391, 399; facsimile of handwriting and signature, 253, pl.; his account of Chabanel's journey from the Petuns; of the latter's death, 253 pl. Portrait, 300 b.

Railway; Grand Trunk, 117.

Raison; ——, 378.

Randolph Hill or Plateau, Simcoe Co., 136, 139, 264.

Ranvoyzé; Rev. François Ignace, with Quebec Hurons, (1801-1805), 457.

Ravine; Deep, the equivalent given by Parkman and Ferland for a natural ''fossé profond,'' 106.

Raymbault; Fr. Charles, (1637) at Three Rivers, 303; (1640) from there goes to Huronia, 319-320, 321; (1641) accompanies Fr. Jogues to Sault Ste. Marie; his return, 328, n., 330, 354; his illness; goes down to Quebec; his death; interred alongside of Champlain, 332, 337. Synoptical Tables: 404, 406, or 443, 445.

Recollets; The, (1615) sail from Honfleur; arrive at Tadousac; at Quebec; at Three Rivers; their first mass in the colony, 269-270; undertake the Huron Mission; their first arrival there; at Carhagouha, 271; (1616) 272; (1617-1623) mission interrupted; (1623) resumed, 277, 278, 279; (1642) 280, 281; (1625) 282-287; apply to the Jesuits for help; why, 287; these accede, 287; (1626) a Recollet and two Jesuits set out for Huronia, 287-290; their arrival, 290; (1627) 292-293; (1628) De La Roche de Daillon's departure ends the Recollet mission in Huronia, 294. Synoptical Tables: 404, 405, or 443, 444 The Recollet mortuologue, 286. The Recollet mission of St. Joseph (Carhagouha) quite different from those of the same name in the Relations, 40.

Regnaut; Christophe, but a *donné* while in Canada, 116; born in 1613, 116; first mention of his name in 1640, 321; subsequent mentions, 326, 334, 338, 342, 347, 357, 364, 378, 384, 396; in 1650, returns to France, becomes a lay brother; describes the wounds on de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant's bodies in a letter written in 1678.

Relatione, Macerata, 1653; Breve. See Bressani; 102.

Relations; See Jesuit Relations; that of 1643 lost; a supplement given in Rel. 1644, in Queb. ed. from p. 68 to p. 105; that of 1644 given in form of a letter, 337-338.

Religion of the Hurons, 428; no correct concept of Diety; Okis; no temples, nor priests, nor festivals, 428; myth of Aataensic and Iouskeha; faint vestiges of biblical facts; sun and moon honoured; God in nature; reverential observances, 429; yet Heaven was invoked in solemn oaths; significance of bloody sacrifices among all nations; some in vogue among Hurons, but for no fixed day or season, 430; offered to some evil spirit; a decadent race at one time with clearer perception of a Supreme Being; traces of a revelation all but obliterated; addicted in the main to devil worship, 431.

Removal of Village Sites; three at least at Ossossanë, 26.

Reserve; Anderdon, Essex Co., Ont., 418, 447; Roemont, Portneuf Co., Que., 456; Wyandot, north-east corner of Oklahoma, U.S., 447.

Residences, in Huronia; (1639) all merged into one, Ste. Marie I., 313; (1643) 337, cf. 335; (1644) restored, 341; La Conception, St. Joseph II., St. Ignace I., St. Michel and St. Jean Baptiste transformed into, 345.

Réveillaud; Eugène, editor (1888) of Le Tac's Hist. Chronologique de la Nouvelle-France (1689); his blunders, 38, 277, 281.

Revolution; French, effects of, on nomenclature of measures, 114, 115.

Rhine; River, likened to a natural "fossé" or moat, 107-108.

Rice; Wild, "folle avoine," 10.

Richardie. See La Richardie, 457.

Richardson; Wm. H., farm, 55.

Richer; Fr. Pierre Daniel, 170; with the Quebec Hurons, (1715-1760), 457.

Richelieu; Card., 297, 333, 425.

Richelieu River; 432.

Rochemonteix, Fr. Camille de, 109.

Roches Moutonnées, dressed rocks, 213.

Rock Clan = Arendaronon, 68, 72, 76, 82, 314, 367, 447, 448, 452.

Rocklyn; Grey Co., Ont., 227.

Rocks; Dressed, 213.

Roger; ——, 378.

Rolland ——, a *donné*, 378, 384, 397.

Ronnon; The Termination; its use and meaning, 216, 217, 314, 323.

Rosemount Ridge, Simcoe Co., Ont., 122, 127.

Roots; Huron. See Radices and Potier.

Rouen; Messieurs de la Compagnie de, 271, 287.

Sable River, Ont., 229.

Sagard, Recollet; Brother Gabriel Sagard Theódat, author of Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons, 1632, and of the Histoire du Canada et Voyages, 1636, 35, 38 n., 39, 274-276, 283, 423; (1623) starts from Paris, 276; arrives in Canada, 35, 276; Eugène Réveillaud erroneously says in 1624, 38 n., 277, 281; starts with FF. Viel and Le Caron for Huronia; arrives there, 35, 275-277; the three at three different villages about the same distance apart; his equilateral triangle, 36, 277; the village he reached was La Rochelle, so called by the French, by the Hurons, Tequeunoikuaye or Quieuindohian, the same as Ossossanë and La Conception of the Relations, 36, 276, 278; Fr. Viel joins him there and both repair to Fr. Le Caron's village, 36, 279, 280; his equilateral triangle discussed, 37-47; (1624) Fr. Le Caron and Bro. Sagard leave Fr. Viel in Huronia and return to Quebec, 280; Sagard goes back to France, 281. His Dictionary or vocabu-

tary, 40, 284; the best authority on the proper spelling of Auhaitsic (-ique), the name of Fr. Viel's young companion, 286, cf. 283. See Synoptical Tables: 404, 405, or 443, 444.

SahSan, wait, hold, tarry, etc., 52.

Ste. Agnès, Huronia, site unknown, 147, 316, 322.

St. Alexis, Neutrals, 323, 423.

St. Ambroise de La Jeune Lorette; Parish of, 455, 456.

St. André, Petuns, site unknown, 223, 317, 322.

SS. Anges, mission of The Holy Angels, Neutrals, (1626), 290-292, 405; (1640-1641) 322-324, 328, 406; mission suspended, why, 328, 331, 335, 340.

Ste. Anne, Huronia, for site, etc., See Kaontia; one league from Ste. Marie I., 99; mission: (1639) 315, 89, 93, 100; (1640) 321; (1641) 329; (1642) 335; (1643-1646), dependent on St Marie I., 339, 343, 348, 358; (1647-1649) dependent on St. Ignace II., 374.

St. Antoine; Huronia, site unknown, 147, 316, 322.

St. Antoine; Côte Petit, in Seigniory of St. Michel, Que., 454.

Ste. Barbe; Huronia, site unknown, 147.

St. Barthélemy; Petuns, 317, 322.

St. Bernard; feast of, 20 Aug., date of Sagard's reaching Huronia; fell on a Sunday in 1623, 38, 277, 281.

Ste. Catherine; Huronia, site unknown, 147, 316, 322.

Ste. Cécile; Huronia, site unknown, ib.

St. Charles; or Sti. Caroli, Huronia (Ducreux's inset map), possible site, 316, 322, 147; Synoptical Table, 263; not to be confounded with the following, 389.

St Charles, an Algonquin Mission, on the shores of L. Huron, 160 or 180 miles from Huronia, 394; or six long days' journey, 389; Huron Refugees there, 388, 397-398; (1648) 380, cf. 376-377; (1649) 387-388; 389, 390, 394, 397-398; (1650) 398. Synoptical Tables, 407 or 446.

St. Charles' Chapel, at Quebec, 286.

St. Charles Riv., Que., 269, 455.

St. Clair Lake, 323, 423, 439. —— River, 423.

Sainte Croix Harbour, 269.

St. Denis, S. Dionisü, St. Denys; Site 100, 263; 89, 93, 95, 98, 99, 100, 111, 154, 315, 321, 328, 374.

Ste. Elizabeth; Algonquin mission; Site on Ducreux's inset map 70, 263; not a permanent village, 71-73; —— 63, 76, 88, 89, 317, 322, 336, 339, 406-407.

St. Esprit; an Algonquin mission, 164, 340, 344; 71, 325, 330, 341, 345, 351, 353, 354, 361, 364, 370, 380, 387, 388, 389, 390, 394, 398; Synoptical Tables: 405, 406-407, or 444, 445-446.

St. Etienne, or Estienne, Huronia, site unknown, 147, 316, 322.

Sainte-Foy, Louis de, 30, 139.

St. Francis; Neutrals, 423; or Sti. Francisci, 323.

St. François Xavier, S. Xauerii, or St. Xavier; Huronia, one league and a half from Ste. Marie I., 97; Site, 98, 263; 99, 100, 147. Mission: (1639) 316; (1640) 322; (1641) 329; (1642) 335.

St. Gabriel, of the Recollets, Huronia; Sagard's village and called after him, 35, 37, 40, 41; five leagues from Toaneché I., or St. Nicholas, 46; four or five from Khinonascarant, 41; = Tequeunoikuayé, 36; = La Rochelle, 36; = Ossossanë, 26, 36, 278, q. vid. for Site; Mission (1623), 277-279. Synoptical Tables: 405, or 444.

St. Gabriel, an old fief near Quebec, 455.

Ste. Geneviève; Huronia, site unknown, 316, 322, or Ste. Geneuiesue, 147.

St. Germain-en-Lay; Treaty of, 297.

St. Guillaume, Neutrals, = Teotongniaton, 323, 406 = Teotondiaton, 448; destroyed by Iroquois, 1651, 448.

St. Ignace I. = Taenhatentaron, 87, 344, 349, 359; Derivation of Huron name, 195; St. Ignace I., is the "S. Ignatii" of Ducreux's inset map, 87, cf. 72; distance from St. Joseph II., 87; from St. Jean Baptiste, 88; from St. Jean (of the Hurons), 94. Site, 88, 263; villages between it and St. Jean, 151. Mission: (1639) 316; FF. driven from, 91; (1640) listed with St. Jean Bap-

tiste, 322; (1641) ditto, but no mention, 329-330; (1642) with same, 336; (1643) ditto, no mention, 329-339; (1644) 81; fixed residence, 341, 344; (1645) 345, 349-350; (1646) 358, 359, 360, 390; (1647) with Ste. Marie I., 365; until removal to new site, 367, 368, 371, 374; Chaumonot there at removal, 368; de Brébeuf chooses new site, 105, 366. See Synoptical Tables: 407, or 446.

St. Ignace II., new site of St. Ignace I., 374, east half of lot 4, VII. concession of Tay Tp., 104; no Huron name, 195; is not the "S. Ignatii" of Ducreux's inset map, 87, cf. 72, 153; begun end of winter 1647-1648, 121-122, 100; data and line of reasoning followed in determining site, 104, ss.; a.) Configuration of ground:—Relations, 104; Bressani, 104-105; Ducreux, 107; rendering of "fossé profond dont la nature avait puissamment fortifié ce lieu" by "a deep depression in the land"(cf. 104) seems inadequate, 106, cf. 107; rendered by Parkman by "deep ravine;" by Ferland, "protégé . . . . . par de profonds ravines," 106; "fossé" (Fr.) = "fossa" (Lat.), 106; as "naturæ præsidia," i.e. natural defences, Cicero likens the Rhine to a "fossa" and the Alps to a "vallum," i.e. to a fortification by palisades, 107-108; no question of an ordinary ditch or trench, 106, 108; ideal to guide in search, 108; b.) Correct Distance:—from St. Ignace II. to St. Louis, Bressani; "non più di tre miglia," "not more than three miles," 108. Relations: about one league, 109; Garnier: "a league," "a league or thereabout," 109; [Parkman: "about a league distant." Jesuites in N-Amer., 1868, p. 380]; from St. Marie I. to St. Louis. Relations: "pas éloigné de nous (at St. Marie I.) plus d'une lieue," 101-102; which Ferland copies: "Situé â une lieue de là," and Parkman significantly translates: "about three miles distant," 102, 114; Martin gives the same measure for both distances, 114-115; Total Distance from Ste. Marie I. to St. Ignace II., Malherbe's Obituary "two leagues," 109-110. Length of the League of the Relations, 114-115; Christophe Regnaut's "a little quarter of a league," 115-116; c.) Right Direction:—of St. Louis from Ste. Marie I., evidenced by position on Ducreux's inset map, 101, Cf. 6 pl. St. Ignace II., in about same direction, evidenced by the data, i.e. the three distances given, 110; St. Louis lay a little to the N.-E. of line drawn from St. Ignace II. to St. Marie I., 110-112. The three requisite conditions or tests (a, b, and c) applied to Campbell Farm (E. ½ lot 4, conc. VII. Tay Tp.). a) Configuration of ground, 104, 121, 125, 128; b) Distance from Campbell Farm (St. Ignace II.) to Newton Farm (St. Louis), nearly three miles, 111; from the ruins of the Old Fort (Ste. Marie I.) to Newton Farm St. Louis)—W. ½ lot 11, conc. VI. Tay Tp.—one league, 112, Cf. 111; Total Distance from ruins of Old Fort (Ste. Marie I.) to Campbell Farm (St. Ignace II.) about 5¾ miles, 111, Cf. 110; c) Right Direction of the Newton Farm (St. Louis) from ruins of Old Fort, Ste. Marie I., See Ducreux's inset map, 6 pl.

Final search for, and identification of the site of St. Ignace II., 119-128. See Synoptic Table, 263, and map of Tay Tp. at end of Volume; the site of St. Ignace II., as marked by author on Theoretical Map, etc. in Dr. Thwaites' Relations, Vol. 34, is too far S.-E., 121 n. — Defences of St. Ignace II., 104-108. — Mission: (1647-1648) St. Ignace I. removed to site of St. Ignace II., 374; (1648) 379; (1649) 379, 387; St. Louis and St. Ignace II. destroyed; Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant martyred, 380-382, 128, 434-435; tidings of disaster reached St. Michel late, 436; missions after the fall of St. Ignace II., 385; Petun mission continued, 386. Synoptical Tables: 407 or 446.

St. Jacques, or St. Iaques, Petuns, 223, 317, 322.

St. Jacques-et-St.Philippe, Petuns, ib.

St. Jean, Huronia, no Huron name, quite

distinct from St. Jean Baptiste, 89, 90, see Ducreux's map, "S. Ioannis," 6 pl.; distance from St. Marie I., 89, 94, 100; to St. Ignace I., 94; Site, 94, 263; Mission: (1639) 315; 93, 98, 100; (1640) 321; (6141) 99; (1642) "continued as usual," 334; (1647, 1648) 374.

St. Jean Petuns, = St. Jean l'Evangeliste = Etharita, 331, 356, 363; principal town of Wolf Clan, 234; for Derivation, Site, etc., See Etharita. Mission: numbered among the missions of The Apostles, 223; (1639) visited by FF. Jogues and Charles Garnier, 223, 317; (1640) by Garnier and Pierre Pijart, 322; Petun Mountains, i.e. the Blue Hills, called also the Mts. of St. Jean, 223, cf. 260, 438; (1646) permanent local mission established, 355, 361, 363; (1647) 363, 370; (1648) 379; (1649) previous to its destruction, 386-387, 393; Destruction, death of Garnier, 438, cf. 237, 393, 394; death of Noël Chabanel, 393-396, 438, 235-238, 250-253. See Synoptical Tables, 265, 406-407, or 445-446.

St. Jean Baptiste, Huronia, = S. I. Baptistæ of Ducreux's map, 6 pl., 70, 84; no mention of Huron name in Relations, but = Cahiagué, 63, 68; Martin confounds it with Contarea, 79; but quite distinct from 75, 77, 79, 80; and from St. Jean of the Hurons, 85, 89; Site of town and of Cahiagué Landing, See Diagram V., 65 pl.; 67, 69, Table 262-263; a palisaded town near a lake, 69; of the Arendaenronnons, or Rock Clan, on the eastern frontier, 70, 72, 76; Cahiagué itself, or St. Jean Baptiste, not on the very shore of the lake, 67, 68, 69; but its landing at the mouth of Hawkestone Creek, 67, 73; Martin and Parkman astray, 70, 72, cf. maps, 19, 28; distance from Carhagouha, 65-67; from Couchiching Lake, 65, 66; from St. Ignace I., 88. Mission: (1639) begun, 76, 314, 317; (1640) 322, 324, 325; (1641) 329; (1642) 336; (1643) 339; (1644) 341, 344; (1645) 351, 345; (1646) 360; (1647) closed, 367, 369. See Synoptical Tables: 406-407, or 443-446. Notabilia: Algonquins camp near, 71, 72, 325, 336; threatened from the east, 238; abandoned by its inhabitants, 87, 367, 385, 434; who seek protection in other villages, 70, 367; was not the village destroyed with St. Joseph II.; in 1657, those at Quebec willing to join the Onondagas, 452.

St. Joachim, Huronia, 71, 152; or S. Ioachimi of Ducreux's map, 6 pl.; midway between St. Jean and Arethsi, 153; Site, 152, 153, 263; in 1639 among missions of St. Jean Baptiste, 152, 317.

St. John; River, 270.

St. Joseph, Titular of church at Ste Marie I., 91; privileged by brief of Urbain VIII. (1644), 93-94.

St. Joseph; Island of, = Ahouêndoë, q. vid.

St. Joseph, Sti. Iosephi, Neutrals, 323, 423.

St. Joseph de Sillery, 310 n., 320. See Sillery.

St. Joseph des Recollets, Huronia, not to be confounded with the missions of the Relations bearing the same name, 40, 405; Fr. Joseph Le Caron's village, 37, 46 (See Le Caron); it lay between Khinonascarant and Carhagouha, 37; these about a mile and a half apart, the former two miles from Ihonatiria, and nine and a half miles from La Rochelle or Ossossanë, etc., 42; See Diagram IV., 51, and V., 65; Le Caron dwelt at Carhagouha (Champlain), 38; one half a league from Quieunonascaran (Sagard), 37, 39, 40; meaning the same place since he occupied his old cabin, 38-39; a pistol shot from Carhagouha, 30, 40, 42; or two flights of an arrow, 39, 42; termed indiscriminately Fr. Le Caron's villagee, burg, hamlet, 37, 38, 42; or St. Joseph's mission, town, etc., 40, 41, 42; there was a "port" or landing place, 43; Site of Carhagouha, St. Joseph of the Recollets, 45, cf. 40-44; Synoptical Tables, 262-263; Site of Khinonascarant, 41; Tables the same; the latter = Quieunonascaran, 40. Mission: (1615) 271; (1616) 272; (1617-1622) vacat, 275; (1623) 275, 278, 279; (1624) 280; (1625) 282. See Synoptical Tables: 405, or 444.

St. Joseph I., Huronia, = Ihonatiria, 15; q. vid.

St. Joseph II., Huronia; S. Iosephi, 6; = Teanaostaiaë, 76; of the Cord Clan, 314, the latter = Attinguenahac, 434. For Derivation, Site, etc., See Teanaostaiaë. Not to be confounded with the St. Joseph of the Recollets, 40, 405 n.; nor with "la maison de St. Joseph" of Rel. 1640, 72, 2 col., 89-94. Mission: (1636) 148; (1638) Inhabitants consent to receive the FF., 308; mission established, 17, 27, 308, 310; first mass said there, 308; (1639) 27, 87, 90, 316, 317; FF. maltreated, their cabin demolished, 92; (1640) 324; residence suppressed, 90, 316, 318, 322, 324; (1641)) all residences restored, 337, 341, 345, 329; (1642) 335; (1643) 337, 339; (1644) 81, 341, 343, 344-345; (1645) 349, 350, 351, 390; (1646) 359, 360; (1647) 369; (1648) Destruction of, death of Fr. Daniel, 374-375, 385, 434; Parkman's account of, 20-21; Ekhiondastsaan destroyed at the same time, 375, 434. In 1657, the remnants of St. Joseph II. refuse to leave Quebec, 452. See Synoptical Tables, 406-407, or 445-446.

St. Joseph III. = Ste. Marie I. q. vid. See also St. Joseph, Maison de, 89-94.

St. Lawrence River; Extent of Champlain's jurisdiction in 1633, 297; Algonquins in possession of, in his time, 431; Huron-Iroquois tribes on, in Jacques Cartier's, 431; infested by Iroquois, 1615-1650, 328, 433; upper part, haunts of Atontrataronnon Algonquins, driven thence by Iroquois about 1641, 336.

St. Louis, Huronia, no Huron name, = "S. Ludouici," Ducreux's inset map, 6 pl., 101, 103, 154; dependent on Ste. Marie I. of the Ataronchronon, 89, 93, 98, 99, 100; Distance and direction from St. Marie I., 101-103, 110-117; according to Ragueneau in the Relations, 101-102, 116; and Bresani, 102; and Parkman and Ferland, 102, 114; and Martin, 114-115; from St. Ignace II.: according to Bressani, Relations and Garnier, 108-109, 114-115; descriptive requirements of site; Site, 108; the Newton Farm, 103; not the site of St. Ignace II., 112; previous sites of St. Louis, 103, 112; was palisaded, 101, 381; not as strong as St. Ignace II., 108, 124; taken, retaken and lost, 1649, 380, 381, 434-437. Mission: (1639) attended from Ste. Marie I., 315; (1640) ditto, 321; (1641) 328; (1642) 335; (1643) 339, cf. 336-337; (1644) no mention, 342-343, cf. 363; (1645) ditto, 348, cf. 363; (1646) ditto, 358; (1647) attended from St. Ignace II., 374, 365-366; (1648) 379; (1649) mission ruined; Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant captured there, 101, 380, 434-437; Huron missions after destruction of St. Ignace II. and St. Louis, 385-386.

St. Louis Fort, Quebec, 452.

Ste. Madeleine, or St. Magdeleine = "S. Magdalenæ," Ducreux's inset map, 6 pl. = Arenta, 134, 147; Derivation of Huron name, 134, cf. 176; Site, 134-135, Table: 262, 263; Mission: (1639) 147; attended from Ossossanë, 316; (1640) ditto, 322; (1641-1646) no mention, 329, 335, 339, 343, 363; (1647) made a mission centre, 363, 365, 369; (1648) 379; (1649) its braves with those of Ossossanë meet with disaster, 381, 385, 436. Synoptical Tables: 407, or 446.

Ste. Marie I., "S. Maria," Ducreux's map, 6 pl., 8; peculiarly marked, 71; no Huron name, = St. Joseph III., 90; styled but once in Relations "maison de St. Joseph," why, 89-94; among the Ataronchronon, 89, 90, 93, 97, 313-314, 434, 447. Derivation of latter name 314 n.; now called Old Fort, 8, 104, 108, 110, 112, 117, 129. Site certain, 6, 8, 10; Table, 263; contemporaneous description of site and surroundings, 8, 9; Martin's description of Fort, 1855, 9-11, cf. 154, 312; not so regular as Fort Ste. Marie II., 7; plan as measured by author, 10 pl.; coloured sketch of excavations, 1855, 12 d.; when first occupied, 9; villages in neighbourhood, 95; in 1647, 363. Direction of St. Joseph II. from, 18; distance to, 15-16; to St. Michel or Scanonaenrat, 16, 25; to Ossossanë, 26; to St. François Xavier, 97, 98; to Ste. Anne,

98; to St. Jean, 89; to St Denis, 100; direction and distance to St. Louis, 101-103, 114, cf. 121; distance according to Ferland and Parkman, 114; and Martin, 114-115; distance to St. Ignace II., 109-110; direction, 110. Fugitives from St. Joseph II. or Teanaostaiaë settled there, 1648, 113; a cemetery there, 333, 335, 337; a church; St. Joseph patron, 91, 93; plenary indulgence on his feast; brief of Urbain VIII., 93-94, 313, 345; hospice and hospital, 313, 333, 362. Mission: (1639) permanent central, established, 9, 90, 311-315, 318, 319, 434; (1640) 320, 321; (1641) 326, 328-329, 330, 331, 355; (1642) 331, 332-335; (1643) 336, 338, 339; (1644) 341, 342; (1645) 345, 347, 348, 349, 353; (1646) 357, 358; (1647) 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 377, 379, 380; (1649) 384, 386, 387, 391; abandoned and burned, 383, 392, 393, 438; mission centre transferred to Ahouêndoë Island, or St. Joseph's Is., 383, 437-438. Synoptical Tables, 406-407, or 445-446.

Ste. Marie II. on St. Joseph's or Ahouêndoë Island. See Ahouêndoë; Residence, etc. of Ste. Marie I. transferred there, 383, 437-438; Personnel same as, 1649, 396; occupations of, 397; conditions became intolerable; final exodus, 401, 438-439. Site, 263.

Ste. Marie; Isle de = Manitoulin Is., = Ekaentoton, q. vid.

St. Martin, Huronia, site unknown, 147, 316, 322.

St. Mathias, Petuns. See Ekarenniondi.

St. Mathieu, Petuns, 317; site discussed but not determined, previous to 1649, dependent on St. Mathias, 225; (1639) 317; (1640) 322; (1646) 356; (1648) a mission centre, 380; (1649) 399; approximate site, 265. Synoptical Tables: 407, or 446.

St. Michel, Huronia, = Scanonaenrat, 16, 77, 79; Distance to St. Marie I., and to St. Joseph II.; one of Huronia's largest villages; formed by itself a separate clan, 16-17, 25; that of the "One-White-Lodge;" variants and Derivation, 178-181; Site, 25, cf. 16, 17; Table, 263. Mission: (1636) 148, 151; (1638) 16, 17; (1639) 91; attended from St. Joseph II., 316; (1640) ditto, 322; (1641) from St. Jean Baptiste, 329; (1642) made a mission centre, 333, 335; (1643) 339; (1644) with fixed residence, 341, 343; (1645) 345, 350-351; (1646) 360; (1647) 367, 369; (1648) was not destroyed with St. Joseph II., 149, 375, 379; (1649) 435; tidings of disaster of St. Ignace II. and St. Louis reached it late; a party goes in pursuit of Iroquois, 382, 437; (1651) braves of Old St. Michel head Neutrals against Iroquois, 448. Synoptical Tables: 406-407, or 445-446.

St. Michel, Neutrals, = Khioetoa, last village to the west, 323, 423.

St. Michel, Quebec; Côte de, 453, 454, Seigniory of, 454.

St. Nicholas (of the Recollets), Huronia, = Toanché I. = Troenchain = Fr. Nicholas Viel's village, 45, 46, = Otoüacha, 59-62; distance from Carmaron, 61, 62; to Teandeouiata, 56-57; to La Rochelle (St. Gabriel or Ossossanë), 36, 46-47; to Khinonascarant, 36, 47; third village of Sagard's equilateral triangle, 45; Variants, 45; Derivation of Toanché, 45, 60; same roots in Otoüacha, 60-61; not situated on Thunder Bay, 61; Site, 47, 59-61; Table, 263; Troenchain but a misprint or variant, 46; so also Tonachin, 45. See Otoüacha, and Viel, Fr., Mission, 278; Synoptical Tables: 405, or 444.

St. Pierre, name of Mission comprising the Algonquin tribes of the north shore of L. Huron and of Manitoulin Island; (1647) 364, 71; (1648) begun, 364, 370, 377, 380, 390; (1649) 387, 388, 390, 394, 399; (1649-1650) 399. See Synoptical Tables: 406-407, or 445-446. See Ekaentoton and Poncet.

St. Pierre-et-St. Paul, 219, 223, "SS. Petri et Pauli" of Ducreux's general map, Petuns; See map of Bruce Peninsula, 228 pl. and 235 pl.; the chief and most remote Petun town in 1639, 224; = EhSae, 224; Derivation of, 227-228; Site, 219, 228 pl., 229, 265; FF. Charles

Garnier and Isaac Jogues visit it, 1639, 317; and Garnier and Pierre Pijart 1640, 322; destroyed by Mascoutens shortly after, 224.

St. Simon-et-St. Jude, 219, 223; "SS. Simonis et Judæ," Ducreux's general map, Petuns, 223, 317; Bruce Peninsula, 228 pl., 235 pl.; no Indian name known; one of the two Petun towns on Ducreux's map, 224; Site, 219, 228 pl., 229, 265; Garnier and Jogues visit it, 1639, 317; Garnier and Pierre Pijart, 1640, 322.

Ste. Thérèse, Ste. Térèse, Huronia, site unknown, 147, 316, 322.

St. Thomas, Ont., 423.

St. Thomas, Petuns, 223; data insufficient to determine its site, 225, 226; inferences as to site, 226-227; possibly near Rocklyn or Fairmount, Grey Co., 227; Table, 265. Mission (1639) 317; (1640) 322.

Saint-Vallier, Mgr. de, 454.

St. William, Neutrals, 423, = St. Guillaume, q. vid. = Teotongniaton, etc., 323, 406.

St. Xavier, See St. François Xavier = "S. Xavierii" of Ducreux's inset map, 6 pl.

St. Xavier des Prés, one of the former sites of Caughnawaga village; nationality of its inhabitants, 1671, 450.

Sakahiganiriouek, Algonquin tribe on north or east shore of L. Huron, 370.

Salleneuve; Fr. Jean Baptiste François de, with Quebec Hurons (1749-1754), 457.

Sandusky, Ohio, home, in 1747, of Chief Nicolas' revolting band of Detroit Hurons, 447.

Sandwich, Ont., 423; home of the remnants of Petun Hurons after leaving Michilimakinac for Detroit, 447.

Santimo, Alexander, farm, 133, 134.

Sa8atannen; Rev. Prosper Vincent, owner of a French-Huron dictionary, 419.

Sarnia, Ont., 323, 423.

Saugeen River, 229.

Sault-au-Recollet, 282, 283, 285, 287.

Sault; Nation du, 371.

Sault St. Louis, = Caughnawaga = Gana8agé, 265, 274.

Sault Ste. Marie, = Te Oskonchiae, 266; FF. Jogues and Raymbault visit the, 328, 330, 354; = Sault Skiaé, 449; Table, 406.

Scanonaenrat, See St. Michel, Huronia.

Schiondekiaria Ins., Ducreux's inset map, 6 pl. = Prince William Henry or Beausoleil Island, 28, 266; Tentative derivation, 205, 207; words beginning in chion, achion, ochion, 210; words ending in ara, iara, kara, 211-213.

Schoolcraft; author of Hist. and Progress of Indian Tribes, 448.

Scot; Bro. Dominique, 320, 321, 326, 334, 338, 342, 346.

Semple, Lake, Simcoe Co., Ont. = "Lacus Contarea" of Ducreux's inset map, 74, 265, 6 pl.

Senecas; The, One of the Five Nations; See map, 6 pl.; distance from the Hurons, 6; 128; nearest to Petuns, 260; Huron appellation, 266; one day's journey from Neutrals, 323; whom they attack, 267, 422, 440, 441; (1650-1651) many Hurons of Rock Clan and Scanonaenrat join them, 447; (1652) rumour of defeat by Neutrals, 448; their strength in 1660, 449; (1669) Neutrals among them, 450; instance of their treachery, 452.

Severn Rivers, Ont., 5, 66, 83, 128, 265, 420. See Chionkiara.

Shastaretsi, a chief of the Quebec Hurons, 458.

Shea, John Gilmary, 448.

Shingle Bay, 70.

Shrigley, Ont., 254.

Sillery, Quebec; St. Joseph de; about 1640, Hurons and other Indians settle at, 450; Fr. de Quen, there, sends that year to the General the status of the Huron mission, 320; in 1684, Jean Amyot buried there, 310 n.; a smithy there in 1649, 383, 401; in 1651, all the Hurons there join those of Quebec at the Island of Orleans, 451.

Simcoe County, Ont., 19, 20, 235, 271, 422, 432.

Simcoe, Lake, = Ouentaronius, q. vid.; forms north-eastern boundary of Huronia, 420; faulty outlines in

Ducreux's inset map, 5, 6, 69 pl.; correctly described by Champlain, 65-66; its position relative to L. Couchiching correct on Ducreux's map, 83; Ducreux's defective shore line corrected places St. Jean Baptiste near Hawkestone, 70, cf. 69 pl.; which town was not on its very edge, 68, 89; distant from Carhagouha or Arontaen thirty-five and a half miles, 67; its shore line near Uptergrove and Brechin, 200-201, 265; Iroquois inroads always from eastern part of L. Simcoe, 238-239, 434; Brébeuf breaks his collar-bone crossing L. Simcoe in winter, 234.

Sites; Tabulated list of Huron, 262; of Petun, 265; limits within which the villages of Huronia lay, 5. See Towns.

Six-Mile Point, Simcoe Co., 27.

Skenčhioe, 449.

SkeskSatečronnon; (Potier) Huron name for the Nipissings, 266.

Smallpox, 98, 197, 312.

Smithy at Sillery, 1649, 383.

Smoke River, Ont., 166.

Soldiers, Twenty-two, sent out from France go up to Huronia in 1644, and return to Quebec in 1645, 340, 342; cf. 348, 385, 397.

Sonnontouan, Seneca town, 449.

Sorel, Que.; Cape Victory near, 276, 432.

Souharissen, or Souharisser, or Tsohahissen, a great Neutral chief, 323-324, 324 n.

Spirits, Evil, 136, 428-429, 431, cf. 89-90.

Spratt's Point, Simcoe Co., 27, 150.

Stadacona = Quebec, 431-432.

Stan or Stena, Huron negative, = no, not, when alone; = stante or te when coupled with another word, 45.

Standing Rock = Ekarenniondi = St. Mathias about seventeen miles west of the bend in the Nottawasaga River, 236 n., 239; starting point in the search for Etharita, 249; Discovery and description of, 241-248; distance to Eugenia Falls, 256. View of the Rock from the ledge, looking north, 247 pl.; from the north-west, looking up, 248 pl.; Site, 248, 265. See Ekarenniondi.

Stations of Missionaries in Huronia, year by year, 403-407, or 443-446.

Stayner, Simcoe Co., 242.

Stewart, James and Robert, farms, 153.

Stone, Ovoidal, marked 1641, found, 324 n.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., 111, 124, 128, 336; River, 5, 87, 88, 89, 108, 111, 366; old Sturgeon Bay Road, 122.

Sturgeon, River, Nipissing, 166.

Superior, Lake, Huron name OkSateenende (Potier), 74, 265, cf. ontare, ib.; 449.

Swaba River, 422.

Swan; John A., farm, 123.

Sweat-Boxes, 158, 159, 160. See Vapour Baths.

Tables, Synoptical; of Huron sites, 262-264; of Petun Sites, 265; of Missionaries and Mission Stations, year by year (1615-1650), 403-407, or 443-446; of Missionaries with Quebec or Lorette Hurons (1650-1907), 456-457; of some Quebec Huron Chiefs, 458; Concordance of Volumes, chapters and pages of Quebec Edition of Relations and of Cleveland Edition, 408-413.

Taenhatentaron, Huronia, = St. Ignace I., q. vid., 87, 344, 349, 359. Derivation 195; Site, 88, 263.

Tahourenché, François Xavier Picard, grand chief of Lorette Hurons, 1870-1883, 458.

Tailhan; Fr. Julius, 456.

Tandehouaronnon, an elevation near Onnentisati = Randolph Hill, Simcoe Co.; Derivation, 136, 137, 264.

Tangouaen, Algonquin and Huron encampment in Nipissing, 165; approximate Site, 166, 264; derivation, 166; Brébeuf's visit, 1645, 165, 348, 497.

Tanguay, Mgr., Répertoire du Clergé, 286.

Tannerville, Simcoe Co., 111, 124.

TaSiscaron, the Huron Abel, slain by his brother, 429.

TaSiskara, or AtaSiskara, a gun flint, 212.

Tarontaen = Tarentutunum, q. vid.

Tarentutunum = Carhagouha, 51, = Arontaen, 51, 52; derivation, 51, 53-54; relative position to Arenta, 134, cf. Ducreux's map, 6 pl.; Site, 54, 264.

Tay Tp., Simcoe Co., 121, 122, 262, 263, 265, 389, 422; map, 117, 121; See Map at end of volume.

Teanaostaiaë, Huronia, "S. Iosephi," Ducreux's map, 6 pl.; = St. Joseph II., 77; Clan of the Cord or Attinguenongahac, 314, 434; in 1638 the largest town in Huronia, 139, 307; not to be confounded with the St. Joseph of the Recollets, 40, 405 n. Variants, 153; Derivation, 173-178. The line drawn from it to the ruins of Ste. Marie I. is the first base line chosen to determine the sites of the other villages, 15. Total distance from it to Ste. Marie I., checked by sum of distances from Ste. Marie I. to St. Michel, and from St. Michel to St. Joseph II., 16-18 (See Diagram I., 15 pl.); direction from Ste. Marie I., 18; lot 7, con. IV., Medonté Tp., is at proper distance and about the right direction; on it sure indications of populous village found, 18; its commanding position on a bluff, near upper stretches of the Coldwater tallies with Bressani's description, 19, 20, 105, and with Ducreux's map (See Diagram I., 15 pl. and map, 6 pl.); a relic unearthed which could be found only on the site of St. Joseph II., 20, 21 pl. fig. 1; Martin examined and described this lot 7, the Flanagan Farm, 1855, when Mr. Flanagan and Mr. P. Hussey vouched for the find of partially fused base of crucifix, 19, 21-22; they testify again as to identity of lot, 250. Site, 22, 263, 264, cf. Diagram I., 15 pl., and map of Medonté Tp., 20 pl.; Site of Ossossanë determined by distance from Ste. Marie I., and distance from St. Joseph II., 26, 27, 37; cf. 91; distance to St. Ignace I., 87; to Ihonatiria, 30; to Khinonascarant, 31; was the last village to the south on way to Neutrals, 76. Destruction of, 239, 374-375, 385, 434, 113; Parkman's account, 20-21; Ekhiondastsaan destroyed with it, 375, 434. For Mission See St. Joseph II. and Daniel.

Teandeouiata, Huronia, = Toanché II., 56-57, 141, 292; variant; derivation, 192; allusion to the "Rolling Sands," a sandy foreland at the entrance to Penetanguishene Bay, 194; Oënrio was an offshot of, 140-141; its landing place was Otoüacha, which had been that of Toaché I., 289; mission: (1633) 298; (1654) 299. Distance from Toanché I., 56, 298. Site, 57-58, 298, Table, 264.

Teaontoraï, 449.

Tehariolian, Simon Romain, a chief of Quebec Hurons, 458.

Tehorenhaegnon, a medicine man, 151.

Te iatontarie = Quebec (Potier), 266.

Tenby Bay, Ont., 200.

To o chanontian, 449.

Te okiai = Montreal (Potier), 266.

Te oskonchiae = Sault Ste. Marie (Potier), 266.

Teotongniaton, Neutrals, = Te otondiaton, 448, = St. Guillaume, 323, 423, 441, 448; Table, 406. Destroyed by the Iroquois, 1651, 441, 448.

T'etiaontaraSat, a bay, a land-locked cove; bend in a lake, 201.

Tequenonquiaye, Huronia (Champlain), 37, 65, 270; = Tequeunoikuaye (Sagard) = Quieuindohian, 278; = St. Gabriel, 36, 40, 278, = La Rochelle = La Conception = Ossossanë (q. vid.), 36, 278. Table, 264.

Théodat; Bro. Gabriel Sagard. See Sagard.

ThodatoSan, a chief of the Quebec Hurons, 458.

Thorah Island, in L. Simcoe, 204, 265. See Anatari.

Three Rivers, Quebec, 265, 269, 270, 271, 274, 276, 286, 288, 294, 298, 300, 308, 309, 310, 313, 319, 332, 340, 341, 346, 355, 376, 390, 401, 433, 439, 450, 451.

Thunder, or Douglas Bay, 42, 54, 61, 189, 190; distance of Carhagouha from, 33, 42; depth given by Sagard, 43 n.; termed by him a "cul de sac," 44.

Thwaites, LL.D.; Reuben G., 121.

Ti, used as an adverb with many meanings, 218-219.

Tinney, John, farm, 161.

Tiny Tp., 122, 262, 263, 264, 265, 369, 389, 422, 435.

Tionnontoguen, Mohawk town, 454.

Tionnontatehronnons, Tionnontate, etc., See Petun; derivation, 216.

TiSskonchiai, Snd(g)iara, etc. = Niagara Falls (Potier), 212, 266.

Toanehain, 61; See Toanché I., derivation, 45.
Toanché I., Huronia, 45, = Old Toanché, 32, 56, = Otoüacha, 59-61, which was its landing place, 56, 61, 298; Table, 264, = St. Nicolas of the Recollets, 46; distance to Ossossanë (St. Gabriel, La Rochelle, La Conception, etc.), 46; to Khinonascarant, 47; to Teandeouiata (New Toanché, or Toanché II.), 32, 49, 56-57; third village of Sagard's Triangle, 45-46; variants, 45; derivation, 45-46; radically similar to Otoüacha, 59-61; Site, 47, 56; Tables, 263, 264. Mission: (1623) 278; (1626) 290, 292; (1633) no longer standing, 298. Tables, 405 or 444.
Toanché II. or New Toanché = Teandeouiata, 44; q. vid.
Tobacco, as an offering, 430; a staple production, 214.
Tobacco Nation = Petun, q. vid.
Todd; Charles, farm, 161.
Todd's Point; Ihonatiria near, 31; view of, 31 pl.
Tohontaenras,—rat, Tahontaenrat, See Scanonaenrat or St. Michel of the Hurons.
Tomahawks, 19, 25, 67, 82, 88, 94, 103, 122, 123, 153, 157, 160, 161.
Tondakhra,—ea, Huronia, derivation; distance to Arontaen, 54; Site, 55, Table, 264.
Tontthratarons, an Algonquin tribe camping in Huronia, 325.
Toronto, 433; Huron name Ondechiatiri (Potier), 265.
Totiiri or Totihri; Etienne, a Huron Christian of St. Joseph II., 329, 335.
Touaguainchain, Huronia, 65, 270; Site, 264.
Tourment,—e; Pierre, a *donné*, 358, 365, 378.
Towns; Huron, limits within which they lay, 5, 422; twofold names, 79; counties occupied by Petun towns, 422; Neutral, 422-423.
Townships; complete list, with map, of those of Grey and Bruce counties; partial list of those of Simcoe and Dufferin, 235, cf. 422; for those of Simcoe Co. occupied by Hurons Proper, 422; See also map of Huronia at the end of volume.
Traditions; Indian, unreliable, 421.
Trails; Indian, determined by village sites, 113.
Triangle; Sagard's Equilateral, discussed, 37-47; See Diagram III., 36 a; hitherto overlooked, 35; not to be taken rigorously as equilateral, 37; first village of; second, 37; third, 45; first side of, 40; second, 46; third, 47; less stress to be laid on length of sides as given than on the assertion that they were about equal, 47. See Sagard.
Triangle Redoubt, Simcoe Co., 47, 58.
Triangulation, method followed in determining principal Huron sites, 15, 22, 30, etc., cf. 230.
Tribes, list of some of the western Algonquin, 370-371; Huron-Iroquois, 418; of the Five Nations or Iroquois, 449.
Troenchain, 46; See Toanché I.
Trolling for fish, practised by Hurons, 190.
Tross' reprint of Sagard, Paris, 1866, 35.
Troy, "Fuit Ilium;" "Sendake Ehen" or "Fuit Huronia" for Defunct Huronia, akin to, 402, 420, cf. ke., 208.
Tsawenhohi; Ignace, Paul, and Nicolas Vincent, three chiefs of Quebec Hurons, 458.
Tsirargi and Tsiaragui = Isiaragui, q. vid., = Mud Lake, Simcoe Co.; derivation, 197; cf. 9, 315.
Tsohahissen, See Souharissen.
TronnontSoinronnon = Senecas (Potier), 266; q. vid.
Tsorihia, Christine, the second buried at Ste. Marie I., 15.
Tuskaroras, a Huron-Iroquois tribe, 418.
Two Mountains; Lake of, 400.

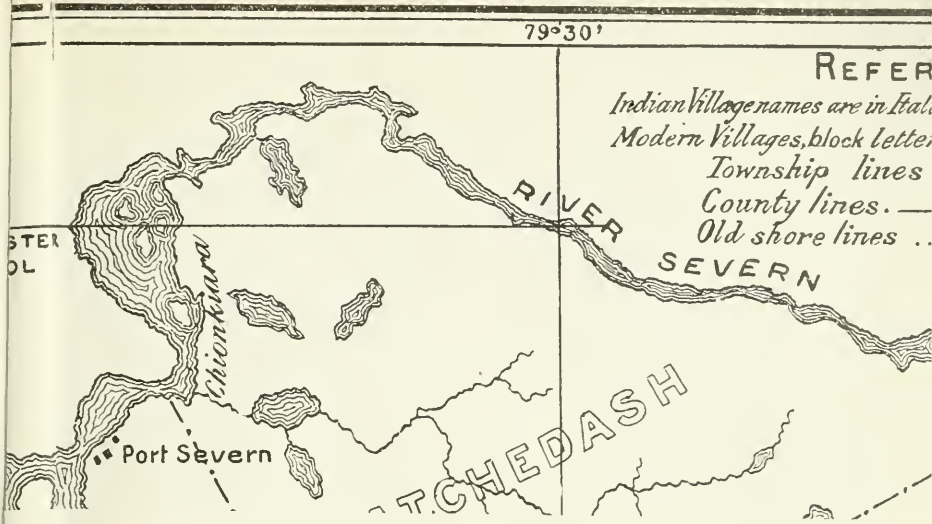
Uptergrove, Ont., 265, See Ethaouatius pagus.
Urbain VIII.; Brief of (1644), 93-94.

Vaillant de Gueslis: Fr. François with the Quebec Hurons, (1675 to 1677), 456.
Vapour, or hot baths, 157-160, 163; See Caldaria.
Varwood Point, Simcoe Co., 26, 27, 28, 37, 134, 150, 184.
Vasey groups of shallow pits, Medonte Tp., 161-162; — Ridge, 117, 161.
Vaughan Tp., York Co., Ont., 324.
Vespra Tp., Simcoe Co., 20.
Victoria Harbour Bay, Simcoe Co., 117.

Victoire; Cap de, 276, 279, 288.
Victory; Champlain's first, over the Iroquois (1609); his second (1610), 432; his expedition against (1615), 433.
Viel, Recollet; Fr. Nicolas, (1623) he and Bro. Sagard leave Paris for Canada; arrive at Quebec; join Le Caron at Three Rivers, and start for Huronia, 35, 276; travel in three separate canoes and arrive at three different villages, 35, 276-277; Viel's village Toaneché I. or St. Nicholas, 46-47, 278; joins Sagard at La Rochelle, or St. Gabriel, and both repair to Le Caron's village, 36-37; at St. Joseph or Carhagouha, 280; (1624) left alone there, 281; (1625) leaves Huronia; is drowned at Sault-au-Recollet on way down: Le Tac's account, 282; Le Clercq's, 282; Sagard's, 283-284; mention made in Relations, 284,285; Charlevoix's version, 285; name of young Huron lost with him discussed, 282; was Auhaitsique (Sagard), 283; or Ahautsic (Le Clercq), 282; and not Ahuntsic, 286-287. Tables: 404, 405, or 443-444. See Otoüacha, Toaneché I. and St. Nicolas.
Village Sites; Limits within which those of the Hurons Proper lay, 5, 422; those of the Petuns, 422; those of the Neutrals, 422-423; number of the latter, 319, 322-324, cf. 291. Identification of, in Huronia Proper, 1; Ducreux's inset map invaluable for, 6; and Relations, 9, cf. 230; method followed, 15, 22, 30, etc.; from the known to the unknown, 6; some sites with no two co-ordinates, 131; sites between St. Jean and St. Ignace I., 151; between St. Joseph II. and Ossossanë, 147; first and second village of Sagard's Equilateral Triangle, 37; third, 45; village sites removed every ten or twelve years, 26; or every seven, 315; where no metal relics are found, site antedates French barter, 20; ashbeds most reliable sign of Indian occupancy, 121, 249, 260; the FF. bestowed Christian names on Huron villages, 78; some with no Christian, others with no Huron names, 146-147; two with Huron names among Algonquins, 163; one without a Huron or a patron's name, 154; some Petun names, 439-441. Synoptical Table of Huron sites, 262; of Petun, 265.
Vimont; Fr. Barthélemy, superior of Canada Mission, at Quebec (1639-1645), 79, 310.
Vincent; Gabriel (Wenwadahronhé), Chief, last full-blooded Huron of Quebec Indians, 445.
Vincent; José, chief of Quebec Hurons, 458.
Vincent; Rev. Prosper, owner of Huron Dictionary, 232.
Vitelleschi; V. R. Mutius, Gen. S.J. (1615-1645), 333.
Vocabularies; Jacques Cartier's, 431.

Walnut Tree, the, 227-228.
Washago, Simcoe Co., 70.
Water; Indian manner of heating, 158.
Waubaushene, Simcoe Co., 124.
Waverley groups of shallow pits, Medonte Tp., 161-162.
Webb; Robert, farm, 100.
Weirs at the fishing place of Champlain's Little Lake, 65-66.
Wellington Co., 291.
Wendat or Wendot, See Hurons.
Wenrio, faulty spelling for Oüenrio, 174 n.
Wenwadahronhé, See Vincent.
Windsor, Ont., 323, 423.
Wizard; Fr. Claude Pijart maltreated by an Algonquin, 361-362.
Wolf Clan, 224, 234, 363, 370; See Petun Nation.
Wyandot = Sendat, See Hurons.
Wyandott Reservation, Okl., U.S., 447.
Wye River, Simcoe Co., 5, 9, 71, 112, 203, 325, 383, 438, 447.
Wynne, Fr. J. J., 121, 123, 133, 149.

Youskeha or Iouskeha, a Huron diety, 428, 429.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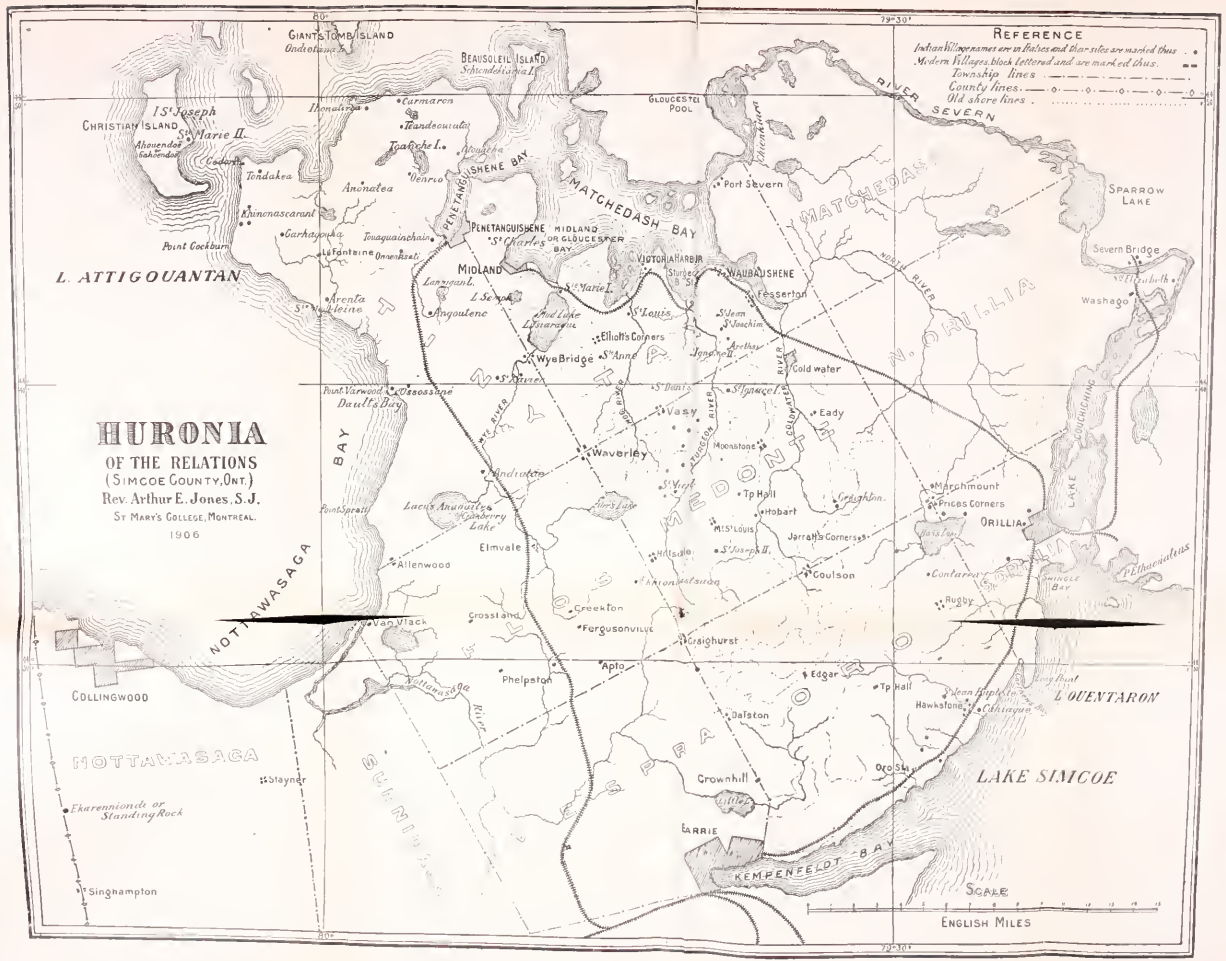
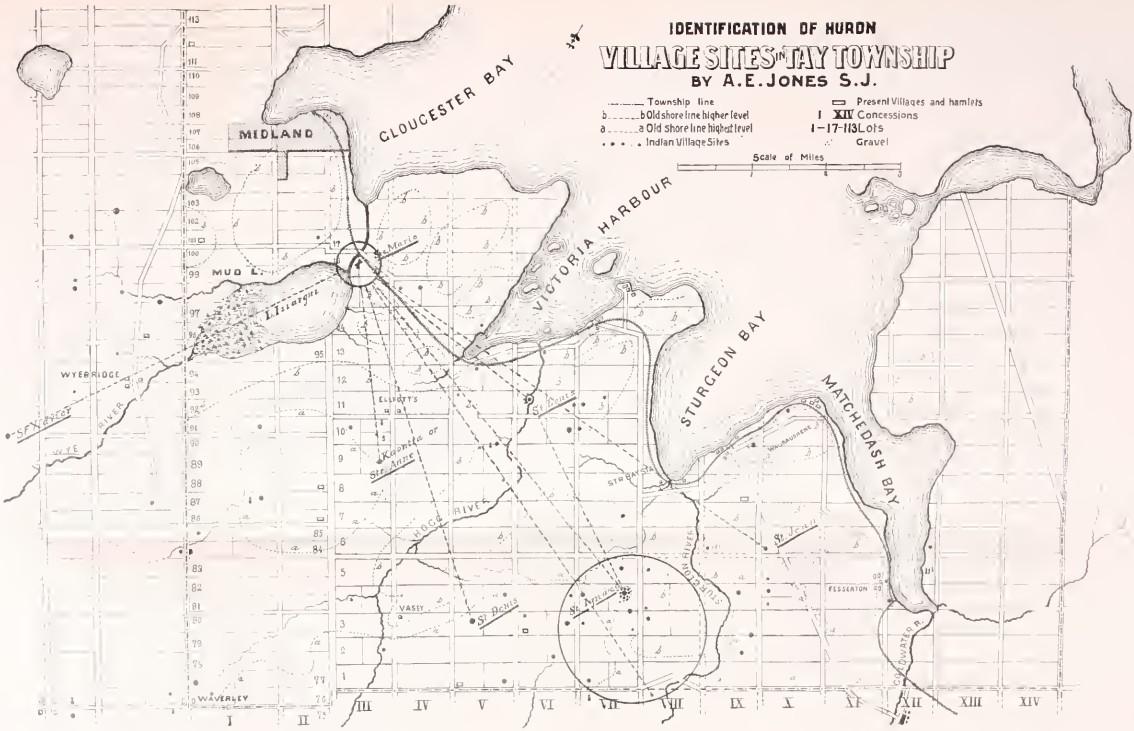
REFER
Indian Village names are in Ital
Modern Villages, block letter
Township lines
County lines. —
Old shore lines ..
RIVER
SEVERN
Chiconsara
Port Severn
TCHEDASH


HURONIA
OF THE RELATIONS
(SIMCOE COUNTY, ONT.)
Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J.
St Mary's College, Montreal.
1906
REFERENCE
Indian Villages names are in italics and their sites are marked thus .
Modern Villages, block lettered and are marked thus.
Township lines
County lines.
Old shore lines .
GIANTS TOMB ISLAND
Ondetoona
BEAUSOLEIL ISLAND
Schoudekitchigan I.
GLOUCESTER POOL
RIVER SEVERN
CHRISTIAN ISLAND
St Joseph
St Marie II.
Ahouendoe
Cedarille
Tondakea
Ihonatiria
Carmaron
Tsandoouata
Taschie L.
Monocha
Vearoo
Anondea
Ihinonascarenti
Carhagouha
Tewaquainchain
Point Cockburn
L. ATTIGOUANTAN
La Fontaine
Onnenkenti
PENETANGUISHENE BAY
MATCHEDASH BAY
Port Severn
SPARROW LAKE
Severn Bridge
PENETANGUISHENE
St Charles
MIDLAND
OR GLOUCESTER BAY
MIDLAND
Lamanti.
L Sereno
St Marie I.
VICTORIA HARBOR
Sturgeon Bay
WAUBAUSHENE
Fesserton
NORTH RIVER
Washago
Arenta
Ste Croix
Angoutenc
Mud Lake
L Simcoe
St Louis
St Jean Baptiste
St Joachim
Arthur
Elliott's Corners
WyeBridge
St Anne
Cold water
Point Varwood
Dault's Bay
Ossossane
St River
St Denis
St Ignace I.
Eady
Vasy
Waverley
Moonstone
Tp Hall
Hobart
Craighton
Marchmount
Prices Corners
ORILLIA
Lake Couchiching
Indiantoro
Lacus Anaouites
or Cranberry Lake
Point Sprait
Elmvale
St Mark
Mt St Louis
Jarratt's Corners
Allenwood
Hillside
St Joseph II.
Coulson
Contarino
Rugby
Ste Thérèse de Lisieux
Crossland
Creekton
Fergusonville
Craighurst
Van Vlack
NOTTAWASAGA BAY
Phelpston
Edgar
Tp Hall
Hawkestone
L'ORIGNAL
COLLINGWOOD
Nottawasaga River
Dalston
HOTTAWASAGA
Stayner
Ekarenniondi or Standing Rock
Crownhill
LAKE SIMCOE
Oro Sta
Barrie
KEMPENFELDT BAY
Singhampton
SCALE
ENGLISH MILES

o,
uperintendent


IDENTIFICATION OF HURON
VILLAGE SITES in TAY TOWNSHIP
BY A.E. JONES S.J.
Township line
b bOld shore line higher level
a aOld shore line highest level
Indian Village Sites
Present Villages and hamlets
I XIV Concessions
1-17-113 Lots
Gravel
Scale of Miles
MIDLAND
CLOUCESTER BAY
VICTORIA HARBOUR
STURGEON BAY
MATCHEDASH BAY
MUD L.
WYEBRIDGE
WYE RIVER
WAVERLEY
VASEY
ELLIOTTS
FESSERTON
St Marie
St Louis
St Ignace
St Joseph
St Michel
St Antoine
St Mathias
St Barnabe
St Charles
St Dominique
WOOD RIVER
SUGAR ISLAND
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII XIV

Fifteenth Report

Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario

J. J. Kelso,
Superintendent

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto

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TORONTO.

To the Honorable Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor:

The undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 2nd, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31st, 1907; also reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. KELSO,
Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TORONTO, February 15, 1908.

IN submitting this the Fifteenth Annual Report of work carried on for the neglected and dependent children of Ontario, it is gratifying to note that the work continues to meet with the hearty sympathy and practical co-operation of all classes. Anyone who has followed the development of this movement since its inauguration in 1893 will recognize that the aim has not been to establish large and attractive institutions for the care of children, or to create any large, central organization which would attract the attention and admiration of observers, but has always been to readjust the friendless, neglected, destitute or homeless child to normal conditions as simply and quickly as possible. Through an active educational propaganda, public interest has been created and many friends secured for the children in all parts of the country. Personal service is the only thing that really counts in this world, and when the neglected, friendless child can be brought into friendly relationship with a good man or woman who wants to do a kind act the mission of this branch of public service has been achieved. It is our great pride that instead of taking neglected or dependent children out of the community and seggregating them in public institutions we have been able to enlist the practical sympathy of hundreds of good people with the result that we have to-day over five thousand of these boys and girls growing up in family homes without expense to the country, and several thousand others have each year been helped and befriended in their own homes and their commitment to institutions or societies avoided. To those who have so cheerfully and self-sacrificingly aided the children a great debt of gratitude is due, but probably their greatest and surest reward will come from the consciousness of duty well performed, and the happiness reflected from the smiling face of a little child.

While the work of preventing cruelty to and neglect of children has been assiduously performed, more attention is being paid than ever before to the improvement of social conditions so that the home life of the poor may be

rendered so comfortable and cheerful that children will not be either neglected or ill-treated. The poor are often driven to drink and to careless living because of unjust social conditions. Crowded into miserable hovels on back lanes for which exorbitant rents are charged, they become discouraged and hopeless. The children, who are always quick learners, soon acquire the pessimistic spirit, and having no opportunities for play or for moral instruction they grow up to swell the disaffected and pauper class and to retaliate upon society for its selfishness and indifference. Undoubtedly social injustice creates wretchedness and this leads to drunkenness and idleness with all their attendant evils. It is a hopeful sign that so many good people are devoting themselves to a study of these problems and are more and more coming into friendly contact with those less fortunate than themselves. It is not charitable funds that the poor want. That mistake has often been made in the past and the result has been degradation and pauperism. Far more important and valuable is the inspiration that comes from friendly sympathy, not given in any spirit of condescension, but on the broad ground of human brotherhood. This moral up-lift counts for much, and then, with the opportunity to work and the practical advice that can be given and accepted without any degradation, signal service can be accomplished, not only for the family but for the whole community. It is my hope that the Children's Aid Societies, now growing so numerous, will have a share in this greater movement for social regeneration and that we may, at some not far distant date, come to the point where our reformatory and orphanage population will be reduced to a minimum.

Widespread Interest.

It is both interesting and encouraging to note how widespread has become the interest in work for children. A work that for centuries was regarded with but little concern by public men has in recent years, through the force of public opinion, been given its rightful place as the most important department of philanthropic endeavor.

Twenty years ago the institution plan of rearing homeless children was paramount; to-day all classes agree that a carefully selected family home is infinitely preferable.

Only a few years ago children of tender years were tried as criminals in the same dock as adults and were subjected to the same penalties. To-day children's courts for the rescue and protection of this exposed class are being established in all parts of the world.

Child-labor was rapidly fastening its clutches upon the youth of the country when an enlightened public sentiment came to the rescue and proper safeguards are now being placed upon the statue books of all civilized countries.

This is as it should be and the next few years should see child-protection work thoroughly organized and supported so that no boy or girl may be compelled or permitted to grow up in ignorance, degradation or vice.

More Homes than Children.

Reference has been made in former reports to the difficulty experienced in finding children for the many persons throughout the Province who are willing and anxious to give a home to a little boy or girl. As Children's Aid Societies become better organized and the work more fully understood these applications increase and the situation thus becomes more acute. There are now between sixty and seventy societies organized in all parts of the

Province and no aggressive home-finding work is being done because it has been found impossible to supply one-half the number of those who voluntarily make application. Bearing upon this point, the *Globe* and other newspapers published the following item recently:—

WILLING TO ADOPT ORPHANS.

Children's Aid Societies Unable to Meet Demand.

There are from a thousand to fifteen hundred orphan children in Toronto institutions. Some of the institutions are proposing to erect new buildings in order to provide increased accommodation. At the same time sixty-seven Ontario Children's Aid Societies have received applications from childless parents who are anxious to adopt children, but the societies are unable to supply their needs. Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected Children, discussing the matter, said that in Toronto and throughout the Province there are hundreds of people who are both willing and able to give comfortable homes to some orphaned child. He fails to see why the Toronto institutions do not allow some of the children under their care to be adopted, and by this means relieve themselves of heavy charges for maintenance, and obviate the need for expensive extension of buildings.

It should be distinctly understood that there is no antagonism to institutions implied in this comment. All the existing agencies are needed and those having their management are undoubtedly actuated by the best possible motives, but at the same time the children should be given first consideration and if there are good homes available where they will be maintained and cared for without expense to the country and given that attention and affection that all children need, there should be willingness on the part of all concerned to release some of the children to these homes. The Inspector of Public Charities reports that there are thirty-one orphanages in this Province, containing 4,430 children, maintained at a cost of $158,000 and these figures are steadily increasing. The orphanage has a natural advantage over the Children's Aid Society in that its work is more in evidence and makes it appeal to persons who do not study social problems very deeply. Then the institution is more agreeable to negligent parents as they can not only have the children cared for at a trifling expense, but can see them at any time and resume the guardianship when the children are old enough to earn wages. Some children remain for eight and ten years in these institutions, and a case was reported not long ago where a lad of thirteen had been in an institution all his life and because he rebelled and wanted to run away was committed to the Industrial School for further institutional discipline. In other cases, illegitimate infants and foundlings are kept in an infants' home until three years of age and then transferred to institutions for older children without any effort being made to have them adopted. These are methods that have been handed down by older civilizations, and, speaking of this, the Committee of the Howard Association of Great Britain write in their last report: "It seems strange that new countries should set to work to copy and repeat methods of administration that have proved so futile in older countries. It is very encouraging to find that the new countries soon begin to seek for better methods and adopt new ones, so that it is now safe to say that some of the colonies at any rate set an example that Great Britain may safely follow."

Several associations have been formed in England for the express purpose of taking dependent children out of institutions and sending them to this Province so that they may have the advantage of the free homes that are offered by our people. Surely it is neither wise nor reasonable that we

should keep our native-born children shut up in public institutions while good homes either have to go without children or take the youth of other countries!

It is one of the interesting developments of present day philanthropy that good people are much more ready than ever before to give a home to an orphan child. The spirit of Christian benevolence and compassion as it becomes more widespread leads good people to be more considerate of others and the care and training of children comes with an irresistible appeal to the hearts of many women who but a few years ago would never have thought of such work.

During the past few months the Editor of the *Delineator*, published in New York, started a campaign on behalf of homeless children, the object being to encourage childless people to take a boy or girl into their home. The picture of a homeless child was printed in the hope that someone would apply for it, and speaking of the result the *Delineator* says:—

> Over three hundred eager hands have already been extended. Three hundred requests for these little ones—for any homeless little one—have already been received through the mails. Women have come for miles away into our building asking for these precious ones; men have journeyed a thousand miles to beg one for their homes. We told their story; we appealed to our American womanhood, and it hastens to take little ones into its heart. We continue this campaign for homes for other homeless waifs in the December *Delineator*. We shall keep on with it. If one brief appeal to one-twentieth of the homes in America can bring this result, what of good may we not yet do?

If the orphanages and other children's homes of Ontario would only co-operate in this movement what a grand work could be brought about! Within the next year it would be possible to transfer at least 1,000 children into good families to their own lasting benefit not to speak of the pleasure that would be given to these families and the saving that would be effected in charitable funds, and this work could be done without any additional law and without any heavy expense to the institutions. Some years ago the following clause was placed in the Children's Protection Act to cover this point:—

> Notwithstanding the provisions of any by-laws, rules or regulations for the government or control of any duly incorporated orphanage, children's home, infants' home or industrial school, it shall be lawful for the trustees or governing body of such orphanage or children's home or infants' home or industrial school to take advantage of the provisions of section 10 of this Act by transferring from time to time children under their care to the Superintendent, or to the Children's Aid Society in the locality of such orphanage or home, to be placed out by the Superintendent or by such Children's Aid Society in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and in such case it shall be the duty of the Department to visit any child so placed out, as by this Act provided, and in all respects such child shall be treated as having been placed out and shall continue subject to the provisions of this Act.

Thereafter these children would be recorded, personally visited and reported upon until they were of age and this without expense to the institution. All that is needed, therefore, is the willingness of the lady managers of these various institutions to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society of their district.

A commendable example has been set by the Mount Hope Catholic Orphanage at London, all their children who have been deserted or given up by parents being transferred to the Children's Aid Society for placing out.

Recently two leading Canadian magazines offered to facilitate home finding by appealing to their readers to adopt a child. These generous offers could not be acted upon because we have so few available children, and this despite the 4,500 children now being maintained at public expense!

Machine Charity.

What is meant by the term "machine charity?" Well, it is an expression used to denote a class of charitable work that is purely official, that concerns itself almost exclusively with the establishment and maintenance of the institution, but does not come into any close or intimate relationship with the persons sought to be benefitted. Is it not a fact that we have in all our large cities Boards of Directors of charitable institutions not two per cent. of whom can identify one inmate from another? There are many good people who attend monthly meetings with unfailing regularity, and yet they are rarely ever to be found in the living rooms of the institution conversing with the inmates, listening to the story of their lives or bringing any comforting or reassuring message to them. Originally these institutions were established by persons inspired with a love of humanity and a desire to do some good in the world, and children brought into the orphanage were blest by the tender compassionate love of men and women who sought to give them the best possible substitute for father and mother care. But gradually these persons pass away and others take their place who have not the same deep personal interest, and who either accept the office by special request or because they desire to be associated with persons of good social standing. As a result there are to-day hundreds of clean, well-fed children growing up in these institutions whose emotional natures are being starved—who do not know and never can know the ordinary joys of childhood and the endearments of home ties. It is because of the coldness and artificiality of our modern public institutions and the many young people who are left entirely to the discretionary care of one or two paid officials that we plead so earnestly and so persistently for the institutional child.

Delinquents Sent to Foster Homes.

For many years now the operations of this office and the Children's Aid Societies have clearly demonstrated that a carefully selected foster home is better than an institution for a homeless child, and further, that it is better also for a delinquent, wayward boy than a reformatory. One such lad, about fourteen years of age, instead of being forwarded to a reform school (to which he was really under committal), was apprenticed to a man who wanted to help in this work. The lad is happily employed and is learning a good business. He boards with his employer, who takes a deep personal interest in his welfare, and writes as follows:—"George is quite a plodder in the office and is making good progress. He is doing a little studying in the evenings, but this is very difficult for him. Boy-like, his mind runs more to skates than books. That, of course, is all right, only I would like him to be proficient at both. He is trying hard to get over the effects of cigarette smoking and I am very hopeful of his future."

Learning a Good Business.

Four years ago the same experiment was tried. A boy sentenced to the reformatory for five years was brought to this office. Instead of forwarding him to his destination he was apprenticed to a newspaper

publisher, with the result that he is now an efficient printer, and still remains in the home to which he was originally sent. Anyone can readily understand what this means not only to the boy himself, but to the community generally, which is not only relieved of the expense of his maintenance but saved from the likelihood of his getting into settled criminal ways through institutional life and becoming a permanent burden and menace.

The Farm a Fine Institution.

A few months ago three boys were arrested in a northern town charged with numerous thefts from stores. One lad, the most hopeful of the three, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a reform school. The other two pleaded not guilty, were defended by a lawyer employed by their parents and were committed for trial to the High Court. Meanwhile, the boy who had pleaded guilty was sent to gaol and later forwarded to Toronto with some eight or ten adult convicts, and temporarily housed in the Central Prison. Immediately upon hearing this, the boy was sent for, and when brought to the office said he would be just as well satisfied to stay at the prison, as he had made friends with the men on the journey down. He was assured, however, that there was something better in life for him than that, and after a heart to heart talk, he expressed his willingness and desire to lead a good life and make something of himself. Half an hour later an out-of-town clergyman of strong philanthropic leanings called and he was casually introduced to the boy. Asked if he wished to do some practical Christian work by taking the boy home and getting him into a good family, he expressed his entire willingness, and said that he already knew of just the right home for the boy. The lad went off cheerfully and did well. Calling a month later to make enquiries, the clergyman was informed by the farmer who had the boy that he did not know of one single complaint he could make against him. Next thing that happened was a letter from the sheriff stating that the boy was needed as a witness against the other two lads, and that an officer would have to be sent to take him back. Although objection was made to this, the Crown authorities claimed that it was absolutely necessary, but before consenting it was stipulated and arranged that the clergyman should go with the boy and see him through the ordeal. He gave his evidence in a straightforward manner but the case was not considered strong enough and the two boys were discharged. The Judge remarked that it was too bad this boy, who had pleaded guilty and who acted in so straightforward a manner, should have been sent to the reformatory, but the Crown-Attorney answered that the lad was the most fortunate of the three. The Judge then said that the institution must certainly be a fine one since the boy had been so greatly improved in appearance and manner." But, your honor," replied the Crown-Attorney, "the boy has not been in an institution at all. He is out in a farm home in the western part of the Province." "Well, anyway," concluded the Judge, "the methods by which this improvement were brought about are certainly to be commended."

Reformatory Boys.

The notable work of placing out in situations the entire population of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, and converting that institution into a Provincial Insane Asylum is now a matter of history. Undertaken four years ago, and accomplished with all possible zeal and thoroughness the results have proved surprisingly gratifying. The boys when first surveyed seemed a tough crowd, and the problem presented every possible feature of discour-

agement and hopelessness, and yet no group of boys ever yet showed such appreciation, gratitude, loyalty and honor. In response to sympathetic treatment, friendship and implicit trust in their word, they have kept out of crime, have settled down to useful citizenship, and are now, for the most part, safely past the need for special supervision or assistance. There is not one of these young men to my knowledge in the provincial penitentiary, three found their way into the central prison for short terms, and one who went to the northwest, twenty years of age, got into prison there for theft. This comprises the serious offences. Even with the hopefulness of a sanguine nature, and a mighty effort to save every one, such good results were hardly expected, for some had exceedingly bad relatives, but little education, no trade, and wills weakened by long indulgence and wrongdoing. With many it was a heroic struggle to keep straight, but the awakened manhood was strong within them, and they conquered. This experiment will be useless unless the lesson is taken well to heart that erring children differ from others chiefly in that they have been sinned against; that it is not law, or

system or institutions that save, but only the personal influence of good men and women, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of love and compassion for the children of misfortune and temptation.

Refuge for Girls.

A year later, at the request of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna, the same experiment was tried with the sixty girls confined in the Ontario Refuge or juvenile department of the Mercer Reformatory. Although excellently conducted and under the management of fine Christian women, the surroundings and methods pursued had become entirely unsuitable for the development of the best type of character. As in the case of the boys, each girl's history was carefully studied; they were removed one by one to a simple homelike shelter, their word of honor being eagerly given and accepted; homes and situations far removed from their former haunts were carefully selected, and the good women of the Province given an opportunity to assist in their reclamation. In the sorting process it was found that eight or ten were weak-minded, and could not be given their liberty. These were placed in semi-private institutions where they are doing nicely, their work largely defraying the cost of their maintenance; of those sent to homes, four

were brought back for immoral conduct, and five others caused great anxiety before they finally settled down. In the three years that have elapsed no less than twenty-one have married well and are now occupied with maternal and household duties. The writer was proudly entertained in her own home recently by one of these young matrons, and on another occasion was pleasantly surprised to find a former ward beautifully dressed assisting in an important social function. One girl married a young missionary clergyman and is assisting him in a far-off field: another is engaged in Salvation Army work and from the sorrowful experiences of her own life is able to bring cheer and blessing to sin-tempted hearts. Truly this is a work in which angels might rejoice to have a part, and the few failures which are inevitable in a work of this character are more than compensated for by the many who have done well.

Hurts Young People in After Life.

The fact of having been in a reformatory is often hurtful to young people in after life, particularly if they are doing well and have attained to an honorable position. There are always unkind people ready to gossip about them and try to wound their feelings by referring to their past disgrace, as they term it. Years ago a young girl was placed in a reformatory for a short period for safe-keeping rather than for an actual offence. In a short time she was placed out in a foster home and had acted so well that in due time she was married to a highly respectable man. Some of her husband's female relatives, being a little jealous, enquired carefully into her early history and heard that she had been in an institution. They accused her of being a "jail-bird," which, of course, she indignantly denied. The other day she wrote: "Dear Friend,—If any of my husband's relatives should call and ask you if I have been in a reformatory will you be kind enough to say that I never was there. She asked me and I denied it, and if you will only say that I never was in such a place, I will do anything in the world for you. Please be sure and say that I never was there."

This is not an isolated instance, for quite a number of times I have seen splendid young people, full of self-respecting pride and ambition, occasioned great sorrow and humiliation through the taunts of acquaintances that they have been "doing time." Very little truth is needed to give color to a malicious statement.

Industrial Schools.

Through a plan of co-operation with our Industrial Schools the policy of home finding is being pursued though on a much less extensive scale. During the past year about forty boys were transferred to this office by the Superintendent of the Victoria School, and eight boys from the St. John's School were provided with homes in Catholic families by Mr. O'Connor. This policy will, it is hoped be developed more fully in the future for many of the children in our reform schools need the advantages and privileges of well-ordered family homes far more than the discipline of an institution. Instances of this have already been given.

Hundreds Sent Direct to Homes.

During the past fifteen years between three and four hundred boys and girls, convicted of crime in the various courts of the Province, were received direct under the guardianship of this office, and after a short period of special care were sent to foster homes, where with but few exceptions they have done well. Instances have already been given. Had they spent two or three

years in an institution they would doubtless have had a better education, but I doubt if they would have had as good a practical preparation for the duties and work of life. A fine education has the unfortunate tendency to create a dislike to country life, and in a Province that is so essentially agricultural it seems to me wise public policy that we should at least endeavor to interest our dependent children in agricultural pursuits. Separation from bad companions and daily association with thrifty, home loving people is also the safest way to bring about change of character.

Co-operation of Societies.

Apart entirely from what has been done through this office, which after all is intended only to blaze the way, the work of home-finding for delinquent as well as homeless children has been nobly taken up by the Children's Aid Societies, with results that in the aggregate are of untold benefit both to the children and the Province. As the responsible head of this Department, and realizing intensely the burden as well as the joy of public service, no words can too strongly set forth my debt of obligation to the men and women who through these branch societies and as foster parents have co-operated in a thousand loving and sympathetic ways in making life pleasant and smooth for the children. Not a day, hardly an hour passes that does not bring some message from widely-scattered districts of personal interest in and personal service on behalf of some needy child, all tending to elevate and improve social conditions and promote the happy evolution of good citizenship. For this we all have common cause to rejoice and to persevere along the lines of mutual helpfulness.

A Change all Round.

Early in the year a letter was received from a country magistrate asking for instruction how to commit a boy to the reformatory, as a lad there had been found taking money from a till. He was asked to delay action for a few days and someone would be sent to give the necessary advice and assistance. The President of a Children's Aid Society not far from the district was then written to and he went at once to investigate the whole matter. The result was that the boy was allowed to go on probation, the magistrate and the man whom he had wronged agreed to be his friends, the parents were warned that they must exercise greater control, employment in the village was found, and since that time the boy has shown himself in every way worthy of the interest taken in him. About $2 covered the cost of adjusting this case, the magistrate became greatly interested and offered to help the Children's Aid work in the future, the boy has received a needed lesson, and the Province was saved an expense for institutional maintenance of probably four or five hundred dollars.

Blame Parents Instead of Children.

In studying over the reasons given for the commitment of children to reform institutions it is surprising how frequently the blame rests with the parents either directly or indirectly. In the case of a boy committed to-day, the report says, "The father is absent from home the greater part of the year, the boy has been habitually absent from school and in this way has drifted into wrong-doing."

A Child and His Crime.

Then again, children as well as adults continue to be punished according to the offences committed rather than being dealt with according to the circumstances of their character, social condition and along the line of their future well-being. A small boy was convicted of "theft and carrying a concealed weapon," and sentenced to three years, and yet the report says "He is a nice, refined boy, is fairly well instructed and is probably not at all so bad as his offence would seem to indicate."

These and other cases occurring almost daily seem to indicate what good work ought to be done through a properly organized Children's Court system, aided by men and women having much faith in child-nature and willing to go to some little trouble to put them in the right path without unnecessary hardship.

Police Court should be a Moral Hospital.

To those who are actively and permanently engaged in the work of helping and befriending young people there are many defects in our social system that become quite apparent, although the ordinary observer would probably never have the matter brought directly to his attention. For instance, one reads from day to day of youths arrested for stealing, vagrancy, and other offences, and committed for three or six months to prison. Back of all this often lies a history of incompetency beginning with early childhood. The youth has not sufficient mentality or moral training to enable him to battle alone with the world and he is buffeted about from place to place and from one institution to another for a long period of years.

These remarks are occasioned by an item in the morning paper mentioning the fact that a young man had been committed to gaol for stealing a watch. The youth has been known to the writer for the past ten years. He is large and physically capable of doing a giant's work but is a perfect child in brain power. He was reared in an orphanage and after a situation was provided for him responsibility was considered at an end. With no friends and unable to properly look after himself he was soon in the police court, where a few minutes' enquiry sufficed to warrant a jail sentence. A short term of imprisonment only had the effect of making him worse and latterly he has developed into a confirmed criminal, owing to the knowledge he has acquired of criminal life and procedure. In a farm home under kindly discipline this youth and many others whose cases he simply illustrates would be valuable helpers, not only self-supporting but wage-earners, and he would also be quite happy and contented since he is naturally of a pleasant, easy-going disposition. If the prison records were searched with this thought in mind it would soon be ascertained that the class is more numerous than most people imagine. The trouble is that in our police courts there is no one to study out these cases with a view to arriving at the best method of dealing with each person. If the lad is guilty of the theft or vagrancy a sentence of thirty or sixty days is meted out, and the same procedure is followed over and over again. A properly conducted police court should be a moral hospital, not only to discover disease, but to work out the proper remedy and treatment. There should be a complete system of co-operation with benevolent and Christian forces, and less of the hasty work that only tends to create and perpetuate a large criminal class.

Do Newspapers Spread Crime.

It has often been debated whether the publication of the details of crime had a deterrent effect or was only an additional encouragement to weak-minded individuals to continue a criminal warfare against society. Not long ago the superintendent of one of the large reformatories in the United States made a special investigation among the inmates, as a result of which he expressed the firm belief that the recital of crime is responsible for the spread or increase of crime. Following up this idea, *The Reflector*, issued by the State Reformatory of Indiana, says "Vice and crime are taught in every article describing it anywhere at any time. Police court news has no business outside of the police court and public trials, too, should be abolished. Morbid tastes, lustful desires, low, debasing instincts are nurtured by the present method of handling crime and it is high time to call a halt." Claim is made that newspapers everywhere should be urged to join in ignoring the details of crime, and the following advice is given: "Start a movement for clean, wholesome, uplifting, entirely beneficial news and send crime to the oblivion it deserves, and notoriety will not be so attractive. At the same time the Christian spirit should firmly grasp crime through the proper channels and deal with it swiftly and impartially. The punishment should fit the crime, but it is not necessary that either crime or punishment should be advertised all over creation."

Family Desertion.

The desertion of wife and children by the responsible head of the family continues to be one of the most prolific causes of dependency. Public institutions in all parts of the country are overcrowded with this class, and in addition to the misery caused by these cruel desertions the burden of expense thrown unfairly upon the charitable public is simply appalling. No effort is made to bring these men back and compel them to do their duty, and even when they remain in town they are allowed an order of separation in the police court that frees them from responsibility.

Many children go astray because their mothers are widows or deserted wives compelled to go out working and thus leave the young people to their own devices. This fact is emphasized almost hourly in every office where the problems connected with neglected or dependent children are being studied. Recently a young man called to ask my advice about one of his Sunday school scholars, a bright interesting lad of eleven. The boy's mother and father separated some years ago, with the result that the poor woman has to go out housecleaning to earn her living. The boy, although so young, has been engaged as a messenger and has been thrown into daily temptations beyond his years or moral strength. Twice already he has been in the hands of the police and is regarded as having a criminal record. Just think of it, a little fellow barely out of the kindergarten class who is known to the police and detective force as a dangerous youth, and this I was assured was the fact! What is needed for this little fellow is not a reformatory but a good home in some quiet country district where he will be under firm but kindly influences.

One of these numerous deserted mothers called to ask advice about her daughter of fifteen. She has five children, works out all day, and the family of little ones are cared for by a girl of eleven, while the elder girl spends her time on the streets, frequenting five cent shows and other amusements, at whose expense the mother did not seem to know. When

questioned as to the circumstances the mother admitted that if she were able to remain at home the girl would probably be all right but had got into the habit of going off with other girls similarly situated and was gradually becoming so accustomed to street life that she feared it would soon be impossible to do anything with her.

These people were referred to the Children's Aid Society as not coming directly under the work of this office, but they are mentioned here as indicative of the class of case that is constantly presented for consideration.

As frequently pointed out in these reports deserting fathers should be rigidly prosecuted, and respectable women aided from some central fund to stay at home and properly care for the children.

Punishment for Neglect of Families.

There is in the District of Columbia a non-support law which provides that men who neglect to provide for their families, when able to do so, may be committed to the workhouse for hard labor, and 50 cents per day paid to the family of the man thus committed. This law has not been in operation very long, but it has a salutary effect in leading men to respect their duty.

One of our Children's Aid Societies reported the other day having sent a man an official notice that he would be prosecuted for child-neglect and the children adopted out unless he returned and supported his family properly. The notice was effective, as he at once returned, secured employment and is providing for his family better than ever before. More of this kind of work should be done.

Defective Children.

A good work has been done by Children's Aid Societies in looking up defective children and seeing that they receive the proper treatment. We have in this Province excellently managed and equipped institutions for sick children, for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the feeble-minded and the epileptic. Every child in the Province needing the care of these institutions should be diligently sought out and given the advantages that have been so generously provided. There are, in addition however, many children who suffer from minor defects, and who at present receive very little attention. The care of children's teeth is extremely important. Decaying and ulcerated teeth cause untold suffering and ill-health to thousands of children, and while those parents who can afford it are giving more attention to this than ever before, there are many parents who allow the evil to go on because they cannot afford the outlay. There are also many children who suffer from adenoid growths, poor eyesight and deafness, hernia, etc., that can be greatly benefited, and in almost every instance completely cured by prompt medical aid. It is therefore gratifying to note that school boards everywhere are planning for medical inspection of children, and it is safe to say that the next few years will see marvellous advances in this respect, since a healthy body is the essential ground-work for mental training.

Playgrounds.

The subject of playgrounds is meeting with increasing favor among all classes and in all parts of the Province. It is being recognised that if we are to avoid the mistakes made by older civilizations we will secure

ample playground accommodation before the value of the land has become prohibitive. In some of our larger centres it has almost reached that point now and municipal authorities are hesitating because of the cost of central property. But one thing is certain, land will never be cheaper, and can be bought to-day for a fraction of the figure it will bring twenty-five years hence. It is therefore of importance that there should no longer be delay

in attending to this matter. It is not so essential that these playgrounds should be large as that they should be numerous in the congested districts. The more important point is that they should be properly equipped and be under the constant supervision of trained teachers who love children and have their happiness and comfort constantly in view. There is much to be done in this Province in order to fully meet the need, and it is to be hoped that all friends of children will give special attention to this movement.

EDUCATION.

Many Children do not get the Advantages of our Excellent School System.

In the important work of securing the attendance of all children of the Province at school, the Children's Aid Societies have rendered valuable service. This is an essential part of child-protection, for a boy or girl growing up without education has but a poor chance of becoming a good citizen. Many of the municipalities of the Province have never appointed a truant officer, while in others the duties are performed in a careless, perfunctory manner. In his annual report to the York County Council last fall the School Inspector for the south district reported that in his inspectorate alone there were 2,670 children who never darkened a school door and that of the 8,440 children on the rolls, the average attendance was 53 out of 100. He advocated a county truancy officer who would devote all his time to this work. The Superintendent of Education when spoken to admitted that the truancy law was but poorly enforced and that more attention should be given to this subject. The conditions that are said to prevail in York County will be found in all parts of the Province and improvement can only be brought about through the co-operation of all our benevolent societies, school teachers, trustees and public officials. Wherever there is a family of children growing up without education efforts should not cease until they are found daily in the class room.

The Guelph, Peterborough and other Societies have passed resolutions urging the amendment and more thorough enforcement of the truancy law. The resolution of the Guelph Society was as follows:—

At the regular monthly meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Guelph City and Wellington County, held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., the following resolution was presented and passed unanimously:—

That, Whereas our present Truancy law does not seem to be as effective as it should be;

That, Whereas, while children whose names are entered on school registers are fairly well looked after in some municipalities, many children roam about our cities and towns and little notice is taken of the fact that they are not being sent to school, as required by law;

That, Whereas it has come to our notice that there are a large number of municipalities where little or no attempt is being made to enforce school attendance;

And that, Whereas thousands of the children of immigrants, who have come and will be coming to Canada, may not be accorded school privileges, unless the greatest vigilance is exercised by competent truant officers; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Honourable the Minister of Education be and is hereby petitioned, by the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Guelph City and Wellington County, now in Executive Committee met, to introduce into the next Legislature such amendments to the present law governing this matter, as will make the said law more effective.

In response to a request for a statement as to the departmental regulations in this behalf, the following memorandum has been furnished by the Education Department:—

Improper Housing Conditions.

The poor are often crowded into old and unsanitary buildings, and into foul smelling alleys.

No conveniences, no play space for the children, nothing to make life worth living. Drunkenness, neglected children, crime results,

Truancy.

The Truancy Act makes it compulsory in cities and towns and in incorporated villages to have a Truant Officer. The Act states that the police commissioners, or in a case where there are no police commissioners, the municipal council of every city, town or incorporated village, shall appoint one or more persons to act as Truant Officers for the enforcement of this Act. The Truant Officer is vested with police powers, and would have authority to enter factories, workshops and stores and all other places where children may be employed. The trustees of rural schools may appoint a Truant Officer who would have the same power and would perform similar duties as the Truant Officer in urban municipalities. The authorities who appointed the Truant Officer have power also to make regulations for his direction in the enforcement of the Act. It is the duty of the Truant Officer to examine into all cases of Truancy when requested to do so by the school inspector, the school trustees, or by any ratepayer. The assessors of every municipality are required annually to report to the

clerk the name, age and residence of every child between the age of eight and fourteen years. It is also the duty of the trustees of every school to report to the Truant Officer the case of any scholars who have not attended school as required by the Act. These are some of the provisions of the law, and they are all compulsory. It would therefore be open to any ratepayer to take action against a corporation or individuals who do not fulfil their obligations.

Just this word in conclusion—when every child in the Province is a regular school attendant, half the work of this office will be accomplished—since idleness and ignorance are the two main factors in a thriftless, dependent and criminal life.

Home Finding.

As in past years a great deal of attention has been given to the work of rapidly placing homeless or dependent children in good family homes. Outside of the direct work of the Children's Aid Societies the educational work done and the constant attention directed to the subject of home-finding has meant much to hundreds of children placed officially by kindred societies

in foster homes, instead of in institutions. Summing up the number of children reported to this office as having been placed in homes by the children's Aid Societies during the past year the number was 182 protestant children and 75 catholic children; while through the central office 152 children were received for the first time and placed in various families. This would make a total of 409. But this has come to be almost a secondary part of the work, for with over four thousand children sent to foster homes in former years, there is a large number of children received back and replaced in other homes. It is difficult to compute the exact number of changes made, but it is safe to say that altogether nearly three hundred children have been transferred from one home to another during the year. Adding the above figures to the 3,880 children already on the books, it will be seen that there are now recorded and under the supervision of the Department a total of 4,290. In addition to this a large number of Orphanage children are visited and reported upon so that the complete total of the children supervised would be very nearly five thousand.

In previous years there has usually been a slight predominance in the number of girls received, but this past year there were more boys than girls. The ages of children received and placed in homes vary from six months to sixteen years. The largest number of children placed are under the age of three years, the next largest being from ten to fourteen.

Visiting the Children.

Then as to visiting the numerous wards of the Department in all parts of the country, this has been carefully attended to and every possible effort made to see that the children receive fair treatment in their foster-homes. The mere fact that nearly three hundred children were changed during the year out of a family of five thousand indicates that we do not hesitate to receive back a child or insist upon a change wherever the conditions are unsatisfactory. In order to facilitate the work of personally visiting each foster-home, lists of the children have been given to several of our special agents and their assistance in visiting and reporting upon the progress of the children has been much appreciated. Altogether there are now some ten or twelve persons who assist in the supervision of this large family of children.

Very Few Deaths.

It is an exceedingly interesting fact, worth mentioning again, that there have been very few deaths among the children placed out in foster homes, not more than one in a thousand if the babies under a year old who were seriously neglected before coming under the care of the societies, are omitted. This is a testimony to the benefits of country life. The children get plenty to eat and being constantly in the open air become strong and vigorous, and rarely, if ever, need medical attention. We can, therefore, claim with confidence a share in the national movement for building up a fine, rugged type of citizen, well calculated to aid in developing the resources of the country and to increase the national prosperity.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

From the reports of Mr. Wm. O'Connor, who looks specially after the interests of Catholic children, the following figures are given:

The total number of wards of Children's Aid Societies who were placed for the first time in foster homes in 1907 was eighty. This is three less than in 1906. The societies placing the children were:—St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, thirteen; Ottawa, thirteen; Berlin, ten; London, eight; Hamilton, five; Chatham, four; Brockville, four; Owen Sound, three; Peterborough, two; Lindsay, two; Sarnia, one; St. John's Industrial School, five; St. Mary's Industrial School, two; Provincial Inspector, eight.

Their ages were: Under two years, six; two to eight years, twenty-five; eight to twelve years, twenty-nine; twelve to sixteen years, sixteen; over sixteen years, four.

These figures show that the number of children under twelve years of age who were placed during the year was sixty, or seventy-five per cent. of the total. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the children over twelve years of age are, as a rule, much benefited by being placed in foster homes. They are removed from the evil influences which surrounded them in their own homes, and when placed in the country, as most of them are, they are not subjected to the temptations and distractions of city life.

The parentage of the children placed in foster homes was as follows: Father living, eleven; mother living, twenty-seven; both parents living, twenty-four; both parents dead, seven; illegitimate, eleven.

During 1907 there were returned, twenty-three; removed, sixteen; left their homes without permission, twelve; replaced, thirty-six; discharged from supervision, nine; allowed to return to their parents, seven; died, one; and five of the girls were married.

The number of children placed in foster homes for the first time by Catholic orphanages and returns made to this office was twenty-one; the number replaced was thirteen.

Including the wards of orphanages, there are now over 700 Catholic children under supervision. About 650 were visited last year, and 6,800 miles of railroad travelled in doing this work.

GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS.

One of the greatest dangers in our modern philanthropic system is the tendency of all our semi-private institutions to increase their capacity, too often an evidence of inferior work, because substituting the formal for personal service. Almost every day one sees and hears of institutions that are "adding another wing" and three out of five institutions will tell you that they hope to enlarge as soon as funds will permit. Some of course are worthy and desirable, but these extensions should be seriously considered by those in authority, for an institution once established becomes a charge upon the community for all time, and not only the government and the municipality, but business men and private citizens are continually being worried by the good people interested to provide the large sums necessary to keep these expensive establishments in running order. A recent statement prepared by the Relief Officer of Toronto indicated that the cost of these institutions in that city alone amounted to the annual sum of $317,000, and this does not by any means represent the amount expended for charitable purposes. Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, etc., have many institutions to maintain, and yet the end is not in sight. Not only should the expense be considered, but there is the fact that a large class of dependents are kept under artificial and enervating conditions that unfit them for the active and self-reliant duties of life. Older civilizations are groaning under the weight of this burden, and surely we, in the light of their experience and with less need, should hesitate before repeating their mistakes. There may be an occasional instance where the establishment of a new institution is necessary but this should only be permitted after a careful investigation by a trained official who has carefully surveyed the whole field and who is guided by business principles rather than by mere sentiment.

There is this feature about charitable institutions that should never be overlooked, you might build a dozen new ones to-morrow, they would all be filled as soon as ready for occupation, and the deeper problem of poverty and distress still remain unsolved. In fact the situation would be aggravated, for each additional charity creates a new demand that can never be satisfied in that particular way. Charitable relief inevitably and invariably weakens character, destroys the sturdy spirit of thrift and self-reliance, and fastens upon the worthy, self-respecting poor the additional burden of supporting a nerveless and often worthless class. What, then, is the better way? Surely it must be in the direction of improving social conditions, providing work and a fair wage for all; giving the poor through their toil a fair share of the world's riches, decent sanitary homes, abundant play and education for their children, and the privilege of caring for their own poor, which they would gladly do if conditions of living were more favorable. There will be exceptions, of course, but this is the principle that should guide all who have the best interests of their fellow men at heart.

Let us take warning from the state of affairs now prevailing in England, as per the following clipping:

Workhouses are Full

Those of Greater London are Overflowing.

Owing, apparently, to the slackness of trade, the forty workhouses of Greater London are filled to overflowing. The latest returns show that in these workhouses there are 80,183 boarders, and that 45,821 people are receiving outdoor relief. This gives a ratio of 26.5 paupers to the thousand of the population

The poverty in the Hackney district of London is such that its workhouse is not only accommodating two hundred persons more than it is certified for, but paupers from that district are boarded out in eighty-five different institutions, not including lunatics in asylums. Even the chapel connected with Hackney workhouse is being used as a dormitory for some of life's failures.

Among the 1,601 paupers in this institution there are some who have been inmates for between thirty and forty years. Several whole families are in the house, and their furniture is stored in the outbuildings until such time as the men can make a fresh start.

Many families are utterly undeserving of admittance to these pauper refuges. It has been shown over and over again that when once a family has been helped by the workhouse authorities it acquires the workhouse habit and again flies to them at the first sign of trouble.

In the course of time, the habit becomes a family tradition, an instance of which is provided by Hackney. There died there a few days ago an old woman whose family was represented in the workhouse by four generations. The woman's daughter and her husband, her grandchildren and great-grandchildren, were likewise in the workhouse.

West Ham, in the East End of London, has the doubtful honor of owning the largest workhouse in England. It is like a small walled city, and contains 2,600 paupers, which is 800 more than it is supposed to be able to accommodate.

Four branch workhouses give shelter to another 900, and fifty women are sleeping in a schoolroom whence teachers and pupils have been evicted. Seven hundred children are being boarded out with foster mothers scattered over the district.

West Ham's difficulties are to a certain extent due to the crowds of able-bodied who have developed the workhouse habit. There are 200 able-bodied women in the prime of life in the workhouse, and over a hundred able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and thirty.

The latter are strong young fellows, most of whom made their acquaintance with the interior of the workhouse in their childhood. By going out in the morning after breakfast and picking up a dinner where they can, they are able to escape the labor, such as wood chopping, stone breaking or corn grinding, which would be their lot if they remained inside all day.

The Study of Social Problems.

Social problems, so far-reaching in significance and affecting the daily life of every citizen, whether rich or poor, are not studied or investigated in any definite or thorough manner. Charitable work of all kinds is relegated to poorly-paid minor officials, and to the spasmodic efforts of good people who are too busy with effects to look closely into causes. In Toronto, with $317,000 to support charitable institutions, and $410,000 to maintain a police force, not to speak of the cost of gaols and judiciary, is it not time we had a well-equipped Department of Charities and Correction, constantly studying these questions, directing volunteer effort and endeavouring to obtain adequate returns for the large sums invested in charitable enterprises? Under present conditions great social evils continue to exist and much of the effort and money so freely given to help the worthy poor are wasted for lack of wise direction.

ROMANCE OF CHILD SAVING.

SOME years ago while addressing a meeting in the United States on the great work that could be done in helping neglected boys and girls, a business man of the city showed by his appearance and manner that he was deeply interested. At the close of the meeting he asked for a private interview and said that he was prepared to give almost any sum from twenty to fifty thousand dollars to help just such a movement, "for," he said, "I was just such a poor boy as you described to-night. My father was a drunkard, and as a little fellow of eleven I was compelled to work on the streets as a shoeblack and messenger, and endure all sorts of hardships, but I determined to overcome every obstacle and in time learned the jewelry business, and am now well established. I have no children and for many years I have been wondering how I could best help little fellows who are situated as I was once." He still lives and I am not aware whether or not he has yet done anything in the direction indicated, but some day he will certainly remember the children's cause in a substantial manner.

Was a Runaway Orphan.

On another occasion I was addressing a church gathering on the importance of placing poor boys in country homes rather than in institutions, showing how character could best be developed by the actual work and experiences of life. The moment I ceased speaking, a fine appearing and well-dressed business man arose and said that although he knew he was out of order he could not keep silent. He as a youngster had been put in an orphans' home but, finding the life monotonous, had run away, and no doubt the good ladies of that institution thought of him as a reprobate filling a place in some penal institution. He had, however, wandered far into the country, and when he became tired out he stopped at a farm house and asked for something to eat. The woman of the house not only gave him something to eat but invited him to stay all night, with the result that he remained there for years, going out into the world between seventeen and eighteen years of age to make his way in life. He had succeeded and was now in good circumstances. "And," he added with deep earnestness, "the memory of that good woman's kindness and her words of counsel will remain with me as long as I live."

From Poverty to Affluence.

One day a carriage drove up to the door of one of our Ontario receiving homes for English children and a distinguished looking man stepped out. The superintendent, believing him to be, as indeed he was, a man of considerable importance, paid him great attention, and told him all about the work that was being done. Afterwards he escorted the visitor through the various rooms and when they came to a dormitory the gentleman could contain himself no longer. "Ah," he said, "there is the very corner where I spent my first night in Canada." Tears filled his eyes as he recalled the trying incidents of his youth but he went away leaving the superintendent greatly encouraged and stimulated in his work.

A Little Girl's Good Fortune.

Opening a batch of letters one busy morning there was one which told in a pathetic way of the wretched condition in which a bright little girl of ten was being brought up. Left an orphan at an early age, she was carelessly allowed to get into the hands of a worthless couple, and to make matters worse the woman died, leaving her to the tender mercies of an unprincipled man. She had never been to a day or Sunday school, had never learned a prayer, and had not been instructed in any of the decencies of life. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the guardianship, but ultimately she was sent to my care and proved to be a bright, interesting and willing child. In the course of two or three weeks a letter came from one of the most highly respected families in the country saying that their only child was now married, and they wanted a little girl with whom they could share the pleasures and advantages of their home. They were fully informed about the neglected conditions under which this little girl had thus far been brought up but after consideration both these worthy people made up their minds that they would devote themselves to the task of developing her best qualities,—and what a joy it was to see this dear child, who had recently been in surroundings so horrible, transferred to a home of opportunities so splendid! All has gone well so far, and there is every reason to believe that a bright future is before this girl.

Incidents such as these could be repeated with slight variations two or three hundred times.

Delay Proved Beneficial in this Case.

In one of the towns a long distance from Toronto a boy had been committed to jail for theft under a sentence to the reformatory. There was considerable delay in sending an officer there, and in the meantime it was proposed to the authorities that some better solution should be found. It was ascertained that the lad did not have any serious criminal tendencies, and it was proposed that some plan should be devised of helping him locally. Looking at the case in this new aspect the sheriff found that he could get the boy into a private farm home about nine miles distant or could get him a situation in town at twenty dollars per month, and in the end the boy was provided for to his own complete satisfaction and at a saving to the country of five or six hundred dollars.

Their First Time at Church.

Two young girls, both over ten, had been living with a very careless and slatternly mother who took no real interest in their welfare. Through the intervention of the Society, the girls were taken away and placed under the guardianship of a relative and the following Sunday, after they had been thoroughly cleaned and comfortably clad, they were taken to church. The event was one of considerable importance to them, for they stated that it was the first time they had ever been to such a service. In this case the Children's Aid Society was able without expenditure of money to effect a change in the lives of these children that will mean much both to their own future and to the community in which they have to live.

Adoption of Children.

Many people in adopting children make the great mistake of allowing the relatives to know their address with the result that they are constantly

annoyed by visits, and are always kept in a state of anxiety and alarm lest the child should be taken from them. Several cases were reported to me during the past year, where children who were in splendid homes, and receiving the best possible care and education, had been stolen by worthless people who had given the children away in infancy, and then reclaimed them surreptitiously when they had grown old enough to be attractive or in a fair way toward earning their own support. Those who contemplate adopting children should do so through a regular organization, or at least have the negotiations carried on by a third party so that the child's new address may not be revealed. This is extremely important and should be borne in mind by any who contemplate adopting a child, or who know of a friend who is thinking seriously of doing so.

"Influence" Should not Count.

Great care and discretion should be exercised before yielding to the "influence" of lawyers and other interested friends and relatives who apply for the discharge of young people from the care of a Society or Institution. Not long ago a prominent lawyer secured the discharge of two girls from a reformatory on a technicality. Both resumed an immoral career and one committed suicide within two months. Six months later the fourteen-year old sister of the surviving girl was found to be leading the same life as the older girl and to be beyond the reach of kindly help or admonition. In another case where a lawyer secured the assistance of a member of Parliament in an effort to have two children returned to unworthy relatives there was trouble within a month after the request was acceded to. Looking back over the work of the past ten years, quite a number of cases can be recalled where children have been completely ruined through the unwise interference of "influence."

Preservation of Family Life.

To secure the best results in Children's Aid work it is absolutely necessary that the men and women who are actively engaged in it should be possessed of the highest degree of intelligence and judgment, as well as sympathy. In dealing with children a single act may make or mar a whole destiny, and there is no greater responsibility placed upon any person than the decision as to when a family should be broken up. Not only have parents a great and lasting influence in moulding the character of their children, but the children themselves are providentially placed in the home to exercise an influence over the parents. Many a man or woman has been steadied and kept from wrong-doing by the thought of the children, and even after they have fallen into careless and dissipated ways they have been inspired and stimulated to better things through family ties. Many a dissipated father has been restored to decent living through the prayers and pleadings of a son or daughter, and though for years the case may have seemed hopeless in the end the family ties have been strong to draw together the broken fragments and save the home from utter destruction. No stronger tie exists on earth than that of kinship and while there are undoubtedly frequent instances where no other course is open than to remove the child or children, there are also many other cases where patient and faithful effort on the part of good people would remove the evil from the home and thus preserve to the children their priceless heritage. It is well that we who are engaged in

Off to the Country.
The Fresh Air Fund brings health and happiness to the children of the poor.

City and County unite in a noble work.

philanthropic work should realize this and always keep in view the preservation of the family life so long as there remains one last chance of developing good out of evil.

No Improvement Possible.

And yet there are many cases where the home life is so bad that no amount of patching would save the children. From another part of the country a request was received that something should be done with a neglected family of small children. Friends of the work who went out to make special enquiry reported:—"We found the W. family in a very destitute condition, the children really suffering from the neglect and misery in which they are being brought up. The man is strong and healthy, but notoriously lazy. The only provisions in the house were some soda biscuits and corn on the cob, dry and hard. There is absolutely no prospect of any improvement and no hope for the children unless they are removed entirely from present surroundings and control."

Sorrows of a Motherless Family.

It falls to the lot of those engaged in child-saving work to receive many sad letters, describing the miseries and cruelties to which defenceless children are subjected. The following describes graphically a condition that too often prevails when the mother goes:

Dear Sir:—Some time ago complaint was made to the local Board of Health of the Township of ——, that a farmer residing in this township was maintaining his three children in a filthy and unsanitary condition, etc., and on investigating the Board found the litle ones, (aged eight, six and three respectively), in a sad condition of misery, want and neglect. By instruction of the Board I have to-day written the Crown Attorney for the County of ——, asking him to institute proceedings to remove the children from the custody and control of the father and to prosecute him for his cruelty in failing to furnish the children with the necessaries of life. He is not furnishing them with clothing suitable for the cold weather of the winter now at hand; and has failed to send any of the said children to schools of any kind, or to otherwise provide for their education and moral training. Complaint was made to the Board that the farmer's premises were in an unsanitary condition, and two members of the Board visited the home and found it in a state of filth and neglect. It is a small log structure, the children's sleeping quarters being in the garret. The beds were found to consist of heaps of rags laid on the bedsteads—no bed-clothing other than rags. The man's wife died three years ago and a daughter (fifteen years of age at the time of her mother's death), had kept house for him since that time until last spring, when she left the home on account of the father brutally maltreating her with a club. Since then the little girl of eight years has been the only housekeeper, and of course the house has got into an indescribably filthy condition. The children were found ill-clad and apparently unwashed for weeks, if not months. The father was at home at the time of visit, and with readiness showed the Sanitary Inspectors through the house, seemingly thinking things not too bad. He promised faithfully to have the house cleaned up at once, to get proper clothing for the children, and to send the two elder of them to school.

However, the man has made no attempts to fulfil his promises, save that he did send the little girl to the public school for one day last week. She walked through the mud and wet for a distance of one and one-half miles in a pair of shoes from

which half the sole of one had disappeared, while its mate was in a similar state of dilapidation. The school teacher, out of kindness of heart, took the little one over to the store nearby and there bought her a comfortable pair of shoes and stockings, which the child wore home. She did not return to school, but the father himself left the foot gear at the store, saying that he could buy boots for his children. On the following day, which was a raw cold one, the little girl arrived at the store, having been sent by her father to get back her old boots and stockings. She was bare-footed and shivering with the cold, and the store-keeper's wife assured him that the child was destitute of underclothing, and had on nothing but the thin cotton gown which she was wearing.

The man owns over a hundred acres of land. He is of sober habits, industrious and very careful of his money. It is said that he could easily gather together three or four hundred dollars from sundry hiding places if he wished to. He seems quite sane, but very mean and brutal. From what neighbours know of the conditions at this home, and from what the children tell, it would appear evident that the latter do not at all times have sufficient or wholesome food, and that from insufficient clothing and absence of fire in the house, they suffer many times from cold.

The man has a boy now fourteen years of age, who can neither read nor write, never having been allowed to go to school. This lad is hired out to a neighboring farmer, the father collecting his wages. He gave the boy a severe beating in the summer time for investing in a new shirt. The boy did not have a second shirt, and had been wearing his one shirt for months, and until his employer's wife found his presence at meal time offensive and unbearable, and insisted upon new shirts and socks being procured. The children are all bright and intelligent.

The children were ultimately removed by Judge's order and placed with relatives, but nothing was done to punish such brutal conduct on the part of the father.

All Badly Spoken of.

Several complaints were received of a family in an outlying district living in wretchedness and destitution. Got two members of the district Society to visit the home and make enquiries in the neighbourhood, and their report is as follows:—

"We found the whole family at home—four girls, one boy and the parents. Of the five children there is apparently only one—a girl of fifteen—who can be said to be fairly intelligent. None of them have ever been in a school. They are all badly spoken of, as they have been growing up without moral restraint. One of the girls, seventeen years of age, is soon to become a mother. Every person to whom we mentioned this family urged that they should be taken in charge without further delay."

A Troublesome Boy.

The agent of one of the societies dealt successfully with a boy of the following description: A lad nearly fourteen years of age would neither go to school nor go to work, parents had absolutely no control over him, untruthful, profane, kept bad company, ran away with another boy after stealing money, had been in the hands of the police, and sleeping out at nights. Both parents signed legal form transferring the guardianship to the Children's Aid Society, boy given to understand that all his foolishness would have to stop up short. By close supervision has been steadied down and is now likely to develop into a useful member of society instead of a public nuisance and menace.

An Interesting Letter.

Many of the children placed in foster homes grow up interesting, attractive and good looking, and they have their love affairs like other young people the world over. A girl of seventeen placed in a home in Eastern Ontario, gained the ardent affections of a young Frenchman. His attentions were so marked that it was decided to transfer the girl to another district. However the young man, nothing daunted, pleaded for the privilege of marrying her, and wrote her a letter of which the following is a copy:

Dear Friend:—Allow me, dear M., to tell you that I am writing you with Mr. K's permission.

Yes, dear friend, it is to tell you that I love you that I write, because I do not believe that you have forgotten the lovely moments we passed together when you were here. Do you remember the Sunday we went down the river for a picnic? Well that day, M., you were happy because I was there with you; you told me so, and I read it in your eyes that you loved me, and that night I told you I would not have gone only that there was somebody who pleased me, and you told me, in your sweet voice, "Oh come for me, come," and for you I went, and you were telling me this so imploring that it was impossible to refuse you. O dear M., in that manner, in which you talked more from your heart, I saw that you loved me. Yes, dear M., you loved me and I dared not tell you that I loved you. Oh, how pained I have been since, and things would not have turned out this way if I had told you then. Now since you left I am everlasting in conversation with your mother (adoptive) about you, and the poor woman cries when she thinks she has lost her daughter.

It was after a month of your departure, seeing that we were not receiving any news, that I proposed to your mother that I would go to see you and also to ask your hand for me. Dear M., they tell me you are in a well-to-do family and that you are in need of nothing, so you must be happy. Well, I do not believe it, because you have a heart and I often wonder if you can be happy after leaving us all who loved you so much and who are continuously crying about you every day, without having a word from you. No, you are not happy,—and they tell me that you are liked. O, dear M., it is impossible that they love you as much as we loved you here, and also me, dear M., I who love you with all my heart. O, come M., will you, for me, come, and I promise to make of you the happiest of women. I could not give you wealth that perhaps you have over there, but in exchange I will assure you happiness, and I have two good strong arms to work, and the courage you would give me. O dear M., tell me if you love me and answer immediately and have pity on me, for it is too much hardship to wait like this. Yes, M., it is for you to decide to make me happy or ruin me, and whatever your answer be I believe that God will give me strength enough to support it, but by Heaven make your answer good—it is all I ask in the name of my love for you, and wishing to receive it soon.

Your ever faithful lover.

The matter was left entirely to her own decision as it was felt she was sufficiently mature to enter upon married life if she so desired, the young man being well able to support her. After some further interesting correspondence they were duly married, and both claim to be supremely happy.

An Irresistible Appeal

A clergyman, writing on behalf of a family whose boy was in the Industrial School, said: "I appeal to your honor to render your kind sympathy for the parents, especially for the mother, a feeble woman, who is almost exhausted from incessant worry over the affair. I place confidence in the excellence of your character and the dignity of your elevated position in the community that you will contribute your aid and influential assistance to bring the child to his father and mother, and the Lord's blessing will be extended as a recompense for the noble deed. May the sacred words of the psalmist be entertained in your abode, 'May thy children be like olive plants round thy table.'—Psalm 128-3."

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

A MOVEMENT THAT HAS NOW BECOME WORLD-WIDE.

ONE of the great world movements of the present day is the establishment of Children's Courts so that children who in thoughtless ignorance or folly have committed a breach in the criminal law, may be saved from the stigma of conviction and association with hardened offenders. Twenty-one years ago the writer as police court reporter for a leading journal, saw the great need for more humane methods of dealing with youthful delinquents, and since then has never ceased to advocate the complete separation of youths from the ordinary police court procedure. Now the Children's Court idea is being accepted in every part of the world, and the attention directed to the causes of delinquency ought to result in a steady diminution of crime. Great Britain is now considering a Children's Charter to which some reference will be found later on in this report. The following is taken from a pamphlet recently issued from this office:

Possibilities of the Children's Court.

Good people everywhere are beginning to realize the possibilities of the Children's Court movement for the saving of young people from a settled criminal career. It is founded on the assumption that children are not inherently bad, that their delinquencies are usually due to causes for which they are not responsible, and that by right methods these causes can be reached and removed, and the child encouraged and assisted to develop character under healthy, normal conditions.

Probably the first requisite in an ideal Children's Court is that it should be absolutely separated from the usual criminal procedure of the country. Many a lad has been confirmed in wrong-doing by the very system that was intended to stop him. The glamor and excitement of a police court, the publicity and notoriety, the association, however temporary, with others charged with crime like himself, the fact that he is usually advised to plead "not guilty," and allow the officials to prove his guilt, the waiting while other cases are being heard, the remands, the well-meant but hurtful sympathy of onlookers, the jokes, the repartee, and laughter so often noticeable in the lower courts, all exercise a deadly effect on the moral character of the youthful offender, and too often he comes through the ordeal impertinent and brazen, and with his faith in, and regard for the law entirely destroyed. In many places there is no Children's Court and the above conditions prevail.

Within the past five years the Children's Court movement has made marvellous progress, not only on this continent, but in European countries, and with continued development it bids fair to materially reduce the criminal element of the future. Like all radical changes it will encounter opposition and criticism, but the undoubted benefits, not only to the young people directly concerned, but to the community generally will ultimately cause it to prevail.

So far the Children's Court has been merely an adjunct to the ordinary police court. Held in a different room and at a different hour, it is true, but still, as a matter of fact, a juvenile police court, with many of the objectionable features still present. It is administered in many towns and cities under the same legal machinery by men not altogether in sympathy with it, and often unfitted by constant association

with hardened criminals to enter into the spirit of the new idea. Under such conditions the Children's Court must necessarily be a failure, for it is not the law that brings results, but the spirit animating those having it in charge.

The Children's Court should undoubtedly be an educational rather than a police tribunal, conducted by specially selected persons and held in different premises from the ordinary legal courts, either as an adjunct to the school system, or under the auspices of a Children's Aid Society. Its aim is not to convict young children, but to protect them even from the consequences of their own thoughtless acts, to warn, and if need be, to punish the tempters or corrupters of youth, and to so improve the environment as to effectually prevent a recurrence of the trouble. It is a work of far-reaching importance, for the child safeguarded and protected means much to the community in the prevention of crime, and the peaceful evolution of industrial citizenship. Crime renders property and human life unsafe, is one of the heaviest items of taxation, and can only be eradicated or limited by a complete and thorough system of child protection.

There are so many problems of a social and domestic character involved in the child's delinquency that to expect the ordinary magistrate and police authorities in a large city to deal with it is simply to invite failure. Any one can decide in five minutes whether or not a youth is guilty of theft or some other offence and liberate or banish him to a reformatory, but either decision may be equally unjust, and the problem still remain unsolved. The court should be parental in the truest sense and should be so constituted in all its branches as to make the child intuitively realize that love and not hostility is the atmosphere into which he has entered. When one has had the experience of years in dealing with wayward youth, has studied the moral conditions, visited the wretched homes, comprehended the utter absence of real affection, the heart hunger, the longing for appreciation and sympathy, then they begin to recognize that what is needed is not severity, not flogging, not jail or reformatory, but a true friend and an opportunity under clean auspices to develop worthy character. It is an intense realization of the erring boy's need, gained in many a sad interview with the children themselves, that impels the writing of these lines.

The Judge of a Children's Court should be a man of legal training, optimistic and philanthropic, a student of social problems and a lover of children. The majority of our magistrates and judges possess these qualifications, and all that is needed is a broader conception of this newer movement, suitable premises, and a competent staff of probation officers. It is upon a wise selection of these latter officers that success really depends. The judge can wisely direct, inspire and control, but there must be a sufficient number of probation officers to provide each child with a friend and guardian, who will searchingly investigate and report upon the actual conditions, labor for the removal of causes, watch over the schooling or employment, become the friend and adviser of the family, and generally so impress his or her personality upon the child as to effectually restore him to good living. All denominations and philanthropic societies should be represented, and if invited to do so the officials of benevolent organizations would doubtless give their services. In many cities business men and church workers have given splendid assistance under the direction of the chief probation officer, counting it a privilege to share in such a practical and pre-eminently Christian work.

Bearing in mind that the object of the court is to befriend and not to convict, it can readily be seen that an active, intelligent and sympathetic body of probation officers would soon arrive at the causes of youthful wrong-doing and by educational influences secure for the children of the poor their rights in the matter of play-grounds, school attendance, with manual training, bathing facilities, sanitary homes, etc., seeking not to remove the child from his natural environment, but to remove the causes that lead to wrong doing; above all, getting the parents to appreciate the worth of their children, and aiding them to obtain those privileges and advantages that at present are beyond their reach.

The proceedings of a Children's Court should be entirely private and informal, and newspapers should be asked not to publish the follies and so-called crimes of children. This publicity is not only extremely hurtful in later years to the young people concerned, but so far from proving a deterrent to others, many boys have been known to do wrong in order to get into the papers. The parental system above described would not be at all pleasant for the youthful bravado, and the separation of the Children's Court from all association with the ordinary criminal procedure would effectually stamp out the false pride of boys in criminal notoriety. Punishment as usually interpreted hardens the heart; to be brought under the friendly control and guidance of good men and women softens and mollifies and prepares the way for true penitence and reformation.

The Children's Court stands for a loving, sympathetic and patient effort to win the child over to a recognization of the virtue of being good for its own sake, to awaken ambition, to inspire with high ideals, to stimulate growth in all that makes for manliness and good citizenship. The neglect of children in the past has given us blighted lives, misspent careers, crowded jails, innumerable tragedies, vast expense. Why not take an advance step when the possibilities are so self-evident?—*J. J. Kelso.*

Better System of Probation Needed.

It must be manifest to all who work among children that many of the lads arrested for petty delinquencies would be benefitted if they had a friend of experience and wisdom who could give them advice and warning when they were tempted to fall back into their former bad habits.

The city Children's Aid Society makes report that all the cases public and private coming before them in a certain year involved 1,398 children. Of these forty were made wards of the Society and eventually placed in foster homes, and forty-four were committed to Industrial Schools. That is, definite action was taken in regard to eighty-four. What became of the 1,314? It is not likely that for some time to come the number committed to the Industrial Schools or made wards of the Society would be materially lessened, but it is surely not an unworthy object to strive for that some children should be so improved that it would not be necessary to send them to an Industrial School.

Over one thousand children each year come before the Children's Court in Toronto; nine-tenths of them receive a warning and are sent back to their homes. This warning in many cases has little effect because it is only an addition to the numerous warnings that have already been received from other sources. Boys whose ideas have been developed along the wrong lines are inclined to boast of their experience with the police, especially when they find they haven't been hurt much. At the present time all these children who are discharged on suspended sentence have no further oversight than they had before. Their homes are often the cause of their getting into trouble in the first place, and the home has not changed when they return from the Children's Court with a warning from the magistrate. Now is the time that a good man or woman, who, having the right to visit a delinquent boy or girl in his or her home, could be of inestimable service. These Probation Officers, as they would be called, most of them volunteers serving without remuneration, would give advice and assistance and all the time act as a friend. The position of these officers would be stronger than that of a kind-hearted, well-intentioned man, who would take it upon himself, as many of them do at the present time, to give advice to a boy who was going wrong. The Probation Officer

would have an official standing and there would be the feeling always understood, but never obtruded, that in the event of the boy not doing well he could be taken in charge and placed in an Industrial School, or apprenticed out in some way.

This work among children depends in a great measure, for its success or failure, on the personality of those engaged in it. It is quite within the range of possibility that over-officious, interfering persons might volunteer and be appointed as Probation Officers. These would have to be gently but firmly discouraged and given to understand that they had mistaken their vocation. Would it not be better in the case of children who had been convicted of anything approaching a serious delinquency, and yet when it was not thought advisable to send to an Industrial School, that they should have the advice and assistance of a person possessing good judgment and a kind heart, rather than that they should, as at present, be allowed to drift along until they appeared in court again on a more serious charge.

Good Rules for Probation Work.

In Indianapolis the Children's Court, under the direction of Hon. George W. Stubb, has developed a splendid co-operative system of caring for the neglected and delinquent children of the city. There are three paid probation officers, but their chief work is in directing a force of four hundred volunteer probation officers, composed of business and professional men, philanthropic women, etc., who undertake at any time to befriend one child each, thus giving full scope for personal redemptive effort. An excellent set of rules or suggestions has been prepared for the guidance of these volunteer assistants, and they are well worth reprinting, as follows:

Suggestions for Dealing with a Wayward Child.

First, gain the confidence of the child.

Explain the probation idea—that you are to be his friend.

Begin by believing in him, but never let him succeed in deceiving you.

Keep in touch with him weekly: make definite appointments; see that he meets these promptly; meet them promptly yourself.

Treat him primarily as an individual; see him alone; if you have several probationers under your care, have them report separately.

Make a study of the child's peculiar temperament, his habits, likes and dislikes; identify yourself with those interests.

See that your ward is kept in school as long as the law requires (14 years); longer if possible.

If he is in school, use the report blanks; visit the school in person; cooperate with the teacher.

If not in school, see that he is steadily employed; inform yourself as to the condition of labor; better these if necessary, but discourage frequent changes.

Insist that the employment shall lead to skilled workmanship; encourage attendance at night school for supplementary training when possible.

Know how he spends his money; see that he starts a bank account. If living at home, when practicable, insist that he pay a regular sum for board; in return, insist that he be given a regular sum for spending money.

Find out how he amuses himself; urge him to join the Y. M. C. A., the Boys' Brigade, or the Boys' Club.

Discover what he reads; secure him a library card; help him to select the proper books; talk them over with him.

Question him as to his friends; invite them to see you.

Encourage him to establish some church relationship, and to attend Sunday-school.

In all of this keep the boy's relation to the Court as confidential as possible; show that you do this to build up his self-respect.

If, however, you find he is not to be trusted, verify his statement through parents, neighbours, employer or patrolman.

Lastly, don't become discouraged.

Visit the home at least once a month; more often if the conditions necessitate it.

Explain to the parents your relation to the child; gain their confidence and co-operation; give them yours.

Make a careful study of the home conditions; inform yourself as to the number of the family, their habits, earning capacity, etc.

If necessary for the child's good, insist on possible changes, such as moving into a better neighbourhood, etc. Above all, keep your relationship to the home a friendly one; refer points of discipline or disagreement to the Court for adjustment.

Report regularly to the Court the first of every month on the slips provided for the purpose.

Consult frequently with the Court in person.

Report all irregularities of conduct at once, but as far as possible adjust those difficulties non-officially, using the Court only as a last resort.

If, after a fair trial, for any reason, you find it impossible to become interested in the particular child assigned you, ask to have him transferred; no creative probation work can be done without a mutual liking.

Wards of the court must be discharged personally by the Judge after due recommendation from the volunteer and investigation from the Court.

Don't be in a hurry to sever the relation between the probationer and the Court; few wards should be discharged within a year.

In Toronto and other Canadian cities a great and much-needed work could be done by volunteer probation officers, under wise direction, and the above rules could not well be improved upon. Too much is expected from a few paid officials, who from the very nature of their duties are handicapped in their efforts to aid erring children. It is the warm personal interest of good men and women that encourages and saves, and in all our large centres there are business and professional men who would gladly give assistance.

New System Empties Prisons.

The Howard Association, in its last report on crime and its treatment, mentions that the success of the children's courts in Birmingham and Manchester has induced Plymouth, Farcham and other places to copy the good work and establish special courts for the hearing of children's cases. In Birmingham it is stated that the new system of dealing with children has

brought about a remarkable decrease of juveniles committed to the city prison. As a result of probation work, only twenty have been sent to prison during the year, where formerly the numbers ran up into hundreds. The probation system was emphatically approved and desired by one hundred and ninety-four courts, and now that the new law has been passed a great advance will be made in placing delinquents under enthusiastic probation officers, instead of sending them to reformatories or prisons.

Beginning at the Right End.

The following article from *The Waifs and Strays* Magazine of London, Eng., is worth perusing in this connection:

"The prison is still the best school of crime which we possess." Though this may seem a paradox to the lay mind, it is, unfortunately, a truism to the experienced: is it not, then, worthy of serious thought that 15,904 young people under (some much under) the age of twenty-one were sent to prison during the last official year?

The recently-organized Borstal system, it is true, does much to train and discipline these lads to the end that their first experience of prison shall be their last; but, excellent as the system is, it must of necessity reach the lads in some cases too late for lasting reformation, and it cannot efface the shame of the cell. A simple fence at the top of a precipice is better than the most up-to-date ambulance at the bottom, and fortunately this is becoming more and more the ruling principle in scientific method, whether medical or sociological.

The hideous scourge of leprosy and the terrible plagues, always smouldering and often bursting into consuming flames which swept through mediæval England, are now happily known to us only in the pages of history. If physical diseases such as these have been eliminated from the national life by the gradual and often unconscious removal of the contributory causes, may we not hope that some forms, at least, of moral disease may be treated successfully in like manner?

First of all, it is important to note that in the large majority of cases the habitual criminal is made in youth, and therefore attention must be centred on this critical age in the life of the individual. No one under the age of twenty-one is, in the eyes of the law, capable either of managing his own property or of exercising the privileges of citizenship: he is not even responsible for his debts, and it seems hardly just that as regards crime alone he is to be held responsible for his actions. Yet this is so.

The fundamental reform needed is that juvenile offenders must not be regarded as wholly responsible, and in judging such cases enquiry must be made as to the causes of the offence, and steps taken to remove these causes, in order that a repetition of it may be prevented, and a life of crime nipped in the bud. It may often happen that full and sympathetic consideration will find that an offence is not the carefully-planned act of a criminal but an almost accidental slip on the part of a normally good character, or perhaps only an outburst of high spirits, rough but not in the least criminal, on the part of an ignorant and undisciplined lad. Surely cases like these—and a large number of cases are of this nature—ought not to be judged by the same standard as the deliberate crimes of adults.

The methods of the ordinary courts are perforce ill-adapted for dealing fully with cases that seem comparatively petty, but are in reality the turn-

ing-point in the lives of the individuals concerned. There is, moreover, an unwholesome publicity which, fostered as it is by the less reputable newspapers, may tend to make an offender regard himself as a hero for breaking the law.

The establishment of Children's Courts does away with all this. The Juvenile Court, in its complete form, is not in any way connected with the he deals with each offender separately, none of the others charged being contaminated by what they see and hear of hardened criminals, while a Remand Home is provided where they may be detained while awaiting trial. The magistrate is specially selected as being well qualified for the work, and he deals with each offender separately, none of the others charged being allowed to remain in the court. Publicity is avoided as much as possible, and in any case there is nothing heroic in a hulking lad appearing in a "Children's Court."

As regards punishments, prison-life with the opportunities afforded by the Borstal system will no doubt still be considered advisable for the hardened juvenile offender; but for the first offender there will be several alternatives; the reformatory, the industrial school, and the probation system. The former methods are well known, but the last is less familiar, at any rate in England. The principle is that of a deferred sentence; the offender is released on probation for a fixed period, and if this is passed satisfactorily the sentence is remitted. Each probationer is under the supervision of a probation officer, whose duty it is to report on his charge and generally to keep a watchful but kindly eye upon him. He is in the position of a friend rather than an official of the court, and is especially useful when a boy has got into mischief through lack of proper supervision on the part of the parents (it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the cases that appear before the magistrates are due to parental neglect). In America, where Children's Courts originated and are well worked, every effort is made to save children from prison, and in Colorada, at least, the sins of the children are visited upon the parents. In Denver, when it is found that the delinquency of a boy is due to the neglect of his parents, the father is sentenced to, say, a month's imprisonment, but is released after three days, and remains free so long as his son behaves himself. Should the boy come into the hands of the police again, the father is at once sent to prison to complete his sentence. This seems an excellent plan for bringing home to the parents a sense of their responsibility, and, though in a milder form, something of the kind can be done in England by the probation system.

The success of this system rests very largely on the probation officers, and it is encouraging to find that already there is no lack of volunteers for the work, many of them connected with the charitable organizations concerned with police courts and prisoners, and so well fitted for their duties.

Although Children's Courts in England are barely out of the experimental stage, there are between thirty and forty now in operation, the best known being that at Birmingham, started in 1905. The Prisons Commissioners have drawn special attention to the very large decrease in the number of juveniles sent to prison at Birmingham in consequence of the establishment of the court, and it is already possible to gauge the results of the work: 687 cases appeared before the Court in 1906, and only fifteen of these have been re-charged. These figures indeed promise well for the success of the new movement.

Another very hopeful method of dealing with children has been started by the Chief Constable of Hull, who, on receipt of information that a child

is getting into mischief, has it brought by its parents or guardians for a friendly talk, after six o'clock on Friday evening in order to avoid expense and loss of work. The proceedings are quite private and informal, and advice only is given, for when a child has to be arrested, or is prosecuted by a civilian, it must appear in court in the ordinary way. Many of the children could not be legally charged, either owing to their extreme youth or because a prosecutor will not come forward: but it is important that the offence should not be passed over, for every time this happens the child is strengthened in a career of crime. No one, however tender-hearted, would hesitate to have a child brought up before the Chief Constable in this way. Of 554 children dealt with in six months, only forty-six appeared again, for the police do their best to cure what is wrong, even, where necessary, helping to find employment for lads who need it.

It is by methods such as these that the ministers of the law, from being, as they have so often to appear, the expression of the revengeful spirit of the community, inflicting punishment as punishment and nothing more, become instead the physicians of the commonwealth. Though in desperate cases they may still have to use the surgeon's knife, their aim will be the detection and cure of incipient disease in the individual member, and thereby the preservation of the health of the whole body.

C. DE M. R.

The British Children's Charter.

Hitherto the statutes and their various amendments dealing with children have been spread over many years, and it is accordingly difficult to learn how the law stands. The bill now before Parliament supplies a long-felt want, for it consolidates no less than twenty-two statutes and parts of many others, together with some important new provisions, which show how greatly the attitude of the nation to its younger members is altering: and a brief summary of the contents of the bill will, no doubt, be of interest to our readers, as there happily seems to be every likelihood of it becoming law.

The first part deals with nurse-children, embodying and amplifying the Infant Life Protection Act, 1897, which was passed to put a stop to the evils of baby-farming, and making provision for effective supervision. Hitherto a foster-parent receiving a child with payment made periodically and not in a lump sum has been exempt from inspection: but the new bill will probably require these homes to be licensed. This will, of course, affect the Society's boarding-out system, but it is hoped that arrangements will be made whereby the licensing and inspection of homes already inspected by an accredited institution will not involve unnecessary officialism.

The Society's boarding-out system is both safe and successful, and it would be a pity if, under the new Bill, it should be hampered.

The second section of the bill reenacts the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, with a large number of amendments designed to strengthen the law. With regard to the responsibility attaching to the parents and guardians of child-beggars a new sub-section provides that if any parent or guardian allows a child to be in the streets for any purpose such as hawking or singing, he is to be held responsible should the child be found begging.

Two new clauses are designed to reduce the serious mortality caused by mothers overlying their infants, and by burns and scalds due to young children being left in rooms with unprotected fires, to each of which causes the deaths of some 1,600 children are annually to be attributed. A person in charge of a child under seven who allows it to be in a room with a fire not

sufficiently protected and does not take reasonable precaution against the risk of the child being burnt or scalded, is liable to a fine not exceeding £10, while a similar fine is imposed in the case of overlying, with a heavier penalty when drunkenness is proved.

An important clause, which will be of great use in dealing with fraudulent institutions, gives the Secretary of State power to inspect Children's Homes supported wholly or partially by voluntary contributions.

The third part of the Bill is entirely new, and deals with the prevention of juvenile smoking. The Committe on Physical Deterioration laid stress on this evil, which is universally recognized, and many countries throughout the world have already legislated on the subject. The sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper to young persons under the age of sixteen is prohibited, while such persons will not be permitted to smoke in any public place. Moreover, the police, park-keepers, and other authorized persons will be allowed to confiscate tobacco used by boys who are found smoking.

The last part of the bill deals with juvenile offenders, and presents many important features. In another part of this number an account is given of the necessity for special treatment of the juvenile offender, and it is satisfactory to find that the bill recognizes this. The young delinquent is no longer to be treated on the same footing as the adult criminal, and accordingly the establishment of Children's Courts is required throughout the country. In the words of Mr. Herbert Samuel when introducing the bill, "the Courts are to be the agencies for the rescue as well as for the punishment of children." In no case is a child waiting for trial to be committed to gaol, while the imprisonment of all children under twelve, and with a few exceptions, of all young persons under sixteen, is to be abolished. Moreover, the conviction of a child or young person shall not be regarded as a conviction for felony for the purposes of any disqualification attaching to felony.

Reformatories and Industrial Schools are more than ever before to take the place of prisons, and it is significant that the Chief Inspector of Reformatories is no longer required to be an inspector of prisons.

The parents and guardians of an offender are to be made to feel a greater responsibility ; and, if the wrong-doing is attributable to their neglect, may be made to pay the fine and to give security for the good behavior of the offender.

Among the other clauses may be mentioned that relating to the children of vagrants. The bill deals with such cases under the Compulsory Education Acts instead of the Industrial Schools Act, and this will facilitate the rescue of such children.

The only question not included in the bill is that of children in public houses; this it is proposed to include in the forthcoming Licensing Bill.

These notes will show the advance that this bill makes in the legislation affecting children, and it is greatly to be hoped that in the consideration of the bill party questions will be laid aside, and that all members will unite in passing a measure so comprehensive in scope and so philanthropic in intention.

How Manchester Friends Regard It.

From one point of view or another most persons will be interested in the proposed new legislation embodied in the Children's Bill now before the British Parliament. The children of the nation have been slowly coming into

their own during the past twenty years. The pity of it has been that their value to the citizenship of the country has been appraised with such hesitancy and limitations, to say nothing of tardy justice to the child himself. Thirty years ago, in the earlier days of our work, we pleaded in season and out of season for a recognition of the children's rights against the cruel circumstances of abject poverty, against their exploitations by so-called guardians, against the bogey of parental rights, and against the degrading habits which were induced by the children's surroundings.

Juvenile street hawking in all weathers, at all times of the day and night was rife, and through the Press and by petition to, and interviews with, Municipal and Parliamentary authorities, we had a part in its abolition or control, but it was a slow and difficult matter to focus public opinion to the point of effective legislation. And how the parental right was held sacred and inalienable though it meant in thousands of cases ignorance, torture, deformity, and even death, for little children! It seemed based on the assumption that all parenthood was divine and perfect. Slowly, and it is remarkable how slowly, such a claim was disallowed, and the rights of the child made to prevail in the name of our common humanity against the will of a parent who had forfeited all rights by ignoring all responsibilities, and in tens of thousands of cases adding cruelty to neglect.

We welcome the provisions of the new Bill which make more clear the magisterial power to deal with the child in its own interest, and to make the parents or guardians more responsible for the misdemeanours of their children. Local authorities will be required without option, to provide for the trial of juvenile offenders in a separate court, and while on remand have them detained in suitable homes, apart from prison or workhouse. Happily our own city is already doing this. The clauses which deal with juvenile smoking, and also seek to protect young persons against temptation to other classes of wrong doing, will, we trust, be effectual for the purpose in view. The proposal to put all Homes for children, supported by public contributions, under Government inspection, will be approved by all properly conducted Institutions: some of our Homes are already visited by the local Government Board Inspector under an old Act.

This prospective enactment when it comes into force will, with the recent Act empowering the appointment of Probation Officers, be an effective instrument for improving the status of the child as a part of the nation. The question of children in public houses is one which needs to be drastically dealt with, and we understand the Licensing Bill will meet the need in this connection. We could have wished that the age limit under the new Bill had been seventeen instead of sixteen, for our experience is that many just over the latter age need the protection of a kindly administered law in their own interests.—*Children's Haven, Manchester.*

The British Probation Law.

By the Probation of Offenders' Act, which went into force in January 1st, 1908, in England, a new system has been adopted for dealing with juvenile offenders.

Under the new act a Court of Summary Jurisdiction—when a charge is proved against a person on whom it is considered inexpedient to inflict any other than nominal punishment, having regard to the character, antecedents, age, health, mental condition of the person charged, or to the trivial nature

of the offence, or to the extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed—may either dismiss the charge or release the offender conditionally on his promising to be of good behavior and to appear for conviction and sentence during any period which may be specified in the order, such period not to exceed three years.

Power is also given to release offenders on probation for any period not exceeding three years.

Offenders may be called upon to pay damages for injury, or compensation for loss; and when the offender is under the age of sixteen, and it appears that the parent or guardian has conduced to the commission of the offence, the Court may order payment of damages and costs by such parent or guardian.

For the purposes of probation, officers may be appointed for a petty sessional division, and these are to be named in any probation order made in the case of an offender under the age of sixteen.

Subject to the directions of the Court, the duty of a probation officer is:

To visit or receive reports from the person under supervision at such reasonable intervals as may be specified in the probation order, or subject thereto as the probation officer may think fit:

To see that he observes the conditions of his recognizance:

To report to the court as to his behaviour;

To advise, assist, and befriend him, and, when necessary, to endeavour to find him suitable employment.

Other provisions are made in the act for dealing with offenders who fail to carry out the conditions on which they are released on probation.

MUCH DONE—MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

WHILE much has been accomplished and there is undoubted reason for rejoicing at the progress made during the past fifteen years, it is quite true that much remains to be done. Looking to the future and its possibilities, probably one of the most practical steps would be to extend more widely a knowledge of child-saving laws and work and the newer and better way of doing things. Advertising is a good thing in philanthropy as well as in commerce and it is of the greatest importance that everyone in the community should know of the existence of the Society, the law under which it operates, and the help that it can give in befriending the destitute or neglected child. Many children now living in the midst of abject wretchedness and in a poisonous moral atmosphere might be materially helped if the Society's work were fully understood by those aware of the unfortunate condition of the children.

Among the most hurtful influences against which growing boys and girls have to contend are idleness and bad companionship. These two evils invariably go together and are every day leading boys into criminal acts and thus into a settled criminal career. Many parents, slothful and improvident themselves, make no effort to provide useful occupation for their children and encourage them in laziness and self-indulgence. There being no compulsion to learn a trade the children when they earn money at all do so by chance methods with the result that in later years they are of very little use in the industrial world.

The time will come when the state will insist that every child on reaching a certain age shall be apprenticed to some useful avocation so that he may become a happy because a contributing member of society.

Another influence that leads to crime among boys in cities is the constant frequenting of low class theatres where wrong ideals of life are acquired. Experience has shown that many of our worst criminals were frequenters of the cheap theatre when mere children, where they had learned to regard crime and villany as heroic and the police and law officers as their natural enemies. There certainly should be some enactment prohibiting boys under sixteen years attending such exhibitions, except where they go under the charge of their parents or responsible guardians.

One of the crying evils of the day is lack of union or concerted action among charitable institutions and societies. There is no co-operation, no consolidation, no general effort to ascertain the cause of dependency, but each going its own way, proud of its own large numbers and jealous of any criticism or interference in its noble work. In the business world one hears almost every day of large concerns that have been amalgamated, whereby large factories have been closed and hundreds of men compelled to seek other avocations. This is done in order that the best results may be gained with the least possible outlay, but no one ever heard of such a movement among

charitable societies, or of any desire on the part of an institution to go out of business. But all the same it will be evident to right thinking people that there is often need for such consolidation and that to make it easy for people to become pauperized by over-much charitable help is as great an evil as any on the calendar. We should learn to place less reliance on prisons, refuges and reformatories, remembering always that character must be developed and can only be developed amid the trials, difficulties and temptations of daily life.

In fact our aim should be to carry on philanthropic work as far as possible along normal lines, that is without any displacement of the family relationship, and here it might be said that the Children's Aid movement is moving along this line, for, while the home relationship is not disturbed except as a last expedient, if the child should from any necessity become homeless and dependent it is provided as soon as possible with a home in a family where it may grow up under the most simple and ordinary conditions.

Child saving work that is superficially done makes no real contribution to the solving of the problem. It is like taking two children away from bad surroundings and leaving forty-eight under the same old conditions. The aim of the true worker must always be to so elevate and improve the home conditions as to permanently benefit the entire fifty.

Above all things there should be a friendly and sympathetic attitude on the part of good people toward the unfortunate and distressed. Not an attitude of pity or commiseration or the condescending gift of some coal or a few loaves of bread, but the kind neighborly advice and practical help toward employment which will accomplish more in a few weeks than all the charity of years. There is in the heart of even the poorest a desire for independence and a self-respect that can by wise encouragement be developed. Every charitable effort that is not inspired by this principle of brotherly co-operation is destructive of true manhood and is an injury both to the person and the community.

There are discouragements and disappointments in this as in every other work or sphere in life but are there not also delights and pleasures far exceeding those to be found in any merely commercial or worldly pursuit—the joy of comforting those embittered by the struggles of life, aiding them to make a fresh start, purifying the home life so that the little child may be protected against dangerous and contaminating surroundings; sending the homeless child rejoicing on its way in a happy and well-ordered home, speaking words of consolation to the distressed and bereaved, these and many other opportunities for social service may be the privilege of all. It has been well said that there is no rest so delicious as that which follows the weariness of hours spent in doing good.—May it be yours, dear fellow-worker, to know that rest and to experience all those pleasures that we are assured follow inevitably from an unselfish and philanthropic life.

J. J. Kelso

Children for Adoption.

THE YEAR'S WORK

OF THE

Children's Aid Societies

THERE has been some excellent work done by the Children's Aid Societies during the year, and the entire Province is rapidly being covered by a network of organizations aiming at the betterment of child life. In 1906 there were 59 societies, while during 1907 the number advanced to 67 with many smaller societies and committees doing occasional work. The interest and enthusiasm of the various officers, and the loyal co-operation of hundreds of the directors and members, has made an onerous and exacting position most pleasant and inspiring. In Ottawa the Society has taken up probation work and successfully demonstrated its possibilities, bringing such kindly individual influence to bear on each delinquent child as to effectually save about ninety-eight per cent. Other societies are taking this work up and the general introduction of this personal probation system will be the next great advance step. In Ottawa, in addition to the Secretary and agent there are two well-known ladies employed as probation agents, and there are weekly meetings of the probation committee at which each child's case is carefully considered and volunteer workers give valuable assistance by studying the home, and becoming personally acquainted with the boy and family. A full report will be found under "Ottawa."

The Children's Aid Societies should make a study of truancy, playgrounds, probation, housing conditions, street life of children, attendance of young children at theatres, and other problems closely affecting the child-life of the community. The executive work should not be delegated to one paid official who in a large city cannot possibly cover one-quarter of the work pressing for attention.

A group of Children's Aid branches at Berlin, Waterloo, Galt, Hespeler and Preston have united in the employment of Rev. C. R. Miller as district

agent. This has been a great gain to the work, and is an example that might well be followed in other localities, where at present there is no paid agent.

OTTAWA.

The Children's Aid Society of Ottawa, with its officers working enthusiastically for better laws and improved methods of child-saving, has been making history during the past two years. It has demonstrated the possibilities of the probation system, and has given to the country the clearest exposition of the spirit and principle on which the Children's Protection Act is based. The Society, through its President, Mr. W. L. Scott, has conducted a campaign for advanced Dominion legislation to save delinquent children from drifting into crime, and the educational effect of this movement can hardly be over-estimated.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Society, held October 10th, 1907, the President, in his report, said:—

The past year has been a busy one, marked by the passing of some milestones in the Society's march of progress. This applies to our work with delinquents rather

than to that with neglected and dependent children. The system of dealing with the latter classes, under the Ontario Children's Protection Act is so nearly perfect that it is susceptible of little improvement, where full advantage is taken of the provisions of the Act. There is, however, one particular in respect to which I think we should seriously consider inaugurating an improvement, and that is arranging for the personal inspection of foster homes by an officer of the Society before the children are placed in them. We at present make careful enquiries by letter from clergymen and others, but do not actually visit until a later period. Notwithstanding the time and money it would involve, I question whether it would not be best to devise some means of arranging for these preliminary visits in the future.

Cared for Six Hundred Children.

We have been obliged during the year to remove 68 children from evil surroundings, making a grand total of over 600 children taken in charge since the organization of the Society. When it is remembered that we are not home breakers but home makers; that we remove children only as a last resort, when all efforts at improving the natural home have failed, or when such efforts would be evidently useless, it will be realized that we have probably influenced for good a vastly larger number of children than we have actually taken. Children even when removed from their parents, are often placed back with them where evidences are given of genuine improvement, and thus instead of the children only we frequently reclaim the whole family. Having at command the services of the probation officers has enabled us to do much more of this splendid work than formerly, and to do it more effectively. When not so disposed of the children are placed in approved foster homes where they are visited from time to time, and from which they are removed if the home proves for any reason unsuitable. The experiences not only here but throughout the Province is that of children placed in foster homes, less than two per cent. eventually go wrong, showing beyond a doubt that the problem with which we have to deal, in this country at all events, is environment, and that heredity does not enter into the question to any great extent. When it is remembered that practically every child taken would, humanly speaking, have grown up a criminal or at best a pauper, had it not been for the Society's intervention, and that more than 98 per cent. of them are transformed into good respectable citizens, it will be realized what a vast power for good the Society wields.

Success of Probation.

It is, however, with delinquent children, that the greatest progress has taken place. A year ago our probation officers were just entering on their duties. The success that has attended their efforts will be apparent from their reports presented to-day. Juvenile probation no longer rests for us on theory. Its efficiency has been amply proved by over a year of practical work. The result has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We were told that in Philadelphia, Denver and other places, about ninety-five per cent. of the children were reformed in their own and foster homes, and that only about five per cent. had to be sent to reformatory institutions. I think we all looked on this claim as extravagant. Yet our own work makes a still better showing. Out of 240 cases dealt with since the inauguration of the system, only three, or a little over one per cent., have been sent to the Industrial Schools. Of these two have been sent at the instance of their parents, who ar paying for them, and were not sent on our advice. The one we did send could probably have been dealt with here had we had a detention home. Of those who remained at home about a dozen are classed as not satisfactory. None of these are, however, committing any breaches of the law. There were in all only six who came before the court for a second offence. Our most troublesome cases are a few boys whom it is difficult to keep at work or at school, and the worst of these are boys who have served a term at the

Industrial School, and cannot, therefore, be properly classed as children on probation. Nor must it be supposed that we are driven to assume reform in a child from his failure to re-appear in the Juvenile Court. We are in constant, almost daily, touch with the children and know exactly what they are doing, without being driven to adopt so uncertain a test as failure to elude the police.

Weekly Meetings Held.

Another step in advance, which the adoption of probation made necessary, was the inauguration of weekly meetings of the Committee. A most necessary part of the system is the discussion of the cases by the probation officers with the Committee, and for this purpose monthly meetings are not sufficiently frequent. It was feared that the whole Committee could not be got together so often as once a week and a sub-committee, composed of the President, the Secretary, the probation officers, and any others who might volunteer to attend, was called to meet weekly. The result has been most gratifying. At these meetings the cases are gone over one by one with the probation officers, and in those of difficulty all present join in the endeavor to decide what is best to be done for that particular boy or girl.

Enforcement of School Attendance.

But if much has been accomplished by the Society during the year, much more remains to be done. We have been dealing largely with effects. We must aim more and more in influencing causes. The children who come into our hands have for the most part started on the downward path. Let us endeavor more and more to do whatever can be done to prevent even the first step in that direction. Truancy is often the beginning of criminality. We must see to it that the compulsory education law is strictly enforced. Where a child is once registered at a school this presents comparatively little difficulty; but there is at present no systematic means of findnig out those who have not so registered. The Assessment Act provides for the preparation each year of a complete list of children of school age. This, the assessment commissioner tells me, has never been prepared, as no one called for it. We must see that this is prepared in future, and, armed with it, it will be possible to locate every case of a child of school age who is not registered at any school. In the report of the committee on child labor, presented last session to the Ontario Legislature, this difficulty is pointed out, and a strong recommendation made that the truancy laws should be made more effective, and that the municipalities be compelled to enforce it, or that the Government take the duty on its own shoulders, and, if necessary, bear the expense. To my mind the true and only solution of the problem is to be found in probation. Place the enforcement of the truancy laws in the hands of the Children's Aid Societies, and give them the means to do the work, and it will be better done than it could possibly be otherwise. On the main question of child labor the report further recommends that the Superintendent or Principal of a school or such officer as may be appointed by the school board should be authorized to issue certificates of age to children between fourteen and sixteen, and that employers be forbidden to employ children between these ages who do not possess certificates. Some such system (coupled with proper inspection), is of course essential, if the chilad's labor laws are to be made effective. Here again, however, is work for the Children's Aid Societies. I venture to say it will be found far more satisfactory to entrust the issuing of the proposed certificates to the probation officers, or rather to the Society's Secretary, acting on their reports, than to teachers and others connected with the school, and I fancy the School Boards will not be anxious to assume duties somewhat foreign to their present work. The probation officers should also be given the powers of factory inspectors for the purpose of entering factories where children are employed, and examining their age certificates.

Playgrounds Needed.

Among the most potent causes of juvenile depravity are the cheap theatres, the pool rooms, and the cigarette habit. The Juvenile Delinquents Bill, if made law, will enable us to deal with all of these. If children are to be kept out of mischief, healthy outdoor amusement must be given, and hence the great necessity for the establishment by the civic authorities of supervised playgrounds, as is now being done in most of the large American cities. The idea is to provide for children of all ages, so that a sand pile even is placed in one corner and a wading pool in another for the amusement of the little tots. Supervision is a most important element, not only to teach the children games and calisthenic exercises, but also to keep in check the rougher element, and particularly to afford to the children the great advantage of the influence and example of a man of high character; and only such a one should be chosen for the important position of instructor. A good deal of agitation in favor of the work has been going on in Toronto, and some in Ottawa.

Value of Personal Work.

Let me in conclusion point out how the public can participate in and further the work of this Society. We have a certain number of cases which need more attention than a probation officer, with fifty or sixty others under her care, can very well give. Some of our boys could moreover be better handled by a man than a woman. I firmly believe that there is not a single child under sixteen, who, if taken by the right person, in the right way, could not be reformed. Perhaps you are the very one to save a child who would otherwise be lost in time and eternity. Volunteer to act, then, as special amateur probation officer for some one child. Go and see him as a friend, as often as may be; take him for walks into the country, and try in every kindly way to impress the stamp of your personality on him, to lead him gently from the degradation into which he is sinking. This is being done by hundreds of men and women in the large American cities. You there see a busy professional man or merchant finding time to take an outcast boy to a baseball game or out into the country, and even taking him into his home to show him what home life should be. You see prominent women acting similarly towards wayward girls. What they are doing we can do; and in fact some members of the Committee are already doing such work. At first it looks like making a great sacrifice, and all are not of course so situated as to be able to undertake it, but it will take up far less time than would be imagined, and it is certainly worth while. It is generally admitted that a hobby is an excellent thing for everyone. What better or nobler and, I will add, what more interesting hobby than that of making a good citizen and a good Christian out of one who might, without the help thus given, grow up an enemy to Society and a stranger to God!

Financial Report.

The receipts from all sources during the year have been:—Personal subscriptions, $1,154.05; civic grant, $300.00; collections, discounts, refunds and interest, $55.20; making a total of $1,509.25; balance from last year $258.14, making a total in all of $1,767.39; and expenditure for the year has been $1,550.18, leaving a balance on hand of $217.21.

Officers Elected.

The following were elected Officers and Members of the Executive Council for the ensuing year:—

President—W. L. Scott.

Vice-Presidents—Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., Rev. Canon Pollard, Rev. M. J. Whelan, John Gorman, Mrs. John Thorburn, Madame Lamothe.

Honorary Treasurer—P. B. Taylor.

Secretary—John Keane.

Council—Cecil Arden, J. R. Armstrong, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Dr. Mary Bryson, Rev. F. X. Brunet, J. B. T. Caron, P. Clarke, P. Martial Cote, E. J. Daly, A. A. Dion, W. W. Edgar, Major C. A. Eliot, R. J Farrell, Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, Miss S. Horne, Col. Irwin, C.M.G., Mrs. P. Larmonth, Mrs. W. A. Leggo, Mrs. A. F. Leggatt, Mrs. E. A Mara, J. F. Orde, Mrs. J. A. Pinard, Rev. W. A. Read, Miss Rothwell, Rev. C. E. Russell, Rev. P L. Richardson, Mde. L. N. Rheaume, Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss Sadlier, Miss Mary McKay Scott, H. McDonald Walters, A. H. Whitcher.

Auditors—E. P. Stanton, Wm. Kearns.

Honorary Solicitors—Charles Murphy, D. A. J. McDougall, M.P.P., J. F. Orde, J. U. Vincent.

Honorary Physicians—Dr. Mary Bryson, Dr. Thomas Gibson, Dr. Chabot.

TORONTO

Owing to the large number of children pressing for admission to the Shelter, the Society has decided to increase the capacity, and building operations are now in progress.

During the year there were 1,330 cases of child-neglect reported to the Society, an increase of 261 over the previous year. The complaints were 218, or 86 less than in 1906. In the Children's Court the number of cases during 1907 was 1,112, as compared with 765 for the year 1906. This would seem to indicate the great need that exists in Toronto for a system of probation whereby these neglected and erring children might be brought under the kindly supervision of good men and women, who would gladly give their time to this worthy cause. The one officer of the Society could not possibly follow up or exercise any supervision over more than one-tenth of the number dealt with. The cases in the Children's Court were disposed of as follows:—Released on suspended sentence, 638; fined, 191; committed to Industrial Schools, 48; while others were either discharged or allowed to go with friends.

The Society reports having sent 25 children to foster homes during the year. This seems a very small number when it is remembered that the Children's Aid was intended to be the official organization for placing children in foster homes, and that when originally formed it was to co-operate with other organizations in the work of rapidly transferring dependent children to desirable country homes

The income of the Society was $9,450, a large proportion of which was expended in the maintenance of the Shelter.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—Mr. J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents—W. Harley Smith, M.D., R. S. Baird, T. Millman, M.D., Hon Thos. Crawford.

Treasurer—A. M. Campbell.

C. P. Smith, Ambrose Kent, C. J. Copp, M.D., Noel Marshall, C. C. Van Norman, A. B. Powell, Jas. M. Sinclair, Herbert Mortimer, F. W. Gerald Fitzgerald, R. A. Nisbet, Jas. M. Foster, R. G. Kirby, Henry Sutherland, Mesdames Wm. Oldright, J. J. Follett, C. C. Van Norman, Jas. Ryrie, John Lillie, O. B. Sheppard, Ambrose Kent, J. C. Fisher, F. C. Jarvis, A. F. Rutter, Percy Leadley, A. E. Dyment, and Miss Wardrop.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Toronto, February 1st, 1908.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request for statement of the work done by this Society during the past year, 1907.

During the term 470 cases were brought to the notice of this Society affecting the interest of 541 children; of these cases 203 were from the Children's Court and 267 were private cases reported to the agent.

His worship, the police magistrate, disposed of the court cases as follows:—

St. John's Industrial School	22
St. Mary's Industrial School	6
Discharged on suspended sentence	10
Withdrawn	3
Made wards	12
Remanded till called on	63
Fined	15
Discharged	24
Discharged on suspended sentence after serving short terms of lenient restraint in our Shelters	48
Total	203

Private Cases.

These cases were promptly and successfully followed up by the agent, interviewing all parties concerned, and here it is where the most important part of our preventive and amendment work is effective without publicity, such as the private transfer of guardianship (of seven children this year), and promotion of temperance, by compelling drunken parents to give up the excessive use of liquor or their neglected children.

Many other serious matters were dealt with successfully, but which cannot be shown on paper.

Since the inception of the society, now twelve and three-quarter years, there were 3,479 cases recorded in the Society's books, involving the interest of 5,626 children.

Our Wards.

We have now on our history books, the names of 147 children, and full particulars, as to their age, parentage, etc., the great majority of whom have done very well, many excellently, while only a few, who were grown up when the came under our care, have given us much trouble.

We are continually receiving most satisfactory and instructive reports of our children in their adopted homes, from your Inspector, Mr. Wm. O'Connor, and from their guardians.

An Act in Reference to Delinquent Children.

During the year this Society have had under their serious consideration, the above named proposed Act and Juvenile Court questions, which are now before the Dominion Parliament, and have decided as follows:

That the novelty of the proposed Act is, that it substitutes probation for indefinite restraint and commitment, and if it becomes law it will do away with industrial schools,

and possibly Children's Aid Societies, thus depriving us of the good results of the working of these institutions without supplying a satisfactory substitute.

That the delinquent children then if arrested, would be placed under probationary officers,—women and men,—who would shadow them and advise and admonish them to avoid evil and do good.

This extreme lenient treatment of young boys and girls of from ten to sixteen years old, who have frequently fallen into serious sinful unlawful habits, is in this Society's opinion quite inadequate to stop the evil, and experience has taught the Society that it is next to impossible to save such children, except by removing them from their bad companions, and placing them under restraint and strict moral training such as they now get in our industrial schools while under indefinite commitment.

Up to the present, through the semi-free use of our benevolent institutions, we have been able to meet all urgent calls, but much more could have been accomplished if funds were available.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge with gratitude the generous assistance afforded to me as agent by the Court, the Police Department, our sister Society, and the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, which enabled me to successfully guard our unfortunate little ones.

Respectfully yours,

P. Hynes,

Assistant Secretary and Agent.

Officers of the Society.

Patron—His Grace, the Most Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

President—Matthew O'Connor, 106 Maitland St. 'Phone, North 4,410.

Vice-Presidents—J. J. Murphy, Remy Elmsley, Eugene O'Keefe, Thomas Long and M. J. Haney.

Secretary—W. T. Kernahan.

Treasurer—Daniel Miller, 15 Admiral Road.

Physicians—Doctors McKenna, McKeown, McMahon and Sweeney.

Solicitor—Hugh T. Kelly, K.C.

Council—Gentlemen: J. J. Seitz, J. T. Ryan, L. V. McBrady, J. J. Hanratty, L. J. Cosgrave, T. J. Ford, T. W. Winterberry, J. B. Wright, F. P. Lee and John Rodgers. Ladies: Mrs. Elmsley, Mrs. Falconbridge, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. French, Mrs. H. T. Kelly, Misses Foy, Macdonell, Walsh and Hart.

Advisory Board—Rev. J. L. Hand, Matthew O'Connor, Remy Elmsley, Hugh T. Kelly and James J. Pape.

Assistant Secretary and Agent—P. Hynes, 181 Wilton Ave. 'Phone Main 164.

Auditor—W. T. Kernahan.

GUELPH.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Guelph City and the County of Wellington, was held on Tuesday night, October 14th, 1907, in the City Hall. In the afternoon a conference was held in the Carnegie Hall, which, while not largely attended, was interesting and instructive. It was conducted by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. Many subjects were discussed and these covered a large field of philanthropic activity. Truancy of children who should be attending school, responsibility of parents, juvenile courts, boys' clubs, municipal playground, were some of the topics which engaged attention. Among those present were Rev. W. A. Gunton, Inspector at Chatham; Rev. C. R. Miller, Inspector

of Waterloo County; Mr. S. M. Thomson, Inspector at Brantford. One delegate from the northern part of the county was present—Mrs. R. J. Scott, of Clifford, Corresponding Secretary of the Society in that town. Rev. Mr. Naftel, of Elora, was also present, representing the Society there.

At the evening meeting in the City Hall, the programme was varied and full of interest. President Allan presided over the programme. In his remarks he spoke of the progress of the work during the past year, of the purchase of the Shelter, of the improvements to the inside and the outside of the building. In the absence of the retiring Treasurer, Dr. Brock, Mr. Allan read his report. This showed that the receipts from all sources for the year amounted to $2,084.34. The expenditure reached the total of $2,049.49. While this shows a small balance to the credit of the Society, it is all needed for expenses which must be very soon met.

The report of the Secretary, Miss J. C. Melvin, was read by Rev. H. L. Thomas. Thirteen regular and three special meetings were held during the year. The report mentioned the hard but pleasant work of the ladies who made a house canvass of the city for funds for the improvement of the Shelter. With very few exceptions, the greatest courtesy was shown, and a willingness to contribute to this laudable work. One item of the report touched a sympathetic chord of hearts of those present, and that spoke of the work and lamented death of the late Mrs. William Hart. "One of the most faithful workers and one honoured and loved by every member of the Executive Committee," so read the report.

The report of the Inspector covered a large amount of work undertaken and accomplished. Some of the items of the report were as follows:—"There have been discouragements, trying circumstances, disappointments. The hardest thing to bear has been the unresponsiveness of the negligent and the erring." Twenty-three children have figured in the Juvenile Court proceedings. One baby and nine children over two years of age were given into the care of the Society by court order. Two babies and three children over two years of age were taken over by the voluntary transfer of the parents. Fourteen children have been placed in homes. Visits made to homes, etc., about ninety-four. Interviews with magistrates and others, forty-nine. Complaints received, twenty-seven. Investigations made, thirty. Warnings given, cruelty to animals, seventeen. Public meetings held, eight. Talks and addresses given, eighty. Sermons preached, forty. Wards visited, forty. Bands of Mercy formed, seventy-two. Members of the Bands of Mercy, 2,963. Cases of children and families under supervision, eight.

On motion of Alderman McMillan, seconded by Mr. J. W. Kilgour, the following nominations were presented and passed:—

Hon. President—Col. Higinbotham.

President—Sheriff Allan.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Thos. Goldie.

Second Vice-President—Rev. Amos Tovell.

Treasurer—Yet to be filled.

Secretary—Miss J. C. Melvin.

Solicitor—W. E. Buckingham, Esq.

Physicians—Dr. J. C. McLean, Dr. F. Walsh.

Veterinary—Dr. G. Harvey.

Inspector—P. C. L. Harris.

Executive Committee—The Officers and Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. Wm. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Macdonald, Mrs. H. C. Scholfield, Mrs. J. I. McIntosh, Mrs. David Allan, Mrs. Robt. Cunningham, Mrs. James Anderson, Miss Masters, Miss Robertson, Miss Forbes, Miss Mary Howitt, Dr. Brock, David Young, Esq., W. H Hamilton, Esq., Revs. C. H. Buckland, H. W. Crews, W. G. Wilson, H. L. Thomas.

CHATHAM.

There was large gathering at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Chatham, on January 15th, 1908, at which the work of the past year was reviewed. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kelso and Mr. C. Ferrier, Superintendent of the Industrial School at Mimico. In his report Mr. Gunton paid a high tribute to Dr. Bray, who for eight years past has acted as Executive Officer, and recently resigned this office. The board, however, is grateful that Dr. Bray will remain upon the board and act as Secretary. Mr. Gunton pointed out that although 199 children had been helped during the year, only twenty-nine had been made wards of the Society. The purpose of the Society is to better the home conditions rather than take possession of the children. A Children's Shelter is greatly needed in Chatham, as often children have had to be sent by the Courts to jail because there is no shelter. The ladies on the Committee have done a splendid work during the year, though their tasks have often been hard and unpleasant.

Officers for 1908 are as follows:—

President—D. S. Paterson.
Executive Officer—W. A. Gunton.
Secretary—Dr. R. V. Bray.
Treasurer—Fred. Stone, Esq.
Solicitors—Thos. Scullard, S. B. Arnold

GODERICH.

The President writes as follows:—The year 1907 has not been a very active one for the Children's Aid Society of Huron County, and yet enough has been accomplished to show the ever recurring need for its attention and sympathy, and to confirm the hope that ere long legislation will be enacted which will place this work throughout the Province in charge of paid officials who can devote their entire time to it. At present we feel that the limited time and means which of necessity are devoted to it through voluntary and purely philanthropic interest leave many cases unnoticed which should in the interests of the individual and the state receive careful attention.

In one family we secured the committal to our charge of three young children, whose surroundings and future prospects were deplorable, but who are now each placed in happy homes and doing well. Intervention on behalf of another member of the same family was attempted three years ago, but was not successful, and as a consequence conditions afterwards arose which can never be remedied, and the county and Province were saddled with a huge bill of expenses in a case recently brought before the Courts.

A child of two and one-half years, so sadly neglected that it had no use of either hands or limbs, and was in danger of growing up an imbecile, is now placed in a home and doing well, foster parents being much attached to her. The same family has another child in which similar action will be necessary to save it from the future condition which threatened the older child.

—— Taken from a house in which the only prospect was a life of shame, after many difficulties, is now doing well in a foster home, with an opportunity of growing up into useful womanhood; the only regret being that the work was not accomplished years ago.

These are but sample cases of what we have been doing, and in every instance they have been attended with difficulties and worry which have their only reward in the improved prospects of the rescued children.

Three homes have been brightened and foster parents made happy by securing for them infant children for adoption, and the eagerness with which the parties apply-

ing availed themselves of the little ones offered is but additional proof that good homes can be found for every neglected child who may be brought to our notice.

We were pleased to have a visit from Mrs. Harvie, Provincial Visitor, who called at several homes in this neighborhood, and by her sound advice and cheerful encouragement, made a most pleasing impression on the foster parents and delighted the officers of our Society.

Officers of the Goderich Society for 1908.

President—James Mitchell.
Vice-President—R. S. Williams.
Acting Secretary—James Mitchell.
Treasurer—A. Bissett Thom.
Executive Committee—Mrs. C. Beck, Mrs. M. C. Swanson, Mrs. S. Clark, Mrs. J. P. Brown, Mrs. J. H. Robertson.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The annual meeting of the Niagara Falls Humane and Children's Aid Society took place on November 5th, 1907. The President in the course of his address remarked that since they had taken over children's aid work they had had a fair measure of success, even beyond their anticipations. Twenty cases had been handled during the year, hardly two alike in character, and a number of children had been saved from the street, and the home conditions improved. The Society has arranged to place neglected children in a temporary shelter home in the city. An enlarged office staff is needed in the appointment of a permanent inspector in the near future. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kelso, and also by Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton, both pointing out the need of earnest effort in helping unfortunate children.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of $124.88.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President and Inspector—Charles Black.
First Vice-President—John Logan.
Second Vice-President—James Morden
Secretary—Rev. A. E. Lavell.
Treasurer—J. G. Cadham.
Hon. Counsel—D. Budd White.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon—Dr. Watson.
Committee of Directors—Messrs. J. H. Stuart, Jas. Mowat, Dr. Robb, A. Munro Grier, K.C., M. M. Buckley, Dr. Wilson, John Muir, George Morse, John Bealey, John Dobbie. Mesdames J. H. Stuart, Norman Walker, George Hanan, John Crawford, Frank Taylor, George Payne, Abel Land, F. J. Gribble, D. Waltho, Misses J. E. Bush, M. A. Henderson, M. E. Smith, Annie Butters, N. A. Black; and the clergymen of the city.

BARRIE.

During the past year there has been a steady increase of interest shown in the work of the Children's Aid Society of Barrie. The annual meeting was held on January 14th, 1908, and was one of much interest to all. Five children were made wards of the Society during the year and are now comfortably settled in good foster homes. Over thirty children have received special attention, and quite a number of

homes visited, with a view to getting parents to do better for their children, and this has done much towards helping the dependent little ones.

The following officers were elected for 1908:—

President—H. H. Strathy, K.C.
First Vice-President—Rev. Dr. McLeod.
Second Vice-President—Rev. Dr. Witten.
Third Vice-President—Rev. J. K. Ross.
Treasurer—Mrs. M. Burton.
Hon. Solicitors—Donald Ross, C. W. Plaxton.
Executive Officer—Chief King.
Visitor—Mrs. T. McKee.
Secretary—Rev. James Chapman.

SUDBURY.

A meeting in connection with the formation of a Children's Aid Society at Sudbury was held on Tuesday evening, October 22nd, 1907, in the Court House. Rev. Dr. Bayne presided, and without any preliminaries called on Mr. Kelso to explain fully the scope of the Society. On the motion of Rev. Dr. Bayne and Mr. S. B. Croan, it was decided to form a Children's Aid Society, to comprise the Sudbury judicial district. The following officers were then appointed:—

President—Rev. Dr. Bayne.
Vice-President—Chas. McCrea.
Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. Patterson.
Hon. Solicitor—J. H. Clary.
Committee—Mesdames McCrea, Struthers, Clary, Keaney, Brodie, J. McVittie, P. S. Frawley, and Messrs. D. L. McKinnon, Jas. A. Mulligan, R. H. Martindale, Geo. Elliott, A. H. Beath and J. F. Templeton, Sudbury; Mr. and Mrs. A. Cayen, Chemlsford; Mr. and Mrs. L. McMillan, Cartier; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Nicholson, Chapleau; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Purvis, Webbwood; Mr. and Mrs. Keeling, Warren and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boyd, of Coppercliff.

On October 28th a meeting of the Sudbury Children's Aid Society was held, at which it was legally incorporated under the supervision of the Hon. Solicitor, J. H. Clary. It was further decided to hold regular monthly meetings on the last Monday of each month. A small advisory committee was chosen to act as agents till one could be secured. The annual membership fee was also decided on.

On November 25th, a case of child labor was reported at the regular meeting, and the President was elected to investigate. It was decided to have a truant officer appointed. A committee of one lady from each denomination was appointed to dispense clothing to needy children and to investigate further when necessary. Also the pastors of the town were asked to act as conveners of small committees of their own members to investigate cases of neglect, etc., and these sub-committees were to report from time to time, or as necessary, to the central advisory committee of the Society, consisting of the President, Secretary, and one other. Considerable enthusiasm was shown at this latter meeting, which was largely attended.

TWEED.

The branch of the Children's Aid Society at Tweed, has been more or less active during the year. A family of seven neglected children were sent up to the Provincial Superintendent in Toronto. Another ward of the Society was transferred from a home here to Toronto. Good work was done by the agent and other officers in visiting homes

where children were being neglected. Some improvement resulted in most cases. No public meeting was held this year, but would like to arrange one if some good speaker could come to our aid. Public interest needs to be aroused.

The officers are:—

President—Rev. James Binnie.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. Frost.
Agent—P. K. Newton.

COBOURG.

The Children's Aid Society of Cobourg, has fortunately had few cases to engage its attention. Some eight or nine children in four families have caused the officers anxiety. Advice and warnings have proved helpful in some cases. In two or three instances it was considered desirable to remove the children to better conditions, but the opposition of parents and the unwillingness of neighbors to give evidence prevented anything of that sort being done. The warnings of the agent, and the police magistrate have had a good effect, and some improvements have resulted from these admonitions.

Officers.

President—A. Odell.
Vice-President—Miss H. F. Holland.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bickle.
Agent—J. C. Ruse.
Board of Management—Mrs. H. F. Holland, Mrs. W. Hopper, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. N. F. McNachtan, Mrs. W. Doheny, Mrs. D. McNaughton, Rev. A. W. Spragge, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. E. H. Murray.

KENORA.

The Secretary of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Kenora writes as follows:—

Most of our work here is not children's aid work, as it humane work among the aged and poor.

In a few cases we have helped children. We have visited a family by the name of West. The father is in the penitentiary, and the mother sent the children begging. After explaining the object of the Society and warning the mother, there was an improvement. Another poor family of seven children we got clothes for them and induced the mother to send the fourteen-year old daughter to school for another term, also to keep the smaller children at school regularly. Another little girl of seven who had a step-mother we got clothes for, so that she could go to school.

Another family where the father had been ill for two years, we got clothes for the children and food, so they could go to school.

In two cases we have paid a nurse to take care of a sick mother, and to look after the children. Although all this may appear a very small thing to accomplish, yet it was a great help to those families, and the fact that we are organized and ready to act in itself has a beneficial effect. Our humane work has been quite extensive this year, as we have not a house of refuge in this district.

The officers are:—

President—Mrs. J. K. Brydon.
Vice-President—Mrs. R. J. N. Pither.
Treasurer—Mrs. James Horan.
Secretary—Mrs. J. P. Earngey.
Honorary Solicitors—Mr. Alan McLennan, Mr. Peter McKenzie.
Agent—Chief Dalgleish.
Board of Management—Mrs. Walter Learoyd, Convener, Mesdames Lofthouse, Pither, Hose, Humble, Gooding, Stewart, Brydon, Beaudro, Reddick, Whiten, Bishop Lofthouse, Mr. Nicholson, Parsons, Rev. Nixon, Rev. C. W. McKim, Palmer, Armstrong, Derry, Oleson, Dr. Chapman.

OWEN SOUND AND GREY COUNTY.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and the County of Grey, was held on the evening of January 4th, 1908, in the office of the President, Mr. R. B. Miller, who occupied the chair. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, only a small number of the officers and members of the various committees were present. Those in attendance were Messrs. M. Forhan, Vice-President, H. H. Burgess, Secretary; Mesdames Dobie, Forster, Bridgewater, Lediard, and Miss Dow. In the absence of the Treasurer, Sheriff Moore, the financial statement was presented by the Secretary, and accepted as read. The funds of the Society were found to be in a very satisfactory condition, showing a good working balance for the work of the coming year.

The Agent's report was heard with much interest, as it showed that a considerable amount of work had been done, in many and various ways. Some details growing out of the reading of the reports received the necessary attention; and the re-election of the members of the board and committees, closed the business of the session.

The officers are as follows:—

Hon. President—John Armstrong, Esq.
President—R. B. Miller, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. Allan Cameron, Owen Sound; M. Forhan, Owen Sound; H. H. Burgess, Owen Sound; H. H. Miller, M.P., Hanover; E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; N. W Campbell, Durham.
Treasurer—C. H. Moore, Esq., Sheriff County of Grey.
Secretary—H. H. Burgess, Esq.
Hon. Solicitor—J. W. Frost, Esq.
Agent—Mrs. James Lediard.
Executive—James Cleland, Meaford; Mrs. H. H. Miller, Hanover; Miss Julyan, Brookholm; Mrs. M. McArthur, Durham; A. E. Trout, J. C. Ryan, Rev. Father Sullivan, Miss Dow, Mrs. Bridgewater, and Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Owen Sound.
Corresponding Members—Mrs. Gardiner, Kemble; James Cleland, Esq., Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mrs. M. McArthur, Durham; D. Knechtel, Hanover; Miss Stevenson, Thornbury; Miss McGill, Chatsworth; Mrs. Pickle, Markdale; Rev. Mr. Wellwood, Dundalk.

DRESDEN.

The Dresden Branch of the Children's Aid Society held only two meetings having a quorum, during the winter of 1906 and 1907. There was not much need for help along this line of work, and consequently not much interest shown, but in the fall of

1907 the Society took on fresh life and activity, which resulted in a careful canvas for members, forty-three being enrolled. There have been a number of cases of need among the children of Dresden this winter, which have been relieved, and one request sent in for a child for adoption. A public meeting was held at which Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, gave an "Illustrated Talk" on the Children's Aid work. Rev. W. A. Gunton, agent of the County Society, was also present and talked to the audience for a short time on the needs of the work. A suggestion was made at the December meeting, and carried out, that the Society distribute "Christmas Cheer" to those who would not have very much (if any) of it otherwise. Donations were asked from the citizens, who responded freely, and the convener of the committee reported at the January meeting, that the recipients were very pleased and grateful.

The officers are as follows:—

President—Rev. B. A. Kinder, B.A.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. W. Sharpe.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. P. C. Blackburn.
Executive Committee—Mrs. R. P. Wright, Mrs. Ashwell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jas. McVean, Rev. A. J. Langford, Dr. H. S. McDonald, Mr. Murray, Mr. Wm. McVean.

CAYUGA.

The Society during the year did not have many cases requiring attention. The first case was the neglect of two little girls by their parents, owing to domestic infelicity, but as the parents finally separated, the children were taken by the father and are now being looked after.

The other case was the neglect and desertion by the father of five colored children and the mother to whom he was not married. The family and mother were sent to a sister elsewhere, and they are now getting on as well as could be expected. There were one or two cases of individual boys for whom homes were found. There is a demand in the county among good farmers for boys in some cases for hire, and in others for adoption, whose names were reported to the central office, with a view of supplying the demand, keeping in view the interests of the children, and giving them an opportunity to grow up good and useful citizens.

The names of the officers are as follows:—

Hon. President—The Hon. Dr. Baxter.
President—Vacant, owing to removal of Rev. J. H. Dyke.
Vice-President—Alexander Mitchell.
Secretary—J. W. Sheppard.
Treasurer—W. J. Quinsey.
Agent—C. W. Evans.
Hon. Solicitors—Colter & Goodman.
Foster Home Committee—A. Mitchell, J. L. Barnum.
Shelter Committee—Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Quinsey, Mrs. Mitchell.
Finance Committee—Mrs. E. S. Baxter, Miss Helen Davis.

BOWMANVILLE.

There has been little or no work accomplished by the Children's Aid Branch at Bowmanville during the past six months, simply on account of the fact that there is nothing to do. The people all seem to be in comfortable circumstances and the population does not change as frequently as in Oshawa, or some other manufacturing

towns. One or two families were warned a few months ago. These people have improved their home conditions a little, and lately there has been no complaint.

President—P. C. Trebilcock.

Secretary—Rev. Mr. Cadman.

LINDSAY.

The Lindsay Children's Aid Society continues to be very active, and during the past year has accomplished a great deal for unfortunate little ones. In November, 1907, Mr. S. M. Thomson, Secretary of the Brantford Society, visited Lindsay, at the request of the Society, and gave a very interesting address. The meeting was well attended, and the strong appeal made by Mr. Thomson for the better protection of neglected children apeared to make a deep impression on all present. On January 9th, 1908, the annual meeting of the Society was held, the President, Dr. J. A. White, occupying the chair. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Milne, was presented, and showed the receipts during the year to have been $273.85, and the disbursements, $186.54, leaving a balance on hand of $87.31. The report of the Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, stated that sixteen meetings of the Society were held during the year, and that several cases were looked into, and where necessary, action was taken. Two infants were placed in hospitals for treatment, but both died. A girl twelve years of age, who was placed under the care of the Society by a police magistrate, was sent to the Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, for treatment, and was benefited to such an extent that she is now able to help with household duties. A young girl, a ward of the Society, was married during the year. A boy who had been placed in a foster home was returned to the Society, and by the Society maintained and sent to school until another home was found for him. A girl was sent to the Provincial Superintendent for placement in an institution. A lad was arrested as being insane and was sent to an asylum. His condition was probably the result of treatment received from his father, a worthless, drunken man, who had been seen pouring intoxicating liquors into the boy's mouth. The report also mentioned other cases in which the Society did good service. It also stated that much work still remains to be done in North Victoria and Haliburton. A vacancy was created on the Board of Management by the retirement of ex-Chief Nevison, but this has since been filled by the appointment of Chief of Police Ralph C. Vincent. A great many applications for children have been received and many contributions of clothing have been sent in to the Society. Dr. White, in his address, said that he had sent in his resignation as President, but had been requested by so many to continue the work that he had withdrawn the resignation. He thought the work a very noble, beneficial and economical one, and advocated increased support and the establishment of juvenile courts.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Hon. President—Dr. Herriman.

President—Dr. J. A. White.

Vice-Presidents—J. Rogers, George Rea, Inspector Knight.

Treasurer—Mrs. Milne.

Secretary—Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

Solicitors—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Peel.

Auditors—Messrs. A. L. Campbell and E. E. W. McGaffey.

Council—Mesdames Weldon, Cairns, Spratt, Gough, McRae, Wilkinson, Rustad, Grace, and Misses Twamley and Hanahoe; Messrs. A .O'Laughlin, E. E. W. McGaffey, Chief Vincent, Capt. Calvert (S.A.), James A. Gillogley, John Hore, R. Kylie, Wm. McWatters, Ald. George Rea, Ald. W. Jordan and Rev. Joseph Hamilton.

ST. CATHARINES.

Some of the cases attended to by the Children's Aid Society of St. Catharines and the County of Lincoln during the past year are as follows:—

A family, consisting of two small children and mother, who were in great poverty, were given relief and sent away to another city.

A farmer who had ill-treated a boy placed under his care was summoned before the Court and fined two dollars and costs. A ticket was bought for the lad and he was sent to Provincial Superintendent at Toronto.

A boy who was not behaving himself very well was sent away, but was later returned to his home, and is now reported to be doing very well.

It was reported to the Society that a boy was staying with a man in St. Catharines who was not a fit and proper person to have charge of him. His father, who lived in Michigan, was notified and eventually took the lad away.

The case of a boy who was not being sent to school was investigated, with the result that he is now attending and will probably receive a good education.

In the case of a family in destitute circumstances, having neither food nor fuel, and having just buried a young child, the children were taken to the Orphan's Home, and the father and mother sent to the Industrial Home.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—Rev. N. I. Perry.
Vice-President—Dr. W. H. Merritt.
Secretary—Mrs. Youmans.
Treasurer—Mr. E. Poste.
Honorary Solicitor—Mr. Ingersoll.
Agent—Mr. R. E. Boyle.

BELLEVILLE.

This Society has taken a new lease of life during the past few months. At a meeting of the Board of Management on January 13th, 1908, it was reported that there were in all seventeen members belonging to the Society, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the pastors and others, requesting them to bring the aims and needs of the Society before their congregations. As a result of these appeals and special letter in the local papers, $120 was collected by canvassing and one hundred new members added to the roll. The Society is now out of debt, and the improved state of the finances resulted in the re-appointment of Mr. Checker, as Agent. A Children's Shelter is much needed. The work is now being carried on enthusiastically, and before long the Society will be in a position to provide adequately for every need.

List of Officers.

Hon. President—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.
President—John Williams.
First Vice-President—J. M. Hurley.
Second Vice-President—H. C. Hunt.
Secretary—W. W. Knight, B.A.
Treasurer—Wm. McIntosh.
Executive Officer—A. E. Checker.
Hon. Solicitor—W. C. Mikel, K.C.
Board of Management—The Officers, Rev. Messrs. R. S. Laidlaw, A. H. Drumm J. P. Wilson, H. B. Kenny, R. H. Leitch, A. M. Hubly, Father Twomey, G. R. Beamish, Canon Bogart, R. C. Blagrave, and J. W. Wardrope, J. W. London, E. J.

Butler, P. J. Smith, D. V. Sinclair, Ensign T. A. Burton, F. Deacon, Jno. Downey, Dr. C. B. Coughlin (Principal D. and D. Institute), Rev. Robert Wallace, Miss M. Holden, Miss I. Dunnet, Mrs. St. Charles, Mrs. H. H. Leavens, Mrs. Egbert Parks, Mrs. Jno. Williams, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Henry Pringle, Mrs. Simpkins.

TILLSONBURG.

A meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held on November 14th, 1907, and was well attended. The Rev. A. W. Tonge was chairman, and addresses were given by Mr. J. J. Kelso and Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford. It may be supposed that in a town the size of Tillsonburg there are no children who require the aid of the Society, but in the past the town has furnished its quota for the reformatory, and the appearance of children in the police court in this town is not an unheard of thing. A reputable citizen who is familiar with the town, makes the statement that there are at least a dozen children in the community who should be taken from homes in which the environments are harmful. These will no doubt be reported to the Society.

Officers for the local branch of the Society were elected as follows:—

President—Rev. F. Oliver.
Vice-Presidents—John McIntyre, T. Crawford. E. F. Davis, O. E. Twiss.
Secretary—H. C. Buchner.
Treasurer—J. A. McFarlane.
Solicitor—L. B. C. Livingstone.
Committee—Messrs. B. F. Madill, Jas. Pollard, T. R. Buckboro', Wm. McGuire, J. W. Workman, J. A. Caverhill, Mrs. S. Joy, Mrs. B. D. Livingstone, Mrs. W. A. Tonge, Mrs. G. O. Maddock, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss McCrae.

BERLIN AND WATERLOO.

The Children's Aid movement has been making very good progress in Waterloo County during the past year. This is largely owing to the fresh impetus given to the work through the appointment of Rev. C. R. Miller as agent. The philanthropic public have shown great interest and willingness to support the work and committees and branch Societies are being formed in all sections of the district. An interesting conference was held at Berlin on October 14th, attended by representatives from outlying districts. With Mr. Kelso as director, a discussion took place on such subjects as truancy, playgrounds, parental responsibility, family desertion, children's courts, church co-operation, boys' clubs, housing conditions, and other phases of preventive work. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held in the Opera House, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. J. R. Cavers, of Galt; Mr. J. J. Kelso, Toronto; Rev. W. A. Gunton, Chatham; Sheriff Cameron, London; Mr. G. W. Tebbs, Hespeler; S. M. Thomson, Brantford; Mr. John Wilkinson, Sarnia, and Rev. W. C. Boese, Berlin. The great interest shown throughout these meetings will, it is hoped, greatly aid the Society in attaining good results.

A plan of co-operation has been worked out whereby Berlin, Waterloo, Galt, Preston, Hespeler and Elmira unite in meeting the expense of the Agent. Other counties or groups of counties might well unite in securing a first class man to carry on the active work, now for the greater part left undone.

BERLIN.

At the adjourned annual election of officers of the Children's Aid Society, Berlin and Waterloo Branch, there was a good attendance, betokening the active interest that is being taken in his philanthropic work by citizens.

The following strong staff of officers was chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. W. C. Boese.
First Vice President—A. S. Hallman.
Second Vice-President—Rev. Theo. Spetz.
Recording Secretary—G. H. Clarke.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Geo. Wegenast
Treasurer—Mrs. H. G. Lackner.
Hon. Solicitors—W. M. Cram, E. W. Clement.
Executive Committee—The above officers and the twenty following members:—Mrs. J. Kaufman, Mrs. H. L. Janzen, Mrs. Eagen, Mrs. M. Wunder, Mrs. W. Zinger, Mrs. F. Colquhoun, Miss M. Snyder, Mrs. J. B. Fischer, Mrs. Killer, Sheriff Motz, Rev. G. D. Damm, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Rev. J. W. Andrew, Rev. A. J. Fischer, H. J. Bowman, Geo. Davidson, W. H. Riddell, Geo. Diebel, J. Addison Taylor.
Auditors—Sheriff Motz and Rev. Theo. Spetz.
Representatives to County Board—Rev. W. C. Boese, Sheriff Motz, Rev. W. A Bradley.

TOWN OF WATERLOO.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade room, on the evening of February 20th, for the purpose of organizing a Children's Aid Society for the Town of Waterloo. The following gentlemen from Berlin were present to assist:—Rev. W. A. Bradley, Rev. C. R. Miller, Agent of Children's Aid Society, Sheriff Motz and Rev. Father Spetz.

It was moved and seconded that Mayor Fischer take the chair, and that J. Addison Taylor act as Secretary.

The Officers.

President—Dr. W. L. Hilliard.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. D. Lee, Rev. Father Spetz, Rev. Boeckelman.
Secretary—J. Addison Taylor.
Treasurer—Mrs. George Wegenast.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Fred Colquhoun, Mrs. J. M. Muir, Mrs. William Hortop, Miss Laura Hughes, Mrs. Cyrus Schiedel, Mrs. Frank Good, Mrs. Alvah Devitt, Miss A. F. Snyder.

Sheriff Motz secured the following names of ladies and gentlemen of Waterloo as members:—

E. F. Seagram, Mrs. L. Kuntz, Aloyes Bauer, Rev. W. D. Lee, J. B. Snider, Mrs. J. B. Snider, George Davidson, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. J. M. Scully, Mrs. L. W. Shuh, George A. Bruce, W. G. Weichel, Ed. M. Devitt, S. B. Bricker, Dr. W. Wells, George Diebel, Mrs. Cyrus Schiedel, Thomas Hilliard, Frank Haight, Gus. Kuntz, C. A. Stephens, J. Moorman, J. Hespeler, J. H. Webb, M.D., Wm. J. Fischer, M.D., Conrad Bros., A. Bricker, A. Weidenhammer, J. Uffelman, James C. Haight, W. M. Reade, J. B. Fisher, August Heyman, W. H. Riddell, Mrs. David C. Kuntz, Mrs. John Koehler, Jacob Ball, John M. Rabb, George Moore, R. J. Elliott, Mrs. George Wegenast, J. Addison Taylor, Mrs. J. Addison Taylor.

HESPELER.

The officers of the Children's Aid Branch at Hespeler are as follows:—

President—Eli S. Beer.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. W. Forbes.
Secretary—Geo. W. Tebbs.
Committee—Mrs. W. Kribs, Mrs. J. Flynn, Mrs. G. Kirby, Mrs. A. Hagmeier, Mrs. Hannah, Mrs. F. Huether, Mrs. G. Greutzner, Mrs. Gildners and Mrs. Riddle.

THOROLD.

Another Children's Aid and Humane Society has been added to the list in Welland County at Thorold. For some time past various attempts have been made to get the prominent townspeople together, and at this meeting Mr. Charles Black, of Niagara Falls, was present to assist in the organization.

The following officers were elected:—

President—James Paterson.
Vice-President—John H. Thompson.
Secretary-Treasurer—David Battle.
The Executive Committee will be elected later.

GRAVENHURST.

A branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized here, and the Society decided at its last meeting to take active steps with regard to some cases in the vicinity. Much interest is being taken in the work, and the Society has the necessary funds to finance the business connected with it.

Following are the officers for 1903:—

President—Dr. Grant.
Vice-President—Mr. John Groves.
Treasurer—Mrs. Avery.
Secretary—Thomas E. Williams.
Council—The ministers of various denominations and a number of the prominent ladies and gentlemen of the town.

UXBRIDGE.

There is a branch of the Children's Aid Society in Uxbridge and it is doing excellent work for the community. During the past year over half a dozen children have been rescued from bad surroundings, and these children are now in happy foster homes, with every prospect of becoming worthy members of society. Two of these boys are so pleased with the change that they sent back a request for the Society to secure their other brothers also from their present home. The Society also takes an active interest in the police surveillance of the town, and exert a wholesome influence over the moral welfare of the community.

President—T. C. Nichols.
Vice-President—Dr. D. Baird.
Secretary—T. F. Thompson.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

The Children's Aid Society of Sault Ste. Marie has been doing good work during the past year, and several children were made wards of the Society and placed in foster homes. Mr. Kelso visited the Soo in October and gave an address at a meeting held in the Central School, appealing to the people to lend their assistance in the great work of aiding unfortunate children and giving them a chance to become worthy citizens, instead of being forced into idle and criminal classes. Short addresses were also made by Rev. H. A. Brooke, Rev. E. I. Hart, Mr. Andrew Elliott, Mr. John Hearst and Mr. L. Londry.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Mr. John Dawson.
1st Vice-President—Mr. L. Londry.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. C. B. Harris.
Treasurer—Mr. George Williams.
Secretary—Mr. Fred. A. King.
Directors—Mesdames J. Y. Turner, John Hearst, W. H. Ewing, D. I. Millar, Ed. Noble; Messrs. I. J. Downey, D. I. Millar, P. H. B. Dawson, C. B. Harris and John Jenkins.

MORRISBURG.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, November 26, 1907, under the auspices of the Board of Education for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. W. L. Scott, Cecil Arden and Mr. J. Keane, of Ottawa, and considering the question of the formation of a branch of the Children's Aid Society in Morrisburg. Mr. Thomas McDonald presided, and in the course of his remarks said that there were about two thousand children in the county who never went to school. The attendance of many in a month was only about one-third of the time that it should be. If a Society such as they had met to support were formed, one of the effects it would have would be an improvement in the attendance of children at school. Mr Scott gave a lengthy explanation of the work, urging the care of the children, for "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." He said that every child had a right to be a happy, wholesome childhood, to kind, considerate, yet firm treatment, and a fair chance of growing up to be a respectable and God-fearing citizen. In the treatment of children taken from evil environment he advocated foster homes with families where they would be well cared for.

After hearing the work explained, the meeting appointed the following committee:—Messrs. W. S. Connolly, D. C. Bush, R. H. Ashton, W. G. McGannon and George Meikle, to arrange for the establishment of a Society which would extend throughout the United Counties. When preliminaries have been arranged, the committee will call another general meeting and report.

ST. THOMAS.

The past year has been the most successful in the career of the Children's Aid Society in this city. Fifteen meetings have been held to discuss the best methods of dealing with the children under the protection of the Society and for the transaction of general business. The meetings have been well attended and upon almost every occasion every officer was present.

Mr. F. W. Wright, the President, has given much of his time in looking after the interests of the Society, and it may be said that the other officers performed their duties faithfully.

During the year ten children have been cared for by the Society. Good foster homes have been secured for some of these. Two or three have been transferred to new homes. In one case four children were returned to the mother, the majority of the Society feeling, that under the improved conditions, it would be a mistake not to allow the mother a chance to bring her family up together. In every case the Society has looked closely after the interest of the children and has tried to throw around them the best influences of a well regulated home.

That the past year has been a successful one is due largely to the fact that many new members have been added to the roll, which has contributed greatly both to the success and usefulness of the Society.

The Treasurer's Statement showed receipts of $769, made up chiefly as follows:— From Robt. McKay estate, $100; fraternal societies, $65; city council, $286; county, $87; proceeds of entertainments, $43; Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, $25. This, with the exception of $109, was expended in carrying on the work. The Society has a fine Shelter building, the payments on which will soon be completed.

The officers for the year are:—

President—G. K. Crocker.
1st Vice-President—Sheriff McColl.
2nd Vice-President—W. F. Thomas.
Secretary—W. J. Shaw.
Treasurer—Dr. Voaden.
Shelter Committee—Miss King (Chairwoman), Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Thomas.

BROCKVILLE.

During the past year thirty-two neglected children have been rescued by the Children's Aid Society of Brockville, twenty girls and twelve boys. Four of these were infants under four weeks of age, one, a very delicate little girl died three days after taken to the Shelter, the other children ranged from nine months to fifteen years One boy, twelve years of age, father dead, mother reported him incorrigible, was sent to the Industrial School. The other children have all been placed in good Christian homes, and many encouraging letters have been received from the children and foster parents telling how delighted they are with their new home and of the happiness and sunshine brought to the homes by the children.

The officers are:—

President—W. H. Asborn.
Secretary—Robert Driver.
Treasurer—C. Baynes Reid.
Agent—A. J. Traill.

ESSEX.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Essex hase made favorable progress during the year. Five little girls were about to be taken charge of by the Society when some relatives of the mother canme forward and provided homes for them all and they are now being well taken care of. A girl twelve years of age, whose mother was ill, was not doing very well and was causing some alarm in the neighborhood where she lived. Upon the Society's threatening to place her in a home an aunt offered to take charge of her and she is now attending school regularly and behaving well. Six children were placed in foster homes during the year, and one or two returned on

account of illness. A boy was reported to be ill-treated in his foster home, but upon investigation it was found that no intentional unkindness was meted out to him, the difficulty being that foster parents were poor.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—C. E. Naylor.
First Vice-President—Dr. J. W. Brien.
Second Vice-President—Rev. J. E. Ford.
Treasurer—R. J. Shaw.
Secretary—Rev. J. A. Ross.
Committee on Finance and Audit—W. R. Richardson and J. E. Stone.
Temporary Home Committee—Dr. J. W. Brien and John Laing.
Foster Home Committee—President, Second Vice-President and Secretary.
Committee—Mrs. Jos. Robinson, Mrs. Brady, Mr. Daykin, Mrs. Hannan, Mrs. Walter Laing, C. E. Naylor, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Beaman and Mr. Stone.

PICTON.

This Society is getting into working order, and a number of cases are being dealt with, and it is expected that much good will be accomplished on the children's behalf. Through the assistance of the Society there is a decided improvement in school attendance. There are several cases that have required some patience and care, which are now promising favorable results.

Officers for 1908.

President—T. C. Tice.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. L. Armitage, Rev. S. C. Moore, Rev. J. J. Rae, Rev. Wm. Shearer.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. C. McMullen.
Agent—A. Huycke.

SIMCOE.

A meeting of the Simcoe Children's Aid Society was held in the council chamber, on Tuesday evening, October 22nd, 1907. Mr. Frank Reid, President, occupied the chair, and after a few remarks as to the present condition of the Society in Simcoe, called upon Mr. S. M. Thomson, provincial agent, to explain the aim and work of the Children's Aid in Ontario.

President Reid, Rev. R. Hicks, Rev. J. Liddy, Mayor Carter and others, all spoke from personal experience of Simcoe's need of a branch of the Aid Society, and it was resolved to complete the incorporation of the Society. Mr. Agar explained what had been done towards this end, and what still remained to do.

On motion the following gentlemen were asked to take the matter in hand and to acts as officers:—

President—Frank Reid.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. R. Hicks and H. S. Macpherson.
Secretary—T. Agar.
Treasurer—I. S. Rowat.
Executive Committee—E. Boughner, R. E. Gunton, Geo. Williamson, J. B. Jackson, H. F. Cook and Dr. McIntosh.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

Mr. Kelso visited Port Arthur and Fort William in October, 1907, and addressed large gatherings in both places, explaining the aims and objects of the Children's Aid Societies, and pointing out the need of such a Society.

It was decided to organize a Children's Aid Society for the District of Thunder Bay, with separate committees for Port Arthur and Fort William to deal with the work in their respective cities.

The following officers have been appointed:—

General President—Dr. Smellie, Fort William.
General Secretary—Mr. Kauffman, Port Arthur.
Secretary, Fort William—Mr. J. E. Swinburne.
Secretary, Port Arthur—Mr. John Reeves.

WALKERTON.

The work of this Society has been going on as usual, and several cases were dealt with during the year. At the annual meeting all the officers of the past year were re-elected:—

President—A. Shaw, K.C.
Vice-Presidents—M. McNamara, Mrs. W. Collins, Miss Roether.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. Morgan, M.A.
Board—The officers and Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. L. C. Benton, Miss A. Robertson.
Port Elgin Committee—Chairman, A. R. Innis; Secretary, R. Munro. Other members:—Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. Hugh McLaren, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. D. Geddes, A. H. Ridout.
Southampton Committee—Chairman and Secretary—Dr. P. J. Scott. Other members:—Peter Knechtel and D. McNamara.

PETROLIA.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Petrolia was held on March 8th, 1907. Mr. Wilkinson was present and gave an address. During the year the Society has made good progress; two children were made wards and placed in foster homes, and several other cases received attention. Mr. William English was re-elected President, and Rev. George W. Arnold, Secretary.

DUNNVILLE.

At a meeting of the Children's Aid Society on February 29th, 1908, the following officers were elected:—

Honorary President—F. R. Lalor, M.P.
President—Wm. Sbirton.
First Vice-President—Robert Bennett.
Second Vice-President—W. D. Swayze.
Solicitor—Robert Bradford.
Secretary-Treasurer—R. A. Harrison.

Several ladies and gentlemen were also elected on the Advisory Committee. Reports were read regarding some of the children who have been placed in homes through the agency of the Society, and nearly all were favorable.

NAPANEE.

Interest in the Children's Aid Society work has recently been revived in Napanee. During the past year some ten or twelve children were cared for and transferred to excellent homes in other parts of the country. Had they remained in their old surroundings there was absolutely no prospect of their becoming good citizens. At a benefit concert held for the Society the funds were increased by $65.

The officers are:—

President—Mr. Stephen Gibson.
Vice-President—Mrs. E. McGurn.
Treasurer—Mr. Dudley Hill.
Secretary—Mrs. F. L. Hooper.
Agent—Chief of Police Graham.
Assistant Agent—Mrs. C. H. Wartman.
Executive Committee—Resident ministers and four members of each congregation in town.

MIDLAND.

At a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. Parlors, on August 29th, 1907, a branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized. Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford, was present, and gave an address on the aims and objects of the Society.

The following officers were elected for the Midland Branch:—

Hon. President—James Playfair.
President—W. J. Parkhill.
First Vice-President—Rev. Father Barcelo.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Capt. Macauley.
Secretary—Robert McCracken.
Treasurer—J. F. Goodfellow.
Agent—Chief Bell.
Solicitors—W. Finlayson and F. W. Grant.
Physicians—Charles Clark and R. Raikes.
Executive—The town clergy and Messrs. F. W. Jeffery, J. Morgan, N. E. Luck, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Tremeer.

MADOC.

A meeting for the organization of a Children's Aid Society was held in Madoc on 11th June. Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford, was present, and set forth the aims and objects of the Society, relating many touching incidents that had come across his path in the course of his experience. The Society is now duly organized and ready to give assistance in cases of need.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Rev. H. S. Graham.
Secretary—B. J. Kerracher.
Committee—Mrs. A. Milne, Mrs. W. W. Hudgins, Mrs. N. Dingman and Mr. J. R. Brown.

Galt.

The Galt Children's Aid Society has been working in conjunction with the Berlin Society, with Rev. C. R. Miller as Agent, and with his assistance splendid work has been done. The people are ever willing and ready to respond to any appeals that are made.

The following are the officers appointed at the re-organization of the Society on October 7th, 1907:—

President—Mr. J. R. Cavers.
1st Vice-President—Rev. J. D. McLauchlan.
2nd Vice-President—Rev. Dr. Antliff.
Treasurer—Mrs. T. Carscadden.
Secretary—Mr. James E. Kerr.
Agent—Rev. C. R. Miller.

Two representatives from each church organization in the town were appointed on the Visiting Committee.

Whitby.

As the result of the visit of Mr. Kelso to Whitby on June 9th and his address to the County Council and the townspeople, it was decided to form a Children's Aid Branch for the district, with the following as provisional directors:—

Chairman—Col. Farewell.
Secretary—Mr. C. A. Goodfellow.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Montgomery.
Committee—Messrs. R. R. Mowbray and James Brown, Mesdames W. H. Johnston, D. O. Crossley and Irving, Misses Marsh, De Hart and Montgomery.

Colborne.

A Children's Aid Society was organized in Colborne some years ago and the officers are always ready to take any action necessary in the interests of children. Mr. J. McGlennon is President, and Mr. W. W. Southon Secretary-Treasurer.

Oshawa.

At a meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Oshawa held on Sept. 30th, 1907, Rev. G. M. Sharpe was appointed Agent and the Society hope to do good work. Miss M. H. Nash is Secretary of the Society.

Windsor.

There has been a Children's Aid Society at Windsor, with Mr. Francis Cleary as President, but of late little has been done in the way of actual work.

Ridgetown.

The Children's Aid Society of Ridgetown is still in existence and ready to perform any work necessary, but their duties so far have been light. Mr. H. A. Thomson is President, and Dr. E. D. Gillies, Secretary.

Meaford.

Dr. J. D. Hamill has been appointed Agent for the Children's Aid Society in Meaford, and will attend to any case brought to his attention.

Welland.

A Children's Aid Society was organized in Welland during the past year and several cases have already engaged their attention. Mr. J. W. Marshall is President, and Mr. John Flower, Secretary.

Stouffville.

Mr. J. Heise is President of the Children's Aid Society of Stouffville, and Dr. Ira Freel, Secretary. There have been very few cases requiring the attention of the Society, but they have shown their willingness to give assistance whenever necessary.

Woodstock.

Although in existence for some years past, the Children's Aid Society of Woodstock was not organized on an effective basis until quite recently. After several meetings and conferences, the work of reorganization was completed on November 20th, 1907. As many of the best people of the district have taken hold of the movement, the prospects are that better work will now be done than ever before.

The officers elected were as follows:—

President—Mayor Butler.
First Vice-President—F. R. Ball, K.C.
Second Vice-President—Rev. Dr. McMullen.
Treasurer—H. Hastings.
Secretary—J. S. McKay.
Honorary Solicitors—Ball & Ball.
Council of Management—Chas. Taylor, Drumbo; B. Wells, Princeton, A. S. Dillane, Embro; T. C. Rowe, Hickson; Doctor Hotson, Innerkip; Doctor McDewar, Bright; W. D. Smith, Currie's Crossing; Charles Budd, Foldens; M. S. Canfield, Beachville; J. S. Sims, Burgessville, and from Woodstock, Mrs. W. C. McLeod, Miss Piper, Miss Frizelle, Chief Thompson, Mrs. H. Clarkson, a representative of the Salvation Army, Rev. Dr. Waffle, Rev. Dr. Stanley. Rev. C. S. Pedley, Rev. A. J. Johnston.
Finance Committee—H. P. Sproat and E. J. Coles.
Temporary Home Committee—D. Larke, Rev. Dr. Dickie and R. G. Sawtell.
Foster Home Committee—D. Larke, A. Watson and Dr. McLay.
Agent and Manager—D. Larke.

Orillia.

At the annual meeting of the Orillia branch of the Children's Aid Society it was determined to hold monthly meetings, and everything points to very active work on the part of the officers and members during the coming year. At present, the solicitors of the Society have a case of much interest in hand. A little girl of twelve is living with the Indians on their Reserve close to Orillia, and as the surroundings are debasing, legal steps are being taken with the object of removing her.

The following are the new officers:—

Hon. President—Rev. J. J. Ferguson.

President—Mr. George McKee.

Vice-President—H. T. Blackstone.

Secretary—J. D. Knox.

Treasurer—W. Grant.

Executive Committee—Resident Ministers, Ensign of the Army, Messrs. Wm. Thomson, G. H. Hale, H. Griffin, D. H. Church, with the ladies to be added.

Solicitors—F. G. Evans and M. B. Tudhope.

Agent—J. R. Reid, Chief of Police.

Committee of Management—Geo. Thomson, R. R. Slaven, W. J. Forbes, A. H. Beaton, M.D., J. H. Wilson, G. H. Hale, T. G. King, A. R. Harvie, M.D., G. A. Cole, Mrs. W. Todd, Miss O'Mera, Mrs. R. N. Grant, Mrs. H. M. Christie, Mrs. W. Bacon, Miss Stewart, Miss Miller, Miss Overend, Miss Shire, Mrs. J. H. Lavalle.

Finance and Audit Committee—Messrs. R. R. Slaven, W. Todd, W. J. Forbes.

Temporary Home Committee—Mrs. Shire, Mrs. Todd, Miss Stewart, Miss Overend.

Foster Home Committee—G. H. Hale, F. G. Evans, Mrs. Knox, Miss O'Mera, Miss Miller, Mrs. Lavalle, Mrs. Roadhouse.

Emergency Committee—The Executive Officers.

Stratford.

A meeting was held in the City Hall, Stratford, on the evening of December 12th, 1907, for the purpose of reorganizing the Children's Aid Society. At one time the Stratford Society was one of the most prosperous in the Province, but lately the work has fallen off, owing principally to the difficulty experienced in securing the services of an Agent who could devote a good deal of time to the cause. The meeting was quite hopeful in tone and was addressed by Mr. Kelso, who pointed out the great work that there was to be done in Stratford and vicinity and instanced the many cases that he had had to deal with from there. He suggested that the County Council be asked for a grant in support of the work and said that he thought a further sum could be raised from the outside towns. Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, followed and related some experiences he had had in rescuing children from neglectful and unkind parents. Other addresses were given by Agents interested in the work. The meeting unanimously agreed that an Agent should be appointed for Perth County, as soon as the right man could be found.

Ingersoll.

The annual meeting of the Ingersoll branch of the Children's Aid Society was held in Society Hall, Oddfellows' Block, on November 28th, 1907, with the President, Mr. T. R. Mayberry, in the chair.

The Secretary's report was a very satisfactory one. He pointed out that he had made a number of visits, but that no definite action had been taken by the Society since the last annual meeting.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $32.15. The reports were adopted.

Very favorable reports were read from the Provincial Office, in regard to the Ingersoll children placed in foster homes by the Society. The reports stated that the children were contented and doing well.

The Secretary stated that if the Society had done nothing aside from placing the three children in good homes they had been fully repaid for their work.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—T. R. Mayberry.
Vice-President—H. E. Robinson.
Secretary—J. F. Morrey.
Treasurer—W. B. Nelles.
Solicitor—J. L. Paterson
Executive—Messrs. Jos. Gibson and Wm. Dundass.
Ladies' Auxiliary—All of last year's members were re-elected, and the following names added:—Mrs. (Rev.) M. C. MacLean, Mrs. (Rev.) R. J. M. Perkins, Mrs. (Rev.) J. E. Hughson and Mrs. (Rev.) T. L. Kerruish.

The following motion by Jos. Gibson and Rev. M. C. MacLean, was unanimously carried:—"That in the event of an emergency, the Secretary be empowered to issue one thousand envelopes to be distributed in the different churches and lodges in town soliciting aid for the Society."

GANANOQUE.

At the annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society, held in the council chamber, on the evening of November 1st, 1907, the President, J. M. Walker occupied the chair. The minutes of the reorganization meeting held November 6th, 1906, were read and confirmed, after correction of name of Society, viz.: The Humane and Children's Aid Society, instead of The Humane Society. The Treasurer reported a balance of $4.90 from the original society, and $2.00 received in fees during the year, making a total of $6.90 in the treasury.

The following officers were elected:—
President—J. M. Walker.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. V. Ketchum.
Honorary Solicitor—J. A. Jackson.
General Committee—The clergymen and the doctors of the town, Mr. Ketchum, Mrs. Ketchum, Miss Gorham, Mr. J. M. Thomson, Mrs. R. G. Graham, Mrs. I. W. Harrison, Mrs. Bowden, Miss Colton, Mr. J. A. Jackson, Mr. J. M. Walker, Mr. Linklater, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hudspeth, Miss McCammon, Mrs. J. L. Rogers, Mrs. B. O. Britton, Mrs. J. T. Green, Miss Machar, Mr. C. A. Watt, and also the following:—Mrs. J. A. Bulloch, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Graham, Mr. Milne, Mr. John Thomson and Mrs. Jas. Bates.

Sub-Committee to look after the neglected children of the town—The clergymen of the town, Mr. J. A. Jackson, Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. B. O. Britton, Miss Colton, Mrs. Bowden and Miss McCammon, and also the following:—Mrs. J. A. Bulloch, Mrs. John Thomson, and the public school teachers.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Milne, that Mr. Linklater ascertain and transmit to the Secretary the views of the public school teachers re organization of Band of Mercy in the several divisions of the public school. (Carried).

SARNIA.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held on November 8th, 1907. In the report it was stated that the year had marked a most important step in the advancement of the Society's work in the employment of a paid Agent, Mr.

John Wilkinson, whose time has been devoted to the work during the past ten months. Over eighty visits have been made during the year and reports returned to the Provincial Superintendents as to the progress of the children. On the whole these reports were very satisfactory, very few complaints being made about the wards, or about the guardians being unfair in their treatment towards the children. Since last report seven new wards have been registered, making a total of seventy since the Society's organization in 1898. Fifteen new homes have been secured and eleven transfers from one home to another, making twenty-six homes arranged. In addition one girl was taken to the special care of the Superintendent, one boy sent to the Industrial School, and one girl to the Ontario Institute for the Blind. A cheque for $75 was secured for a ward of the Society on the completion of a given time of service. The attendance of twelve truant children was secured at school. Warnings have been given to parents and guardians with good effect. The Society has exercised some supervision over boys and girls, which in one case amounted to a great deal of anxiety, both to the president and agent. Six children in foster homes were visited as a result of complaints or information being given the agent. Forty-nine applications have been registered, fifty-seven complaints to look up or investigate, three hundred and sixty-seven visits and calls have been made. Two hundred and nineteen letters and cards received and five hundred and thirty-eight written. Some interest and work has been taken in fifty other children, twelve individuals and families. The Society has worked for the securing of playgrounds for children and has come to realize that there is good opportunity for work along this line. The annual meeting was addressed by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and by Rev. P. C. L. Harris, of Guelph. The Treasurer's report showed an income of $826.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—R. G. McArthur.
First Vice-President—G. L. Phillips.
Second Vice-President—W. F. Lawrence.
Secretary—J. Wilkinson.
Treasurer—H. Ingram.
Solicitor—R. V. LeSueur.
Physician—Dr. Wm. Logie.
Council—Ladies: Mesdames W. F. Lawrence, D. Clark, G. L. Phillips, A. J. Johnston, D. McCart, Mrs. McDonald, T. F. Towers, H. Ingram, Wm. Ellis, G. S. Samis, John Dyble, C. Stratford, T. A. Drury, George Brown. Gentlemen: A. McLean, D. Stokes, C. L. Crassweller, Geo. S. Samis, Rev. E. T. Evans, Merlin Harris, J. F. Elliot, T. F. Towers, F. C. Watson, Geo. Brown and Ernest Wadland.

North Bay.

Mr. Kelso visited North Bay in October, 1907, and addressed a meeting on behalf of the Children's Aid Society, with a view to stimulating fresh interest in the work and awakening greater enthusiasm on the part of helpers. Since then the annual meeting has been held and officers elected for the coming year. Several cases have been investigated and reported upon, and the outlook for the future of this Society is now more promising.

The officers elected were:—

President—William McKenzie.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Father O'Brien and Mrs. J. W. Richardson.
Treasurer—Thomas Peacock.
Secretary—C. E. Hammond.
Society's Agent—Constable Rayner.

Brantford.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, of Brantford, was held on February 3rd, 1908. Mr. T. H. Preston, M.P.P., occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of friends interested in this movement.

The report submitted by Mr. S. M. Thomson, Secretary and Inspector, indicated that the needy children of the district were being well cared for, and the Chief Constable, Mr. Slemin, testified to the lessened number of juvenile delinquents, owing to the watchful care of the Society.

The year's receipts amounted to $1,319, with expenditure about the same. The city council gave $500, and the collection boxes realized $75.00, the balance being made up by general contributions.

In the evening a public meeting was held at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Kelso, Dr. Helen MacMurchy and W. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer.

The Board of Management elected was as follows:—

Hon. President—Rev. Dr. MacKenzie.
President—Mr. T. H. Preston.
Vice-Presidents—Ald. W. B. Wood, Frank Foster.
Secretary—S. M. Thomson.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. A. H. Elliot.
Treasurer—Mr. C. Cook.
Hon. Solicitors—Harley & Sweet, and Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd.
General Committee—John Mann, Rev. Father Lennon, M. McPherson, F. J. Calbeck, H. Judson Smith, Jas. Hurley, E. Park, George A. Ward, Mrs. Munro, James A. Wallace, A. L. Bird, Mrs. Wheeland, Mrs. Ker.

London.

Few organizations in Western Ontario experience so powerful an influence on social conditions as the Children's Aid Society of London and Middlesex County. Its progress has been steadily upward and in its fine Shelter building it now has an asset of close on twenty thousand dollars. Mr. D. M. Cameron, the worthy and indefatigable President, is ably supported by a sympathetic and influential Board of Directors, and in the Secretary, Joseph Sanders, the Society and city possesses one of the saints of earth.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held on January 14th, 1908, and all the reports indicated a year of good work. The Secretary stated that during the year there were 115 children passed under the Society's care. This is a large number and although not representing all my work as the Society's officer—or scarcely the larger part of it—yet it meant much forethought and discriminating care in the placing of these children in congenial homes. There were in the Society's Shelter, 109 Wharncliffe Road, at the beginning of the year, 20 children, and in Mt. St. Joseph Orphanage, 4 children, who were wards of the Society; there were returned from foster homes during the year, 19 children; transferred to the Society by the Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Orphanage, 6 children. The city children taken in charge during the year were 31, of these 19 were transferred to the Society by their guardians, 10 were taken from the Police Station into the Society's care, and 2 were made wards of the Society under authority of the statutes. Of county children, 7 were transferred to the Society by their guardians, 1 was taken from a county magistrate's court, one found wandering on the streets was taken in charge of by your Inspector, and one, a white child, was taken by me from the hut of an Indian on the reserve,—a total of ten county children in all. We received from other Children's Aid Societies as follows:—Kent

County Society, 13; Huron County Society, 4; Hamilton Society, 1, a total of 18. These with 7 immigrant children cared for within the year, completes the total of 115 children which have passed through the Society's hands in the twelve months which closed on the 30th November, 1907.

Of these children, 45 were placed in foster homes for the first time, 17 were re-placed in foster homes, 15 were returned to their parents or guardians, 2 were returned to the institutions from which they had run away, and 2 were sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Neglected Children. There were 8 committed to Industrial Schools as in need of discipline which our Shelter was not in a position to confer, 1 was returned to the Hamilton Children's Aid Society, 1 was sent to the Orillia Asylum, and there were 4 remaining in the Mt. St. Joseph Catholic Orphanage and 20 in the Society's Shelter at the close of the year.

The arrangement by which all the children of the Orphanage at Mt. St. Joseph are made over to the Society by the Mother Superior before being removed to the foster homes found for them has been taken advantage of by the management of the Orphanage on several occasions within the year. By the transfer of these children to the Society, a regular visit to their homes by the Provincial Visitor is secured, a benefit to the children and those concerned in their welfare, of manifest advantage.

Of the children placed in foster homes for the first time, 23 were girls and 22 were boys, total 45. The Society has now in foster homes 215 girls and 199 boys, total 414. Since its inception the Society has had the legal care, charge and guardianship of 636 children. The 414 represents the number at present under its supervision in foster homes.

Police Court Record.—I have been in almost daily attendance at the Police Court during the year, and have many reasons for expressing my thanks to the Police Magistrate, the Chief of Police and members of the force, and Police Court Clerk Moule for help and assistance in dealing with the intricacies of juvenile delinquency.

There were summoned before the Police Magistrate in the year ending 30th November, 1907, 133 boys and 5 girls, a total of 138 juveniles, against whom 169 charges in all were laid, twenty having been up on two charges, four on three charges, and one on four charges. These 169 cases were disposed of in private session as follows:—There were committed to the Victoria Industrial School 7 boys. One boy was committed to the St. John's Industrial School, and a girl was committed to the St. Mary's Industrial School for being incorrigible. Sentence was suspended in 5 cases of theft, 3 cases of breaking and entering, and 1 case of assault, and revolver confiscated in one case, making a total of 10. Sentence was suspended also on the restoration of stolen goods in 4 cases of theft. One lad was sent to the Penitentiary after having run away from the Industrial School, where he was sent on a charge of theft. Twenty were fined.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. I. A. Hunt, showed an income of $2,728.99, and this was most economically applied in carrying on the work of the year. Miss Turnbull's good work at the Shelter was highly commended.

After the business of the meeting addresses were given by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of the Department, and Mr. C. Ferrier, Superintendent of the Victoria Industrial School.

Kingston.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Kingston was held on February 20th, 1908, with Mayor Ross in the chair. In his opening remarks he referred to the good work carried on by the Society and promised the members his earnest support.

The President, Rev. Prof. Laird, spoke briefly, paying a warm tribute to the work done by the Society's Agent, Rev. D. Macallum.

An interesting report of the work of the past year was presented by the Rev. D. Macallum. Fifty families were visited, some of these for neglecting to send their children to school. Three children were made wards of the Society, and two have been placed in foster homes. Several others for various reasons were returned to the Society from their foster homes, and placed in other homes. Most of the wards were visited during the past summer by the Agent, and he was pleased with their homes, and reported them as having a fair prospect of becoming good and useful citizens.

Officers and Committees for the current year.

President—Rev. Prof. A. Laird.

Vice-Presidents—Revs. Archdeacon MacMorine, Rev. Douglas Laing, Rev. Canon Cook.

Treasurer—Dr. S. W. Dyde.

Solicitor—G. M. Macdonell, K.C.

Secretary and Agent—Rev. D. Macallum.

Committee—Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. D. Ross, Mrs. Aird and Mrs. Gill. Misses Machar, Offord, Mucklestone, Ronan, Cottel, H. Chown, Beaton, Connor, Allen, Davidson, Revs. J. C. Villiers, W. H. Sparling, H. D. Whitmore, Canon Starr, J. R. Black, B. W. Robertson.

PETERBOROUGH.

With the passing years the Children's Aid Society of Peterborough County has been developing strength, both in its mission of usefulness and the esteem with which it is regarded by all classes of citizens. The secret is that it has had good men at the helm, who know how to combine heart and brain in dealing with the various problems as they arose. In the fifteen years of its existence the Society has been fortunate in having a lawyer as Secretary. Mr. Hampden Burnham occupied the position during the early years. He was succeeded by Mr. R. M. Dennistoun, who when leaving for Winnipeg, handed the secretaryship over to Mr. E. L. Goodwill. The Agent is George Cochrane, who deserves special mention.

The annual meeting was held on the evening of January 24th, 1908, the chair being occupied by the Treasurer, Mr. Peter Campbell.

In reviewing the year's work, Mr. Goodwill stated that during the past year thirty-seven children were placed in the Shelter, being one of the largest years in the history of the Shelter. Of course it is only the exceptional case that is placed in the Shelter, and during the past year a great many cases have been investigated, and the children dealt with in other ways.

The Society is fortunate in having the services of Mr. Cochrane as Agent. He has in the past year rendered valuable aid in the carrying on of the work, investigating and reporting all matters placed in his hands, and discharging his duties in a manner reflecting great credit upon himself and the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry continue to discharge their duties in the Shelter to the utmost satisfaction. The fact that I found the children all anxious to return, and in one or two cases going so far as to deliberately stir up trouble in the foster home with the express object of being sent back to the Shelter to be with Mr. and Mrs. Henry, speaks volumes in itself.

The members of the Society have reason to congratulate themselves upon the acquisition of the new Shelter upon such favorable terms, the City having granted us the use of the Hilliard House and part of the grounds for a term of twenty years at a nominal rental, with the undertaking on the part of the Society to place in the house certain improvements. With the expenditure of a moderate sum of money this property will be placed in first class shape for the children. At present we have only

possession of the east end of the house, but in the spring we will obtain the remaining part.

It is believed that the influence of the Society has proved a powerful factor in the community. In many cases where no direct action has been taken, parents and others now know that there is an organization which can reach them and many are afraid of the disgrace of exposure, with the result that there are fewer cases of cruelty reported than formerly.

People living in the vicinity of disreputable people do not feel inclined to take any steps. Indeed it is with considerable difficulty that evidence can be obtained from them when proceedings are brought by the Society. The reason is obvious. A person of this nature in the community in which he lives, and more especially if it is a country district, terrorizes it to a considerable extent

The large increase in juvenile crime in this city during the past year has been repeatedly the subject of comment by the press, the Magistrates, Clergy and others. The Grand Jury at the Fall Assizes of the High Court of Justice made it the subject of special comment and made certain recommendations which your officers heartily endorsed.

Your officers have been asked many times as to what is the cause of this rapid increase of crime. No doubt there are many things to be taken into consideration to properly arrive at a correct estimate, but we would suggest as a most striking delineation of the cause in this city to be "lack of personal control."

As solicitor of your Society, I personally attended at over thirty juvenile trials before the City Police Magistrate, and also at all cases investigated before the County Police Magistrate. In over ninety per cent. of the cases tried the offence charged was that of theft. The evidence adduced at these trials clearly indicated that the crims was the natural outgrowth and culmination of waywardness unchecked, self-will and sel-indulgence unrestrained, and of long standing parental neglect.

A careful record has been kept of all children placed in foster homes, and the report of the Provincial Visitors as received from the Superintendent, Mr. Kelso, have been examined, and where necessary action has been taken. In only a comparatively few cases we considered it necessary to make a change, and we are glad to note that our action had been beneficial. We frequently find that a child of a certain disposition will not suit certain foster parents, and we impress upon the parents to first take the child upon trial for a short time and if not suited they may change it for another.

One little girl of peculiar disposition has been at five different homes within the last seven months and returned to the Shelter as unsatisfactory. She has been placed in another home and the foster parents asked for adoption papers to be executed as they said they would not like to part with her for anything.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the amount received during the year was $1,119, this sum being expended in carrying on the work, less a balance of $15.

Officers were elected as follows:—

Hon. President—Mayor Rush.
President—T. F. Matthews.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Birdsall.
2nd Vice-President—A. Mowat.
Secretary and Solicitor—E. L. Goodwill.
Treasurer—Peter Campbell.
Agent—Geo. Cochrane.

Board of Management—The officers of the Society, the clergymen of the city, Mesdames Best, Peck, Garvin, Davis, Ward, O'Sullivan, Montgomery, Potter, Hughes Charles, Harding, Lloyd, Jessie Birnie, Miss Gow, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Miss Halliday, Miss C. Dixon, Mrs. Hazen Ritchie, Mayor Rush, Dr. George Burnham, Mr. D. Hughes Charles, Jno. Butcher, Magistrate Edmison and Magistrate Dumble.

The business of the meeting concluded, Mr. J. J. Kelso, General Superintendent, gave an address outlining the broad field of the Society's operations and urging continued activity, so that no child would be allowed to grow up in ignorance and vice.

Tavistock.

At a meeting held in Tavistock on the evening of February 18th, 1908, a local branch of the Children's Aid Society was formed. Rev. C. R. Miller, of Berlin, who was in the village investigating cases of child neglect, was present, and officers were elected to carry on the work of the Society. As a result of Mr. Miller's visit, a brother and sister, who had been greatly neglected, were brought before the magistrate and the boy was committed to the Industrial School, while the girl was handed over to the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society and placed temporarily in the Shelter at Berlin.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—Rev. C. P. McFarlane.
Vice-President—Rev. I. H. Woods.
Secretary—Rev E. Burn.
Treasurer—Mrs. F. Krug.
Advisory Committee—Messrs. J. G. Field, G. F. Zimmerman and P. McDonald; Mesdames Geo. Staebler, V. Stock, A. E. Ratz and F. Veit.

Winnipeg.

The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg held its annual meeting on the evening of November 18th, 1907. The Secretary, Mr. John Appleton, gave a report on the various deputations that had waited on the Provincial Government *re* the subject of compulsory attendance at school. He also reported that the Provincial Government had increased their grant to the Society to the extent of $500.

The appointment by the Manitoba Government of Mr. F. J. Billiarde, Manager of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, as Superintendent under the Delinquent Children's Act was heartily endorsed.

There were seventy-four children received by the Society during the year for various causes, and there children were all dealt with as the Society thought best in their own interests. The Society, since its inception in 1898, has cared for 700 children. Its aim has been, wherever posible, to reform the home life, so that it will not be necessary to remove the children from their parents, and in this respect it has ben very successful.

A new wing is being added to the Children's Aid Society building, owing to the extension of the work.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—J. H. Ashdown.
Vice-Presidents—T. Mayne Daly, K.C., R. T. Riley, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. J. H. Oldfield, Mrs. D. McIntyre.
Secretary—John Appleton.
Treasurer—J. M. Johnston.
Auditors—W. J. Ptolemy, W. Sidney Ronald.
Solicitors—Hugh J. McDonald, K.C., A. J. Rothwell, Arthur Meighen, Portage la Prairie.
Medical Board—Dr. A. J. McArthur, Dr. E. W. Montgomery, Dr. W. R. D. Sutherland, Dr. J. O. Todd.
Superintendent—F. J. Billiarde.
Society's Receiving Home and Offices—101 Mayfair Ave., Winnipeg, Man

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The population of the Industrial Schools show a slight increase over the previous year, there being ten more pupils in the Victoria School and fifteen more in the Alexandra. The figures are as follows:

	Pupils.
Victoria Industrial School, Mimico	219
Alexandra School for Girls, East Toronto	65
St. John's School, East Toronto, Catholic Boys.....	80
St. Mary's School, Toronto, Catholic Girls.....	18
	382

The work of these institutions continues much the same, every effort being made to eradicate the evil training received during years of neglect. There has been commendable willingness on the part of officials to co-operate in speedily placing in foster homes and situations on probation such pupils as evidenced a desire to do right. Quite a number have been sent to the country for a year or two, not with the expectation that they would remain there permanently, but in order to wean them away from the pernicious influences of city life, and give them an object lesson in simple living. It is a noticeable fact that in almost every instance where boys who have been in the Industrial School get into subsequent trouble it is in groups of two or three. Friendships formed in an institution of this kind are not always the most desirable. Often a lad with good intentions is led into serious wrongdoing by an older boy whose acquaintance he made in the institution and in a false spirit of loyalty to comradeship will commit criminal acts. It is, of course, difficult to entirely avoid this danger and yet it may be minimized by close supervision and the separation of boys who might possibly have a bad influence over one another. Sending a lad to the country for a time where he forms entirely new friendships, and forgets to some extent his former haunts and comrades has been found exceedingly helpful.

Improvements at Victoria School.

Several of the buildings at Mimico have been modernized during the year, and sanitary plumbing installed, etc. This has made the school life and work much pleasanter for both teachers and pupils and the money was well spent. Several other improvements are still needed.

St. John's School.

Under the direction of Brother Abnis and a fine staff of Christian Brothers, the St. John's School may well be regarded as a model institution. I would like, however, to see an outside visitor appointed to investigate the

Alexandra School—New Building.

Alexandra School—At useful work.

homes and carefully supervise the pupils on parole. Several lads got into serious trouble after leaving the school, who, under a better system of supervision might have been saved from drifting off. The appointment of an officer for outside work would be a most desirable advance.

Every Semblance of Prison Abolished.

When the new building in connection with the Alexandra School for Girls was being planned, it was decided to eliminate every feature that savored of prison life, making the surroundings, to all intents and purposes, a girls' college. Each inmate was provided with a separate room without bars or lock and placed entirely under rule of honor. That this policy has been amply justified can readily be seen from the statement of the Superintendent, who reports a pleasant home life, free from rebellious conduct or attempts at escape. Under this plan reformation is much more certain since the pupils learn to regard their teachers with affection and listen with a willing mind to the advice and instruction given them.

Receiving New Pupils.

In successfully dealing with this class of children much depends upon the start and the finish. For the first few days after his admission a pupil should be kept entirely apart from other children, but in close touch with the Superintendent and teachers. Much depends on first impressions. If allowed at once to associate with other lads he gets his knowledge of the school from them instead of from the officers, and the opportunity is lost of gaining his confidence, learning his true inner history, and getting him pledged to loyal support of the institution. A few days' isolation is also beneficial in that it gives him a much-needed opporunity to think out his present situation and his future, something he has probably never done before.

The Public Should be Interested.

It would be extremely helpful to the work, and I am sure gratifying to the officers if good people took an interest in the schools and paid more frequent visits. There is a regrettable tendency to hand over the entire management and control of public institutions to one or two officials and never give any consideration to the hundreds of lives that are starving for a friendly word and a little sympathetic interest. There is an unlimited field for benevolent activity right here and the wise Superintendent will always welcome the friendly visits of good people, and if he does not do so then there is usually all the more reason why the visits should be paid.' In the early days of its history the Mimico School was specially favored in this respect, a lot of splendid men and women giving up their spare time to visit and encourage the lads, but very little of this is now done. Interest should be renewed.

Preparing for Parole.

As the time draws near for the lad's release on parole it is desirable that he should be given special privileges in order to accustom him to the idea of standing alone, doing his own thinking and resisting the temptations incidental to freedom from the control of others. He should be in a special class for a few weeks with duties calculated to develop a sense of honor and responsibility. Often a lad goes direct from the strict discipline of the school to life outside, and he fails at once, because the change was too sudden. If sent on errands for the school and given some responsible task to perform he would learn to control himself and do credit to his training.

Government Grants.

The amounts paid to the Industrial Schools by the Government at the rate of $1.75 per week for each pupil was as follows:

	1906	1907
Victoria Industrial School	$20,310 80	$20,035 99
St. John's Industrial School	7,851 53	7,336 25
Alexandra Industrial School	3,904 75	4,748 00
St. Mary's Industrial School	2,205 73	2,197 33
Total	$34,272 81	$34,317 57

In addition, the municipalities contributed $1.25 per week for each pupil.

Returned to Homes of Wretchedness.

While Industrial Schools are an essential and indispensable part of any system of child-saving it must be recognized by all thoughtful persons that the gathering together of a large number of wayward youths in one institution is attended by serious drawbacks. An outspoken superintendent of one of the large industrial schools in the United States says:

Our boys experience great difficulty in finding homes and employment. Many of these children are orphans; many worse than orphaned—homeless, friendless, destitute in every possible particular, without abode, or any business education; turned loose upon the cold charity of the world, without any ostensible means of earning their own living, and trusting to luck to find some employment. The only home (?) they have ever known was during their detention in the Industrial School, and the good they may have there acquired, and the resolutions made whilst enjoying these comfortable surroundings (to make men and women of themselves when permitted to mingle with the outside world) again vanish in the presence of hunger, cold, destitution, and the want of kind encouragement. Being whilst here isolated from all business contact with their fellow men, they are rendered less capable of finding the proper avenues of work, and its consequent and essential remuneration, than if thrown on their own resources from their earliest years. They cannot be retained in the Institution, and, if they should develop into fit subjects for State prisons, as an unfortunate few have done, it will be for the reasons stated. If there could possibly be some method put into practical execution, by which every inmate who has not a proper home could be placed at once in some respectable family, or under the supervision of some responsible person, whether indentured or not, it would be but a brief period before the reduction

in number of tramps, vagrants, paupers, fallen women, and victims of intemperance, would be perceptible.

This statement illustrates a point for which I have always contended—that there should be a careful study made of each lad's history immediately after his reception, and that instead of detaining him for a lengthy period in the school he should be placed in a suitable foster home, where amid scenes of thrift and industry and in a free and healthy atmosphere, he may, untramelled by evil associates develop worthy character. This policy in addition to its economical aspect is undoubtedly favorable to the

Victoria Industrial School.

child, and if after a fair trial he fails to prove himself worthy he may still be received for needed discipline and training.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting the followng report for the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

School Population.

The number of boys in attendance has remained much the same during the year; 114 were committed, 3 were re-committed, 9 were returned, 105 went out, 3 were transferred to other institutions, and 1 died. The number in attendance on December 31st, 1907, was 219, as compared with 202 on December 31st, 1906. There were 328

boys attended the school during the year, and the average number was 214. Of those paroled 46 were sent out to foster homes or were indentured to farmers and others.

Age of those Committed.—1 was 8 years of age; 7 were 9 years of age; 11 were 10 years of age; 12 were 11 years of age; 24 were 12 years of age; 9 were 13 years of age; 18 were 14 years of age; 23 were 15 years of age; 9 were 16 years of age. The average age 12⅔ years.

Cause of Committal.—47 were committed for incorrigibility; 48 were committed for stealing; 8 were committed for burglary; 7 were committed for vagrancy; 2 were committed for criminal assault; 1 was commited for incendiarism; 1 came for some education.

Education.—28 are in the Junior First Book; 14 are in the Senior First Book; 43 are in the Second Book; 25 are in the Third Book; 4 are in the Fourth Book.

From Whence Received.—34 are from Toronto; 8 are from Hamilton; 6 are from London; 4 are from Peterborough; 2 are from Brantford; 2 are from Ottawa; 2 are from St. Thomas; 2 are from Niagara Falls; 2 are from Belleville; 2 are from North Bay; 2 are from Stratford; 2 are from Chatham; 4 are from York County; 3 are from Middlesex County; 3 are from Simcoe County; 2 are from Dufferin County; 2 are from Essex County; 2 are from Lennox and Addington; 4 are from Ontario County; 2 are from Brockville; 7 are from Waterloo. One each from the Counties of Haldimand, Lambton, Leeds and Grenville, Perth, Lincoln, Peterborough, Wentworth, and one each from Collingwood, Guelph, New Liskeard, Toronto Junction, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Uxbridge, Windsor, Port Arthur and Winnipeg.

Improvements.

During the year we have undertaken and carried through some very important changes and additions to our buildings. This was made possible by a grant from the Government of $15,000. This enabled us to make improvements in three of our cottages and our boiler room. These include, in cottages, a complete change in heating and ventilation; formerly they were heated by hot air furnaces, each with its own plant. We have taken these out and now heat by steam from our boiler room. Cement floors and walls in all the basements, boys' lavatories in basements and off the dormitories; officers' bath rooms, metal ceilings and maple floors; an addition to the north side of Nos. 2 and 1. These changes have added greatly to the comfort and convenience of boys and officers, and will materially assist us in our work.

Boiler Room.—We have installed a new 75-horse power boiler and necessary connections. Our heating plant now consists of three boilers, two of which are in constant use during the fall and winter seasons. A 75-foot smoke stack has been erected, and an addition to our boiler room was made. These changes in our heating plant involved an outlay of approximately $3,000.

Work for the ensuing Year.

1. Changes and additions to No. 3 cottage. These include a brick addition to the north side, affording a better entrance to our hospital, which is situated on the top flat of the building. The accommodation for the care of patients, nurses, etc., has been very inadequate. Lavatories for boys and bath rooms for staff are necessary in this cottage. A better system of ventilation, cement floors and walls in basement, metal ceilings, maple floors, etc., similar to what has been done in the other cottages. With these changes all our cottage appointments will be complete.

2. A complete change in our system of sewerage. Our present method cannot be continued longer, as it will prove a menace to the health of the community. A septic tank and filtration beds will probably be the best and most economical system we can adopt.

3. The removal of our barns to a more remote site, and the erection of a modern barn and stable sufficient for accommodation of our stock, grain produce, silo, etc. Our present barns and stables are old and altogether insufficient, and are in too close proximity to our school buildings.

4. The installation of a telephone exchange.

5. A new high-speed engine.

6. Granolithic walks to replace our wooden ones.

When these changes are effected our school will then be furnished complete for the important work entrusted to us.

Early in the year our new school building was opened with three class-rooms, assembly hall, and basement fitted up with lavatories, etc. This building is well adapted for the work of teaching; it is well heated, lighted and ventilated, and has proved a great comfort to both teachers and pupils. The total cost was $19,627.56.

Department of Work.

The work of the school has preceeded along the usual lines. The boys have shown a commendable spirit in both school and shop, and the quality of the work done is good. In the shops are made all the school uniforms, overcoats, stockings and boots. On the whole we have turned out a better class of work in these lines than in former years, and much better results may be looked for as we increase the efficiency of our plant. Our printing department is affording an excellent training for our young printers in this important trade. The boys usually follow the printing when they leave the school, as they find it not only easy to obtain employment, but also fairly good wages are paid for the class of work our boys can do.

Under the supervision of the carpenter's department was carried on all the work of repair and construction already enumerated. In the baking department all the bread, etc., required in the institution was made.

The School of Letters is well manned with capable and experienced teachers provided by the Board of Education of Toronto. Owing to the increased facilities for carrying on their work, they have been able to obtain better results than were possible during the preceding year. The important subjects of the Public School curriculum are taught; these include arithmetic, writing, spelling, reading, composition and literature, with occasional lessons in geography and history of our own country. Too much importance cannot be attached to the value of an education in the training and reforming of delinquent youth. Our work also includes military drill, valuable for inculcating prompt obedience and self-control. Training is also given a number of the boys in band music. We have a very creditable Boys' Brass Band.

Sports.

These include base-ball and foot-ball in season and indoor base-ball in the winter. In connection with our winter sports we succeeded in building a large skating rink at a cost of $4,000. Of this sum the boys of the school raised $1,100, and we received from the Neil Curry estate $1,500; from other sources $400, leaving a balance of $1,000 to be provided for. The rink will prove an invaluable adjunct to our school life. Boys love skating better than any other out-door winter sport.

Religious Instruction.

The school, not having a chaplain, makes provision for the religious instruction of the boys in part by accepting the kind invitation of the Protestant churches in Mimico to join them in Divine service Sabbath mornings. Every Sabbath afternoon we hold Sabbath school, teaching the International Series of Lessons at which members

of our staff assist. This hour of bible study is greatly appreciated by the boys. The work of the year we think has been productive of much good. We appreciate very much your cordial and hearty co-operation with us in this important branch of child-saving work.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. Ferrier,
Superintendent.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Receipts.

Municipalities	$14,519 18	
Government	19,927 11	
Boys' Parents	344 75	
Boys' Band	381 00	
Printing	159 60	
		$35,331 64

Expenditure.

Printing	$449 60	
Salaries	8,789 17	
Furnishings	744 59	
Clothing	3,252 96	
Escapes	384 10	
Fuel and light	3,536 31	
Provisions	7,219 89	
Interest	1,435 15	
Household supplies	608 10	
Miscellaneous	2,691 75	
Repairs	1,604 88	
Farm	1,611 60	
Insurance	678 05	
Boys' Band	141 73	
		$33,147 88

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Mr. J. J. Kelso,

Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the St. John's Industrial School, East Toronto, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907:—

There were in the School on Jan. 1, 1907	80
Received during the course of the year	54
Sent out in the course of the year	54
There were in the School on Dec. 31, 1907	80

The boys came from the following:—

Cities—Toronto, 24; Ottawa, 6; Hamilton, 4; Belleville, 1; Stratford, 1; Brantford, 1; Windsor, 1; Peterborough, 1.

Towns—North Bay, 3; Sudbury, 2; Lindsay, 2; Owen Sound, 1; Renfrew, 1.

Counties— Essex Co., 2; Brant Co., 1; Wentworth Co., 1; Ontario Co., 1; York Co., 1.

There was no case of contagious disease, nor was there any protracted sickness, excepting one case—that of a severe attack of rheumatism. The boy was confined to the hospital for about three months. All were as contented as could be expected in an institution of this kind.

A drill master instructed the boys twice a week. Among other evolutions, he taught the boys how to stand, walk and turn with gracefulness and dignity.

All the boys are taught to work. The younger ones attend school all the day, assist in keeping the house clean and neat, wash and wipe dishes, etc., while the bigger boys spend half the day at scholastic work and the remainder on the farm or in various shops.

During the summer the boys amused themselves at baseball, swimming and football; in winter at skating, hockey and coasting. When the weather was inclement the boys remained in the class-rooms and enjoyed themselves at dominoes, checkers, nations, etc.; those who preferred to read to read books and juvenile papers had a special room for reading.

Some additions of permanent utility were made to the equipment of the institution. Weather strips were installed in all the windows, and gas was introduced as a substitute for the dull and dangerous oil lamp. Although the water supply is ample, the wind-mills did not keep the tanks in the building regularly replenished. On more than one occasion, during the cold weather chiefly, the boys had to carry the water from the well to the house in pails. To meet such an emergency, a gasolene engine was erected quite close to the well, and from tests made there need be no apprehension for the future.

This year's history of the school, owing to the death of both the Chaplain and the Superintendent, has a melancholy interest for its friends. The Rev. Cyril Dodsworth, C.S.S.R., was Chaplain to the institution for a period of nine years, and Rev. Brother Orbanus was the President from the opening till his death. Both brought to the reformation of the youths entrusted to the school singular tact, unwearied zeal and boundless activity. Long will their names be identified with the success of the Institution.—R.I.P.

The number of inmates has greatly increased since the various workships were erected, and hence there is much need to enlarge them. In a room 27x18 feet, with an annex 10x18 feet, the laundry for over ninety people is done. The accommodation is wholly inadequate in winter.

Respectfully,

B. Arnis.

ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.

Sir,—During the year 1907, 28 girls entered, 12 girls dismissed, 65 girls present attendance, average age, 14 years.

Of those who were admitted during the year, 15 were from Toronto, 4 from Hamilton, 2 from County of Norfolk, 1 from Ontario County, 1 from Northumberland County, 2 from Stratford, 1 from Brantford, 1 from York County, 1 from Welland County. The health of the school has been good, with the exception of a consumptive who was transferred to Weston Sanitarium.

The story of the work done and progress made in the Alexandra School during the past year is decidedly encouraging. In the report submitted a year ago special mention was made of the fine new building then in course of erection. That building was erected not only with a view to relieving the overcrowded conditions then existing, but with the special aim of creating for the girls an ideal home, pleasantly situated, sanitary, bright and entirely free from any suggestion of an atmosphere of detention.

We have, therefore, to congratulate those whose influence and under whose supervision the undertaking was carried through, on their grasp of the needs of the work, and the entire success which is following their efforts. The formal opening of Marcella Hall (the name selected by the Board of Management in recognition of the valuable services of the Treasurer, Miss M. Wilkes, who for years has devoted her time and energy to the work, took place October 15th. It was a very pleasant and successful event in the history of the school.

The girls undertook enthusiastically the work of preparation of the new building for occupation. Twenty-four girls were promoted from the old buildings to the new. Each girl has for her individual use a dainty bed-room nicely furnished, properly ventilated and heated, with adjoining clothes closet, and has every incentive to develop her taste and aesthetic nature in its decoration. No door is locked at any time, and no case of attempted escape has so far been made or even been suspected. These girls feel they are trusted, they are as free as in any home, and their response to the new environment is truly gratifying. My opinion after some years of experience among this type of girl is that the right note has been struck and the result of this method of reclaiming wayward girlhood will be the true and successful method.

Every minute of the girls' time is filled up as much as possible with work and play, leaving little time for idleness. In all branches of domestic duties they are trained in economy, cleanliness, gentleness, skill in doing work quietly, and at all times refinement in speech and deportment.

The school work of the year has gone on most successfully. Two girls passed the entrance examination at East Toronto last mid-summer. At the close of the school term in December a most interesting display of work done by the girls was shown, it included basket weaving, drawings in carbon, crayon and water colors, picture framing, etc.

Every effort has been put forward for the interests of the girls physically and socially. During the past summer the girls were taken to the lake for two half days of each week and allowed unrestrained opportunity of enjoyment. During the winter months they have regular instruction in singing under an efficient musician, and simple homelike amusements and games.

A greater amount of work in the garden, sewing-room, laundry has been accomplished than usual. Special mention might be made of their interest in fancy work. They all are hoping through the help and sympathy of outside friends to make some money towards buying some further needful equipment.

The religious training of the girls is uppermost, though it is made to them as a girl's religion, not a grandmother's at their time of life. Though there are many discouragements, yet there is always the bright side. Many thanks to the friends who in any way have contributed toward the uplifting of the girls.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPHENE PARROTT,
Superintendent.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Parliament Buildings.

SIR,—During the year 1907 we received seven children for the school, one of whom was transferred to the Mercer Reformatory. One child was withdrawn who returned to us, two were released on parole.

There are at present eighteen committed children in the school, ranging in age from twelve to seventeen. Some of these are weak of intellect, but the majority are fairly intelligent, amiable and industrious.

These children, in addition to their school course, which embraces entrance work, are taught and trained in practical housekeeping, cooking, washing, ironing, dress-making, plain and fine sewing, lace-making and embroidery, singing and mending. Two teachers with Normal School certificates, one obtained in Toronto in 1898, the other in Ottawa in 1901, are employed in the school, as well as teachers in the various other departments.

No separate account is kept of the moneys received or disbursed for the Industrial School children. The sums derived from all sources, including the committed children and the boarders, goes to one common fund, whence it is disbursed as necessity arises.

We remain, yours respectfully,

MOTHER M. OF ST. PATRICK.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Following will be found reports giving details of the work carried on by the various organizations engaged in the placing of English children in Ontario. This work has varied but little from that of previous years, and is carried on in a careful and efficient manner. The number of children brought out during 1907 was 2,159, as compared with 2,243 in 1906. Owing to the fact that the Dominion Government has established a department for the over-sight of this work, and Mr. G. Bogue Smart is giving it his attention, the supervision here has not been quite so close as formerly. At the same time we are in touch with the officers of these various receiving homes and are in a position to know that the spirit of the Ontario Law in this regard is being satisfactorily observed. At any time when one of these English children is reported as being ill-treated, or in an unsuitable home, the officials interested are promptly taking the necessary action to bring about improvement. It is an interesting fact that the demand for these children continues to be very great, and that no difficulty is experienced in providing homes for all over ten or twelve years of age. It is not our policy to encourage the bringing over of very young children since it is our object and policy to place our own native born children in any homes that may offer.

INSPECTOR BYRNE'S REPORT.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
7 James Street,
LIVERPOOL, December 2nd, 1907

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children,
Toronto

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to report that in my capacity of Examiner of child-emigrants, I have officially inspected during the past season thirty-seven parties who were sent out for settlement in Ontario, by the following Training Homes in this country, namely:—

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex.
Catholic Emigration Society, Birmingham, and branches.
Manchester Orphan Homes, Strangeways and Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool.
Wesleyan Home, Bonner Road, London, and branches.
Wesleyan Home, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss Macpherson's Home, London.
Miss Smyly's Home, Dublin.
Mr. Fegan's Home, Southwark, London.
"Waifs and Strays" Society, London.
Quarrier Homes, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland.
Salvation Army, London.

The total number of children in the several parties was 2,289, against 2,232 last year. The boys number 1,597, and the girls 692. Increase of boys as compared with last year, 74; decrease of girls, as compared with last year, 17.

The work of the various Homes sending children to Ontario goes steadily on, thus showing that there is no falling off in public appreciation of their benevolent efforts. They assure me that the demand in Canada is always in advance of the supply.

I think I can safely say that there is a gradual improvement perceptible in the appearance of these young emigrants from season to season.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. Byrne,
Agent for Ontario.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ontario Government Agency,
7 James Street,
Liverpool, August 8th, 1907.

Dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 20th inst., regarding a number of boys in the Barnardo party of July 11th, who had been in the Homes only from three to five months. I at once communicated with Mr. Fowler, Chief of Staff of the Barnardo Homes, on the subject, and enclose herewith copy of his reply. He does not specifically explain the reason why the children referred to were in the Home for so limited a period, but the general tenor of his letter implies that the Home authorities had good reasons for emigrating the boys in question. I may observe that similar cases often occur in parties from other Homes, and when I have drawn attention to them a satisfactory explanation has invariably been given. For example, it often happens that children from respectable, but very poor, private homes are taken at the request, say, of a widow who is burdened with several children whom she is not able to take proper care of. All that such children require is a little schooling and training to fit them for emigration. Of course, as Mr. Fowler explains, every child's character and disposition are carefully inquired into before they are taken into the Home at all, and especially before they are sent out to Canada.

I duly received an advance copy of your Report for last year, and when the remainder arrive I shall be glad to distribute them to the different Homes as you desire.

Yours faithfully,

P. Byrne.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,
Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children,
Toronto.

MR. FOWLER'S REPLY.

(Copy).

Dr. Barnardo's Homes,
18 to 26 Stepney Causeway,
London, E., 7th August, 1907.

Dear Mr. Byrne,—The number of children we admit to the Homes who might be described as waifs, or "taken from the streets," is now comparatively small. Before we send any child to Canada, we make ourselves fully acquainted with its antecedents, or, as we call it here, its "history," before entering the Homes. We can do this without

any difficulty, inasmuch as every case brought to our notice is searchingly enquired into before any decision is arrived at. But in addition to looking into the "histories" of the children, we enquire as to their characters and disposition while they have been in the Homes. You will thus see that we take all reasonable measures to ensure that the children we send to Canada shall be such as will do credit to themselves, and to the Institutions.

Many of our children are now sent out at an early age to Canada. They are first of all boarded-out with farmers and others, under the supervision of our Canadian workers, and by the time they have reached a suitable age at which to be placed out in employment, they have, in a great measure, become acclimatized. They are watched over very carefully, and are visited periodically, while they are boarded-out, and if any boy or girl manifests any evil tendency in his or her character, or shows any symptoms of weakness of health, we take steps to have that child brought back to England.

I think it is hardly necessary to add that we have always exercised the utmost discrimination in the selection of the children we send to Canada; and we have done this as much in the interests of the children themselves, as in fulfilment of the pledges we have given to the Canadian Government.

I am, dear Mr. Byrne,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. Fowler.

Children Received During the Year.

The Ontario Agencies report the following numbers received:—

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	750	346	1,096
Catholic Emigration Association	263	68	331
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto	73	.....	73
The Macpherson Home, Stratford	120	59	179
Marchmont Home, Belleville	50	30	80
Church of England Society	.....	45	45
Fairknowe Home, Brockville	101	81	182
The Salvation Army	25	.....	25
The Coombe, Hespeler	18	5	23
The Stephenson Home, Hamilton	107	6	113
Hurst House Training Home	12	.....	12
	1,519	640	2,159

There is a slight difference in the figures supplied by Inspector Byrne and those of the above table. This is due to the fact that all the children certified as leaving Liverpool do not settle in this Province.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

In reviewing the work of these Homes for the past year it is gratifying to be able to state that this has been one of the most successful and satisfactory in the history of the work. From England there were received and placed out four parties of girls and boys, the total number of the new arrivals being 750 boys, and 346 girls. The average age was about eleven. All those

included in the parties had passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Homes, that are now supporting over 8,000 children. The demand for trained boys and girls and the prospects before them in this country were never more satisfactory, and with the development of the country the conditions under which these young people are growing up improve year by year. Cases of overwork and misusage are few and far between, and it is a rare occurrence to find a boy or girl who is not comfortable and happy in his or her home. The work of supervision has been actively maintained during the past year. There is at the present time a staff of ten individuals whose time is almost exclusively employed in visiting children in their situations or foster homes and enquiring into and reporting upon their welfare and progress.

An important change has taken place in the transfer of the Headquarters from 214 Farley Avenue to much larger, and in other respects more suitable premises lately required at 50-52 Peter Street. In the new quarters there is ample accommodation for all purposes, and in all respects the change is highly beneficial to the efficiency of the work.

During the past year sixteen children have been returned to the old country, who had either broken down in health, or whose conduct had been such as warranted their return as incorrigible or as giving little prospect of doing well in this country.

The receiving home for girls continues to be located at Peterboro'.

Fairknowe Home, Brockville.

As in past years there has been no difficulty in finding good homes for all the children sent to this Home from Scotland. A party of 100 boys reached Brockville on April 14th, and they were all placed in homes by the 17th. Another party made up of 81 girls and one boy arrived here on June 20th, and were all placed within a few days, except three or four small girls who were kept until suitable homes were found near their sisters. Their ages ranged from eight to twenty-three years, but the majority were between ten and fifteen. Owing to the exceptional educational advantages at Bridge of Weir it was found that most of the children were well advanced in their schooling. For some years the rate of wages has been high, but owing to short crops, and possibly also, to the heavy immigration from other sources, the tendency has been towards smaller wages during the fall and winter. There are already a large number of applications for both boys and girls expected out this spring. Several visitors in different localities, assist in the supervision, and through friends who are interested in the children any cases needing attention are soon heard of. In only a few cases has it been necessary to remove children from their homes. The school laws are also better enforced. The children are encouraged to write often to the Home, telling how they are getting on. The resident superintendent, Mr. Burges, keeps in touch with most of the old boys and girls, and during the past year, heard of 33 marriages. It was necessary to return one boy to Scotland on account of his health, and the Society makes a point of returning children who develop any weakness which is likely to make them a burden to others. In spite of the heavy immigration as many applications as formerly are received, for most of the adults who come to Canada find employment in the towns, or on the new railways, and boys and girls are still needed. Mr. Burges does not advise the sending out of children under ten or over sixteen years of age.

The Catholic Emigration Association.

The Canadian receiving home of this Association is at St. George's Home at Hintonburg, Ontario. During the year they received from England 263 boys and 68 girls, making a total of 331. These children were placed in different homes throughout the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Two boys and one girl were returned to England as being physically unfit for the life here, and one boy was deported in consequence of having been convicted of dishonesty. Eight children died during the year, two being the results of accidents. The education of the children compares favorably with those in Canada of the same age, and it is always insisted upon that children under the age of fourteen be sent to school. During the year 848 applications were received, 521 for boys and 327 for girls. The conditions in the homes have been found very satisfactory, no cases of serious ill-treatment having been reported. The health of the children has been exceedingly good, only a few cases having been attended to in the hospitals.

The work of the Home is now in charge of a Mother Superior and three Sisters. During the year the Secretary from England, Rev. George V. Hudson, made two visits to the Home. Several other prominent English priests have visited Canada and expressed great pleasure at the condition of the children at the Home.

"Our Western Home," Niagara-on-the-Lake.

During the year 1907, the work of "Our Western Home," the receiving depot of the Church of England Society for the Protection of Waifs and Strays, has gone on as usual and a good work has been done. Three parties have been received from England, consisting in all of forty-five girls. The average age is eleven years, and they have a fair education, but are continued at school work in the Home. All the children are placed in Western Ontario, very few being sent east of Coburg. They are visited at least once a year, and a good many oftener than that. The visitor's reports show that they are as a rule doing well, and are adapting themselves to the needs of this country as fast as possible. Only one girl has been returned to England as being unsuitable for this country.

The office staff consists of: Miss E. Bayley, Lady Superintendent: Mr. J. de W. Randall, Secretary; Mrs. S. D. Manning, Lady Visitor.

Miss Macpherson Home, Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merry continue in charge of the work in this Home. During the past summer they received three parties of young people; the first on May 10th, 1907, consisting of 70 boys and 16 girls; the second in June, consisting of 17 boys and one girl, and in August 4th, a third party consisting of 33 boys and 42 girls. In all a total of 120 boys and 59 girls. These young people have been easily placed out, and they were found to be fairly well advanced in education, perhaps more so than in previous years. The supervision of the children is comparatively easy as few of them are out of a fifty mile radius of the Home. All the children are written to at least twice a year, and no child writes without receiving an answer to his letter. Three or four times during this past week it was found necessary to remove a child owing to the unsuitability of the home, and one girl and three boys have been returned to England as unsuitable, one girl to receive treatment at the expense of the Home. There has been no sickness at the Home during the year of any consequence.

The Fegan Home, Toronto.

On May 26th, 1907, one party of 73 boys arrived at this Home, which is the Ontario Agency of the Southwark Boys' Home, London, England, conducted under the direction of Mr. J. W. C. Fegan. The average age of these boys was 14. They were placed within a hundred miles radius of Toronto. Every boy is visited at least once during the year, and special visits are made when necessary. Every boy is written to twice a year, and they are free to come to the Home for a holiday at any time. Many avail themselves of this advantage, particularly at Exhibition time and at Christmas. Only three boys have been returned to England as unsuitable during the past thirteen years. Mr. George Greenway continues to act as Canadian Agent.

Hurst House Training Home.

During the year the Hurst House Training Home sent twelve boys out to Canada, and these were placed in foster homes throughout Ontario by Rev. Robert Hall, 87 Howard Street, Toronto. The boys' ages ranged from eight to fourteen. They have been visited from time to time and are doing nicely. One boy died as the result of an accident.

"The Coombe," Hespeler.

Mr. G. W. Tebbs, who is in charge of the Canadian agency of the Smyly Homes of Dublin, Ireland, reports that during the past year they have received eighteen boys and five girls from Ireland; and from Canadian sources they have received two boys and two girls. The latter children were sent out through other agencies and have since been handed over to their care. The decrease in numbers emigrated from Ireland is due to an outbreak of sickness as the second party of the year were about to leave Dublin, and it was thought safer to detain them until next spring. During the year no less than 250 applications were received from farmers for children. Twelve girls and seventeen boys were placed in situations during the year. These have been placed in good homes within 10 miles of Hespeler. Visits have just been completed to the homes of all the children, and in every case Mr. Tebbs was well satisfied with their home and surroundings. It has not been necessary to change the home of any of them. This satisfactory state of things is largley due to the fact of the large numbers of applications for children enabling them to select the best of the home for each of them. The average age of these children is twelve and a half years. No children have been returned to Ireland as unsuitable. Seventy dollars have been voluntarily contributed by passed-out boys and girls towards the sending out of others, in token of their appreciation of what has been done for them. The children are invited to spend public holidays at the Home. New-comers are sent to school, and they are trained in caring for poultry, keeping bees and taught gardening during the summer months.

Salvation Army Work.

In March, 1907, the Salvation Army brought a party of twenty-four boys to Toronto and distributed them to the various positions from here, the majority being placed in the County of York. Their average age was about 16 years. Lieut.-Col. Howell, Secretary of the Army immigration Dept., reports that the majority of these boys are making satisfactory progress and are endeavoring to develop themselves into real first-class Canadian farmers.

There is an officer who is wholly responsible for visiting them, and the clerical side of the work is looked after by the Central Office. If a boy gets out of a situation he is temporarily provided for at the Army Immigration Home in Toronto.

Marchmont Home, Belleville.

Rev. Robt. Wallace, who is Superintendent of this Home, reports that on April 15th, 1907, fifty boys arrived, their ages averaging 13 or 14. Thirty girls arrived on May 12th, and their ages varied from nine to nineteen.

In education they were quite up to the average, while a few, particularly the children from Worcester Homes, would be in advance of the average child. These children are mostly placed east of Toronto. Two children have been returned this year to England, both on account of ill-health. There has been one visitor this year, but sometimes two, and a stenographer in the office.

One of the old boys is staying at the Home and studying for the ministry, and there are several others studying with the same object in view, while others are taking up a business course. The authorities at the Home are always glad to help any boy who shows ability or ambition, by giving his board, etc., free while he is attending High School or College. There is a great improvement in wages this year, in spite of the large immigration.

English Children's Home, Hamilton.

During the year this Home received two parties of children from England, consisting of 107 boys and six girls. Their ages range from ten to twenty-one, and none of these children have been returned to England as unsuitable. According to the English standard they are well forward in their ducation. Every child under eighteen years of age is visited by a representative from the Home at least once a year. Mr. Frank Hills continues in charge of the work.

Hamilton.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Children's Aid Society was held on Wednesday, 29th May, 1907. Adam Brown, President, in the chair.

The Secretary reported that twenty-eight cases had been investigated, affecting over sixty-three children, and of these twenty-three had been handed over to the Society by the Magistrate. Four had been transferred by parents, two were found wandering about homeless, and one voluntarily placed herself in the Society's care, making thirty in all. Twenty-four were placed in foster homes for the first time, ten for the second or third time; two boys and three girls were sent to the Industrial Schools, and one girl to the Orillia Asylum. One baby and one little girl died.

Since this report was issued, ten children have been placed in homes, and changes have been made in the homes of both boys and girls. Several cases have been brought before the Magistrate, and eight children made wards of the Society.

The Society is still pressing the authorities for a shelter.

The following are the Officers:

President:—Adam Brown.
Vice-Presidents:—Lieut.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, K. C., W. A. Robinson.
Treasurer:—J. M. Burns.
Recording Secretary:—Miss E. Forbes.
Assistant Recording Secretary:—Mrs. W. H. Bruce.
Inspector:—Mr. William Hunter.
Executive Committee:—Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Moore, Geo. Rutherford, W. H. Wardrope, K. C., J. J. Green, W. A. Robinson, Mesdames Gibson, Evans, Lucas, Kilgour, Barker, Levy, Wingate, Zimmerman, Urquhart, Henderson, D. B. Pratt, Malloch, W. H. Bruce, E. Duffield, Misses Lawson, Duff.
Hospital Visitor:—Mrs. D. B. Pratt.
Honorary Solicitor:—W. M. McClemont, B.C.L., LL.B.
Honorary Physician:—Dr. O'Reilly.

Collingwood.

The Officers of the Collingwood Branch are as follows:—

President:—Rev. J. H. Cameron.
Vice-President:—Rev. J. A. Cranston.
Secretary:—E. Ward.

Nine children were received under the guardianship of the Society and provided for. N. Cranston, who gave valuable assistance as Secretary, found it impossible to continue, owing to press of other duties.

Gravenhurst.

The Branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized here under control of the following Officers:—

President:—Dr. Grant.
Vice-President:—Mr. John Groves.
Treasurer:—Mrs. Avery.
Secretary:—Thos. E. Williams.
Council:—Mesdames Mickle, Minn, McPhee, Dow, Boyd, Slater, Fielding, McLeay, Young, Gossage, Miss Tizars, Messrs. Gallichan, Boyd, McNab, A. Mowry and Sloan.

THE SPIRIT OF FORGIVENESS.

There are only a few people who have the patient spirit of forgiveness in dealing with the faults of young people. Most philanthropic workers are willing to forgive once or possibly twice when children in whom they have trusted fail to do right, but the second time exhausts their stock of patience and they fall back on the reformatory or jail as the proper place. They forget that however willing or anxious young people may be to do well they have the bad training and bad habits of years to fight against, and cannot always do the right even when they most wish to. The other day an agent of one of the societies wrote about a girl who had been charged with theft. He wrote for advice and was requested to get her release on probation, secure good home surroundings, and give her another chance. He now writes that the offence has been repeated and seems to think that there is no further hope,—and yet, patiently and lovingly dealt with, there is little doubt but that ultimately this particular child will do well and prove a credit to all who have helped her. Workers should not give up too easily.

Not long ago a young lad with two prior convictions against him was charged with horse-stealing and was given a penitentiary sentence. The convictions were for trivial offences such as are committed by hundreds of stirring active boys, but they loomed up large in view of this offence. I saw the lad before his last conviction and felt quite confident if taken in charge by any Christian man of large faith and patience he could be saved from further wrong-doing. He was thoroughly repentant and professed willingness to do anything in his power to atone for his mistake, but in the court room, surrounded by officials and spectators who looked at him with idle curiosity, as one of many offenders, his face hardened against those whom he considered his enemies, and he took his sentence in a spirit of bravado that seemed to justify the bench. But after all, the penitentiary will not make a man of him. It can do but little more than crush the spirit and harden the heart, making reform a difficult, if not impossible task when he again faces the world. Is not this the reason why so many young men with a dozen convictions against them appear in our police courts? Because they feel that the world is against them and they have decided to be against the world. Surely there is great room for the service of Christian men and women in the befriending of young fellows who have gone astray, and should not well-meaning police officials encourage rather than refuse the aid of good people who want a chance to help a brother man?—*Presbyterian.*

J. J. Kelso.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN.

Paper Read by Mr. Kelso at the Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association, held in Boston, November 12-14, 1907.

As the strength of a chain is gauged by its weakest link, so the work of home-finding has often been condemned because of failure to carry on a careful, friendly supervision until the child is fully able to look after and protect his own interests. Much cruelty, hardship, loneliness and misery have resulted from the giving away of children to strangers and then forgetting all about them. Such work might rightly be classed as child-desertion, and the persons or societies responsible held guilty of a grave injustaice, if not a crime against the child. Hundreds, nay, thousands of children have suffered much in mind and body and many have gone astray because of this neglect in the past, and we are here to-day to advocate such public measures as will mitigate the evil in the future. There has been too much trafficking in children by reckless and indifferent parents and guardians. A father not long ago, to my knowledge, gave away five attractive children to poor and unrecommendable parties, because their mother was dead and he wished to marry again. This is done frequently all over the continent, and there is no law against it. For the protection of the children all transfers should be made through some duly authorized organization. Then again, no orphans' home or child-caring society should be permitted to adopt out children unless the subsequent supervision is provided for in a satisfactory manner. Some years ago an orphans' home had given away a girl in adoption and when called upon by habeas corpus proceedings to produce her in court they were compelled to confess entire ignorance not only of her whereabouts but even of the name of the person to whom she had been given. The Secretary, who arranged such matters, had died, and no entries had been either of this girl or many others. Such work is unhappily very common throughout the land.

Conditions are so constantly changing that what appears to be a good home to-day may be an exceedingly bad one to-morrow. The mother of the household may die and a growing girl be left without proper moral care; the people may take a dislike to the child and be very cruel in consequence; the schooling may be entirely neglected through the desire to get the full benefit of the child's services; the child may be made to sleep in a barn or outhouse, with scanty, cast off wearing apparel; no church or social privileges may be granted for fear the child would learn how differently it was treated from other children; there may be gross immorality going on from which the child has no escape; and there may be deprivation of wages or even fair acknowledgment of hard and faithful toil, not only by day but by night as well. All these cruelties are not only liable but likely to happen where there is no personal visiting on the part of someone having the child's best welfare at heart. Oh! how many such cases there have been, to my knowledge and to yours, and nearly all of them avoidable if only the matter is intelligently and fairly considered, and supervision provided for.

In Ontario, when the Children's Protection Act was passed in 1893, it was recognized that if home-finding work was to be extensively adopted subsequent supervision of the children placed out would be essential to success. Therefore our system provides that all Children's Aid Societies should be branches of one organization having its centre in a Government

office known as the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children. There are at the present time sixty of these Societies covering the different districts of the Province and each year about 300 children are placed in foster-homes in a territory over 500 by 800 miles in extent. Whenever a child goes to a foster-home through one of these Societies the full particulars are at once reported to the central office on a form provided for the purpose. The child then passes under the supervision of the Government office, and I, as general superintendent, assume its future care. Its name is entered both in a supervision book and on a card index, the latter for division into towns, cities and counties, so as to facilitate visiting, and from that time on every reasonable effort is made to ensure its proper treatment. This plan has been in operation over fourteen years and there are about 4,000 children on the books. In addition, two or three of the orphanages report the children placed out by them and they are entered and visited, though this is not compulsory. The local Society or institution is expected to keep up a friendly interest in the child, and this can be done without any clashing with the central scheme of visitation. Some Societies are faithful in remembering the children once under their immediate care, others inquire about them occasionally, while some organizations are content to leave it all to the central office. The great importance of having all placed out children promptly reported and recorded has been demonstrated over and over again. The smaller Societies pass out of existence, there are frequent changes of secretaries or managers, and if the children were not on record they would in many cases be completely forgotten and lost sight of. State supervision provides for continuity and permanency and whether the local Society exists or not the children are looked after, helped, encouraged and protected until there is no doubt that they are of age.

The children recorded in the central office are visited once each year, some twice, some several times, according to the special need. Typewritten reports of these visits are furnished without expense to the Society holding the guardianship. A very mild supervision is exercised over those children who are adopted in infancy and who have become fully incorporated as members of the family. We have many cases on the books where after the first visit an entry is made "Very little supervision necessary," although we do not entirely give up the oversight of any child, owing to the fact already stated that home conditions are liable to change at any time, and do as a matter of fact change. Those who require special attention are the boys and girls taken at eight, ten and twelve years of age, where the consideration of work is likely to enter. Great care is needed to see that they receive a fair amount of schooling and are not over-worked. Then there is a great deal of negotiating for and on behalf of children from sixteen to eighteen who become restless and dissatisfied, sometimes want a change simply to be going. There are disputes as to wages, physical or moral weakness, uncongeniality and sickness, all requiring special and tactful adjustment.

In addition to the personal visitation, the visitors and general superintendent keep up correspondence with the various children, they are supplied with envelopes, etc., when that is considered wise, and often the correspondence of either the child or the foster-parents indicates the necessity for an immediate enquiry or visit. Note also in passing that discreet and friendly supervision is welcomed by foster-parents and is of great advantage to them when a child becomes restless or wayward or is forming hurtful acquaintanceships.

With a system such as ours there is always someone available to be sent on short notice to visit a child, no matter how great the distance, and once all the circumstances of each child are fully understood this preparation for instant action prevents neglect or carelessness. This point is worth emphasizing. We keep four persons constantly on the road, three gentlemen and a lady, and in addition there are six other persons who have the oversight of certain districts. Catholic children are visited by a Catholic inspector and this is a wise and reasonable rule to follow. We have also at least fifteen to twenty persons who can be called in for special visiting or reporting on children within their district, and through these various agencies we believe we are looking fairly well after the young people whose names are on our books. We do not take names off our records. Often a friendly visit is paid to young women long after they have married and settled in life. We are thus better able to judge of the results of our work, and the visits are appreciated and welcomed. Great care and judgment has to be shown in this work of visitation. There are many good people, who, having taken a child from genuine affection and given it their name and a permanent place in the household, are apt to resent the call of a visitor as an intrusion. They deserve respectful consideration and their wishes should be met in every way possible. To prevent any unpleasantness all our visitors are instructed to call as a friend of the family and to avoid the use of the child's former name in conversation in its presence. This, of course, applies more particularly to the younger children or those who are adopted in early youth. While occasionally a foster-parent will be found who raises a fuss over the visit, still the great majority recognize the necessity that exists for supervision and gladly welcome the visitor. Indeed, in many cases warm friendships are formed and the foster-parent is glad to have someone with whom she can discuss the good or bad qualities of the child, as the case may be. There are many times when the people grow discouraged and desire to return a child, but the friendly visit brings about a better understanding and the child retains its good home. There is a general understanding, however, with all foster-parents that they are under no obligation to keep a child longer than they love it, and we receive back children at the rate of four or five per week. Children who develop various physical defects or moral weaknesses are placed in special hospitals and after improvement are again placed in a home. When there is no supervision, what becomes of these return cases? Often they are tolerated, with much ill-treatment, not infrequently they are turned adrift and get into prison or the brothel.

As it is almost impossible for a small society or institution to follow up the children in later years, owing to the expense and the time involved, it seems an absolute necessity that this work should be done by some parent society or Government agency. The travelling expenses alone of one of our agents amount to six hundred to eight hundred dollars a year and the work as a whole involves an expenditure of from five to fifteen thousand dollars per annum. This, however, is money well spent, as it tends to remove the prejudice that exists against home-finding, and other work for children can be taken up by the same agency. There are undoubtedly many children who are ill-treated and neglected in foster-homes simply because no one looks after them. If a visitor is expected to come along at any moment this will be a safe-guard against neglect, and when people see that a child is of some account they will treat it with far more respect than they otherwise might. This is a matter that should be taken up by every State in the Union, in order that the best kind of work may be done, for common

humanity and justice demands the full protection of every child. Some will be apt to say that State supervision would bring a distinctly Christian and philanthropic work into politics, but there is no reason why this should be so. Further, if at any time a strongly established private benevolent association can show that it is making adequate provision for the after care of children sent to homes they might be made exempt from the necessity of reporting individual children.

"Beneficence may well stand perplexed before the tangled problem of general almsgiving. But to give to children the choicest gifts of love and helpfulness creates no habits of indurated idleness, stimulates no chronic beggary, breaks down no tissue of sacred self-respect. Yours is the new 'Children's Crusade,' not organized to rescue from the heathen the sepulchre of a dead Christ, but to rescue from shame and defeat and death the spirit of the living Christ that is hidden in the heart of every child."

INDEX.

	Page
Adoption of children	29
Alexandra Industrial School	94
Barnardo Homes	99
British Children's Act	44
British Probation Law	41
Catholic Children	25
Catholic Emigration Association	101
Children's Courts	37
Children's Aid Societies	51
Church of England Home	101
Deaths, Small number of	24
Defective children	18
Delinquents sent to Homes	11
Education	20
Family desertion	17
Family life, Preservation of	30
Fegan Home	102
Forgiveness, Spirit of	104
Home finding	8-23
Hespeler Home	102
Hurst Training Home	102
Industrial Schools	14-86
Influence, Dangers of	28
Institutions, Growth of	26
Juvenile Immigration	97
Love Letter	35
Machine Charity	11
Marchmont Home	103
Motherless family, Sorrows of	33
Macpherson Home	101
Neglect of Families	18
Newspapers and Crime	17
O'Connor, William	25
Orphanages, Work of	9
Playgrounds	18
Police Court work	16
Probation System needed	37
Probation Rules	40
Quarrier Homes	100
Reformatory, Closing of	12
Refuge for Girls	13
Romance of Child-saving	28
Salvation Army	102
Societies, Co-operation of	15
Social Problems, Study of	27
Supervision of Children	105
St. John's School	93
St. Mary School	95
Truancy	20
Victoria Industrial School	90
Visiting Children	24
Workhouses	26

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES, REPORTS OF

	Page
Barrie	61
Bowmanville	65
Berlin	68
Brockville	72
Chatham	60
Cobourg	63
Cayuga	65
Colborne	76
Collingwood	104
Dresden	64
Dunnville	74
Essex	72
Fort William	74
Guelph	58
Goderich	60
Grey County	64
Galt	76
Gravenhurst	104
Gananoque	79
Hamilton	104
Hespeler	70
Ingersoll	78
Kenora	63
Kingston	82
Lindsay	66
London	81
Morrisburg	71
Midland	75
Madoc	75
Meaford	77
Niagara Falls	61
Napanee	75
North Bay	80
Ottawa	52
Owen Sound	64
Oshawa	76
Orillia	77
Picton	73
Port Arthur	74
Petrolia	74
Peterborough	83
Ridgetown	76
Sudbury	62
St. Thomas	71
Sault Ste. Marie	71
St. Catharines	67
Sarnia	79
Stratford	78
Stouffville	77
Simcoe	73
Tweed	62
Toronto	56
Tillsonburg	68
Thorold	70
Tavistock	85
Uxbridge	70
Winnipeg	85
Woodstock	77
Welland	77
Windsor	76
Whitby	76

Twenth-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Provincial Board of Health

Of Ontario, Canada.

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1908.

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TORONTO

Toronto, February 10th, 1908.

To His Honor, Sir William Mortimer Clark, Kt.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please your Honor,

I beg herewith to present for your consideration the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario, being the transactions of the Board for the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,
W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, February 10th, 1908.

To the Honorable W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your approval the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Chas. A. Hodgetts.
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF ONTARIO.

1907

Minister in Charge of the Department.

Hon. W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Members

Charles Sheard M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.H.O., *Chairman*	Toronto.
Milton Ira Beeman, M.D., M.H.O.	Newburgh
John William Scott McCullough, M.D.	Alliston
Charles Bernard Coughlin, M.D.	Belleville
William John Robinson, M.B., M.H.O.	Guelph
William Robert Hall, M.D., M.H.O.	Chatham
Charles Alfred Hodgetts, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lond.	Toronto.

Secretary and Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Bacteriologist in charge of Laboratories.

John A. Amyot, M.D.

Branch Laboratory—Kingston.

W. T. Connell, M.I.

Medical Inspector.

R. W. Bell, M.D.

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Resume of the transactions of the Board during 1907	7
2.	Report of Secretary—Contagious diseases, 1906	10
3.	Summary Reports of Local Boards of Health, 1906, by Chief Health Officer	12
4.	Annual Reports of City Boards of Health :—	
	(1) Niagara Falls	17
	(2) St. Catharines	17
	(3) Stratford	19
	(4) Ottawa	20
	(5) Peterborough	21
	(6) Woodstock	21
5.	Report of Secretary Provincial Board of Health	23
6.	Reports of Medical Inspector :—	
	(1) Smallpox	27
	(2) Smallpox	28
	(3) Lumber Camps	37
	(4) Typhoid Fever, Napanee	39
	(5) Typhoid Fever, Cardinal	40
	(6) Anthrax, Bracebridge	41
	(7) Typhoid Fever, Almonte	43
7.	Laboratory Report, Dr. Jno. A. Amyott	45
8.	Laboratory Report, Dr. W. T. Connell, Kingston	50
9.	Report of the Board *re* Isolation Hospital site, London	54
10.	Report of the Board *re* Coal Oil Inlet, Hamilton	55
11.	Requirements of the Board *re* Lumber Camps, Unorganized Districts	57
12.	Sewage System, Village of Bridgeburg—Engineer's Report	57
13.	Storm Water Sewers, Woodstock—Engineer's Report	66

APPENDIX.

Berlin Sewage Disposal Plant :—

	Part 1.—Dr. C. A. Hodgetts	88
	" 2.—Dr. Jno. A. Amyott	92
	" 3.—W. Mahlon Davis, C. E	117

Resume of Transactions of the Board during 1907

The Board held five meetings during the year, four regular meetings, one each in the months of February, May, September and December, and a special meeting in the City of London in July. The Board held one session in the month of May in the City of Hamilton when it met to consider the causes incident to the nuisance at Coal Oil Inlet. The pronouncement thereon will be found in the body of the report. The remaining sessions of this quarterly meeting were held in the City of Guelph, where a conference was held with Professors Dean and Harcourt of the Dairy School upon the Milk Question.

The business transacted during the year as shown by the minutes of the Board may be epitomized as follows:

Sewers and Sewerage Systems.—The plans of the sewerage system of the Town of Orillia, action upon which was deferred pending further information from the Engineer.

The plans for the extension of the sewage disposal plant of the Town of Waterloo, which were approved.

The plans for the construction of certain common sewers in the Town of Napanee and Sandwich East, which were not approved.

The plans for the cemetery sewer in the City of Windsor and a system of storm sewers in the City of Woodstock, which were approved.

The plans for the extension of the system of the Town of Bridgeburg were approved of with certain recommendations as to sewage treatment.

Water Supplies.—The plans for the installation of a public water supply in the Village of Elmira to be taken from astesian wells were approved.

Sanatoria.—The plans of the proposed sanatoria for the City of Ottawa and the City of London and County of Middlesex were submitted to the Board by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary and after a careful consideration formal approval was intimated to the Minister.

Cemetery Extensions.—The plans for the extension of two public burial grounds, viz., those of Hespeler and Renfrew, were after report thereon by the Medical Inspector approved.

A petition was received from the Municipality of Dunnville regarding the pollution of the waters of the Grand River by the sewage of the City of Brantford, but owing to the fact that certain examinations of specimens collected by the Engineer of that City were in progress in the Laboratory of the Board, having for their object the formulating of recommendations as to the best method for the treatment of the same, action was deferred.

Petitions.—Petitions in reference to a nuisance existing in the Township of Dover caused by the Pancourt Ditch were considered and after report thereon by two members of the Board the following resolution was adopted—"Having considered the matter of the Pancourt Ditch, situated in the Township of Dover, this Board is of the opinion that it is desirable and necessary as a sanitary measure that the said ditch or drain should be

cleaned out and properly deepend, and would recommend that the work be proceeded with as a health measure unless the Township Council proceed at once with the work under the provisions of the Municipal Drainage Act."

Site for Isolation Hospital, London.—The City of London having secured special legislation at the last session of the Legislature, permitting of the erection of an Isolation Hospital upon land adjacent to the Victoria General Hospital at a less distance than that permitted by Section 28 of the Public Health Act. The Board held a special meeting in that city for the purpose of selection of the site and the finding of the Board will be found in the annual report.

Resolutions of the Board.

Necessity for certain changes in statutes re Milk Supplies.—"It is "recommended that Section 583, Division 18, Section 23 of the Consolidated "Municipal Act be struck out.

"That Chapter 252, R.S.O., 1907, being an Act to prevent fraud in "the sale of milk in cities and towns, be hereby amended as follows: That "the words 'knowingly and fraudulently,' 1st line, and 'knowingly and "fraudulently,' 5th line, be struck out."

Antitoxin.—"The experience of the past ten years in all parts of the "world having so clearly proved the curative effects of antitoxin in diph- "theria, in the opinion of this Board some means should be devised by which "every physician in the Province can readily secure antitoxin free of charge "for use in the case of indigent or poor patients. We feel that this end "can be attained either by the Provincial Government making a grant "sufficiently large to supply free antitoxin to all parts of the Province, "or by the Provincial Board of Health making such an arrangement with "one or other of the different manufacturers of this product as will enable "local Boards of Health to secure antitoxin for free distribution at a "minimum rate."

Public Sewage and Water Supplies.—"That in the opinion of this "Board it is desirable in the best interests of public health that the Legis- "lature should by enactment require that municipal authorities be prevented "from installing and operating public sewerage systems unless the plans "for the same have been approved of by the Provincial Board of Health as "provided for by Section 30 of the Public Health Act; and this Board would "suggest that it should be made impossible for municipal authorities either "to raise money for either of these purposes or levy or collect rates without "such sanction having been first obtained."

Canning Factories.—"That in the opinion of this Board arrangements "should be made by which closer supervision of the sanitary conditions of "the canning and other factories could be exercised by the Provincial Board "of Health, and the Sanitary Inspection of such institutions brought more "directly under their control."

The several reports of the Secretary, Medical Inspector, Bacteriologist, Toronto, Assistant Bacteriologist, Kingston, as presented to and approved of by the Board will be found in the body of the annual report.

Protection of the Ottawa River from Sewage Pollution.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board, official intimation having been received that the same resolution had been approved of by the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, the action following a conference held between representatives of that Board and the Secretary of the Ontario Board.

"That in order to protect the Ottawa River, no future sewerage system "will be approved of by the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Boards of Health "unless the municipalities constructing the same shall agree to make pro- "vision for the treatment of the sewage satisfactory to the Provincial Board "having jurisdiction over the territory.

"That respecting sewerage systems already established no extension "will be approved except on the condition above mentioned, and further "the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Boards will interest themselves in "bringing the municipalities at present pouring raw sewage into the said "river to provide for the purification of the same."

Report of Secretary.

Contagious Diseases, 1906.

To the Chairman and the Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit tabulated statement of returns of cases of contagious diseases notified during the year 1906, and deaths therefrom, also deaths from all causes for the same period, and to permit of comparison I also submit similar returns for the year 1905.

It will be noted that the returns cover 91 per cent of the estimated population of the Province, and must not be taken as final. They are simply indicative of the general morbidity from contagious disease and approximate as regards total number of deaths, the figures as presented showing the death rate of the Province to be 13.0 per 1,000 of the population, being 0.2 of an increase over the year 1905.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Feb. 5th, 1907.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, Secretary,
Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Cases and Deaths from Contagious Diseases for the Year 1906.

1906.	Population reported on.	Smallpox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid or Malarial.		Tuberculosis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
January	2,072,331	150	..	137	4	176	21	31	4	76	10	168	51	165	165	2,447	14.1
February	2,001,010	55	..	120	5	168	23	62	4	143	10	442	45	200	196	2,173	13.0
March	1,884,922	27	..	113	6	169	10	115	3	68	10	243	67	187	180	2,301	14.9
April	2,002,100	53	..	131	3	129	12	256	16	92	8	68	24	189	182	2,295	13.7
May	1,995,477	48	..	112	2	98	16	145	12	205	15	49	13	244	223	2,186	13.2
June	2,057,296	35	..	98	3	190	21	206	6	105	18	42	7	182	171	1,978	11.4
July	1,850,000	24	2	80	2	106	23	68	7	55	6	80	20	146	136	1,669	10.9
August	2,091,183	11	..	45	6	125	8	35	7	119	21	276	72	180	177	2,570	14.2
September	2,070,613	15	..	51	2	116	19	41	3	96	14	668	83	129	129	2,315	13.7
October	2,101,200	9	..	70	7	376	41	119	1	83	19	788	151	165	160	2,370	13.5
November	1,952,100	7	..	107	4	260	45	226	3	21	11	480	113	141	134	2,010	12.3
December	1,961,000	48	..	112	12	203	26	147	7	13	4	178	51	153	143	2,100	12.8
	24,039,232	482	2	1,176	56	2,116	265	1,451	73	1,076	146	3,482	697	2,081	1,996	26,414	13.1

Average population reporting, 2,003,270, being 91% of the Province—making the death rate per 1,000 13.0.

Returns of Contagious Diseases for the Year 1905.

Showing Mortality, Cases by Months and Death Rate.

1905.	Population reported on.	Smallpox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid or Malaria.		Tuber-culosis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
January	2,019,590	10	..	223	12	412	67	268	4	27	4	69	21	174	169	2,216	13.1
February	1,935,897	8	..	209	16	270	35	119	2	22	3	43	19	177	165	2,263	14.0
March	1,946,271	16	..	168	8	223	27	154	5	54	5	30	16	208	200	2,417	14.9
April	1,903,402	70	2	157	7	212	27	494	27	45	4	37	10	211	198	2,164	14.6
May	1,980,887	35	..	89	6	220	31	880	1	89	3	31	18	204	200	2,148	13.1
June	2,059,515	19	..	96	5	212	40	420	11	40	8	43	19	210	207	1,933	11.5
July	1,959,311	8	..	52	2	128	12	90	3	80	21	89	19	166	144	1,871	11.4
August	1,990,065	8	1	30	2	132	21	26	4	141	16	256	43	153	147	2,300	13.2
September	2,010,100	14	2	27	1	143	20	32	1	97	13	278	45	153	152	2,128	12.1
October	1,984,157	63	..	96	1	191	29	25	1	36	6	350	48	170	163	2,047	12.3
November	2,010,532	183	..	122	5	267	30	28	3	85	11	210	55	134	134	2,080	12.4
December	1,959,700	123	..	151	5	231	28	40	2	35	6	307	48	172	172	2,116	12.9
		549	5	1,420	70	2,641	367	2,576	64	751	106	1,743	361	2,132	2,051	25,583	12.8

Average death rate per 1,000, 12.8.

Summary of Reports of Local Boards of Health

For the year 1906 (Cities not included.).

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer, Ontario.

County.	Number of towns reporting.	Amount expended for health purposes.	Estimated population reporting.	Number of townships reporting.	Amount expended for health purposes.	Estimated population reporting.	Total amount expended for health purposes.
		$			$		$
Algoma	6	2,312 00	15,160	17	507 00	8,827	2,819 00
Brant	1	.....	3,800	5	331 70	13,685	331 70
Bruce	9	594 00	13,965	14	843 66	35,244	1,437 66
Carleton	2	665 00	4,500	8	374 25	23,230	1,039 25
Dufferin	3	499 85	5,000	5	296 65	11,272	796 50
Elgin	4	271 70	4,417	3	71 10	10,609	342 80
Essex	4	350 50	8,243	9	321 00	20,880	671 50
Frontanac	1	75 00	700	9	70 00	8,960	145 00
Grey	4	50 00	5,400	9	2,258 09	25,735	2,308 09
Haldimand	3	40 00	3,100	7	185 20	8,475	225 20
Halton	2	450 00	2,850	4	110 50	12,181	560 50
Hastings	3	324 15	2,897	13	1,143 41	25,072	1,467 56
Huron	5	118 50	6,730	13	528 65	31,968	647 15
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	5	6 25	2,539	6 25
Kent	3	199 95	5,400	6	447 16	19,247	647 11
Lambton	3	50 00	2,797	7	296 80	22,900	346 80
Leeds and Grenville	3	1,051 00	13,125	11	207 45	44,936	1,258 45
Lanark	2	75 00	4,800	7	349 65	9,633	424 65
Lincoln	1	.....	800	6	123 25	8,546	123 25
Lennox and Addington	1	30 00	500	4	44 75	6,525	74 75
Middlesex	3	125 80	2 600	11	424 20	33,851	550 00
Muskoka	2	96 27	3,350	10	169 70	16,936	265 97
Nipissing	3	247 27	7,260	13	106 25	9,232	353 52
Norfolk	4	59 00	5,560	6	108 60	14,008	167 60
Northumberland and Durham	6	631 90	11,280	14	1,027 50	34,336	1,659 40
Ontario	5	750 29	12,437	8	613 52	23,451	1,363 81
Oxford	3	654 35	6,850	12	473 75	28,864	1,128 10
Parry Sound	1	125 00	4,000	13	298 15	10,018	423 15
Peel	2	130 89	4,250	2	25 00	6,087	155 89
Perth	2	.....	3,371	8	491 90	21,137	491 90
Peterboro	2	592 00	2,700	6	135 00	7,353	727 00
Prescott and Russell	1	40 00	2,897	6	464 20	21,074	504 20
Prince Edward	1	.....	4,000	6	112 00	9,153	112 00
Rainy River	2	369 15	3,200	9	35 00	5,079	404 15
Renfrew	3	1,390 00	8,764	13	183 00	11,472	1,573 00
Simcoe	4	145 50	10,452	13	953 15	37,181	1,098 65
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	187 00	7,985	4	172 00	15,329	359 00
*Thunder Bay	1	*26,000 00	10,421	1	.....	575	26,000 00
Victoria	5	515 15	10,400	8	470 65	14,535	985 80
Waterloo	4	1,878 18	26,259	3	430 00	12,616	2,308 18
Wellington	5	71 00	5,231	12	693 38	29,503	764 38
Welland	5	1,213 49	15,441	5	89 50	10,748	1,302 99
Wentworth	1	18 00	600	9	773 90	24,653	791 90
York	9	360 50	15,894	6	517 75	26,506	878 25
	137	42,757 39	288,286	360	17,282 62	764,161	60,040 01

*Outbreak of typhoid at Fort William, 832 cases reported in annual report.

The total amount expended in 1906 for health purposes in 497 municipalities, including cities, is $60,040.00, representing a population 1,052,447, making an average of 5.7 cents per head. If we deduct $26,000 spent by Fort William on typhoid the average would only be 3.3 cents.

County.	Municipality.	State what common or other sewers were constructed during the year, and, if any, did Council comply with Sec. 30 of Act and submit plans to Provincial Board.	Give date of installation of System and number of household and factory connections? Estimated daily outflow?	Give date of installation of Public Water System? Source? Number of household connections? Number of factory and other connections? Estimated daily consumption?
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie.	5,000 laterals submitted W. M. Chipman, 1901.	1901,1902,1906, 540, 30,000.	1894-5, Tagona Light and Water Company, 1,200, 3,000,000.
	Gore Bay	None.		1899.
	Steelton			Being installed.
	Thesalon			1899, Lake Huron.
Brant	Brantford			1889, Springs.
	Paris			1880, Springs, 500, 10, 300,000
	Dundas			1888, Gravitation springs.
Bruce	*Lucknow			For fire purposes only.
	Southampton			1902, Lake Huron, 200, 6, 50,000.
	Wiarton			1889, Colpoy's Bay.
	Chesley	Sewers for cellars only.	1 short sewer, 5 house connections.	
	Walkerton	A branch sewer 850ft. long.	1890, 150	1890, Springs, 320, 20, 288,000.
	Teeswater			1889.
	*Paisley	None.	None.	Fire protection only, Saugeen River.
	Port Elgin			Installing system now, Lake Huron.
	Kincardine	None.		1895, Lake Huron, 308, 5, 80,000.
Carleton	Ottawa	Plans app'd by P. B. of H., 1906.	1902, 15,200, 130, 11,500,000,	1874, Ottawa River, 15,312, 130, 11,700,000.
	Hintonburgh	None.	None.	1899, Ottawa River, 650, 3.
	Ottawa, East	3 sewers.		1904, 350, 4, 300,000.
Dufferin	Orangeville			1894, Springs, 500.
	Shelburne			1886, Gravitation.
	Grand Valley			1889, Wells, 200, 6,000.
Elgin	St. Thomas			1890, Springs & Kettle Creek, 2,669, 250, 1,500,000.
	Aylmer			1888-1901, Springs, 300, 10.
Essex	Kingsville			1894, Lake Erie, 180, 8, 30,000.
	Windsor			1873, Lake Erie, 2,800.
	Leamington			1890, Artesian wells, 289.
	Amherstburg			1891, Detroit River, 118.
	Essex			1891, Artesian Wells, 300, 7, 40,000.
	Walkerville	None.		——Walkerville Waterworks Company.
Frontenac	Kingston			1850, Lake Ontario, 3,800 —— 2,250,000.
Grey	Owen Sound			1880, Springs,
	Meaford	One under consideration.		1894, Georgian Bay, 600, 6, 80,000.
Haldimand	Dunnville		1891.	1891, Grand River.
Halton	Georgetown			1891, Gravitation from springs.
	Milton			1887, Springs.
Hastings	Belleville	One Plan submitted to P. B. of H.	1895.	1886, Bay Quinte, 1,225, 1,200,000.

County.	Municipality.	State what common or other sewers were constructed during the year, and, if any, did Council comply with Sec. 30 of Act and submit plans to Provincial Board.	Give date of installation of System and number of household and factory connections? Estimated daily outflow?	Give date of installation of Public Water System? Source? Number of household connections? Number of factory and other connections? Estimated daily consumption?
Hastings, *Con.*	Deseronto			1896, Springs.
	Trenton			1895, Bay Quinte.
Huron	Seaforth			1879.
	Goderich			1889, Lake Huron.
Kent	Chatham			1890.
	*Tilbury	None.	None.	1887, Baptiste Creek, not for drinking purposes.
Lambton	Alvinston			1895, Fire purposes only.
	Watford			1893.
	Sarnia			1876, River St. Clair.
	Petrolia			1895, Lake Huron.
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville		1889-1355.	1882, St. Lawrence River. 1961, 2,000,000.
	Prescott		1900, 200.	1900, St. Lawrence River, 450, 180,000.
	Gananoque			1890, River.
Lincoln	St. Catherines	Two		1879, Lake Erie, 2,700, 170, 2,000,000.
	Beamsville		1880.	1894, ——40, 10.
	Niagara			1891, Niagara River.
Lanark	Smiths Falls			1895, Rideau River.
	Perth			1897, River Tay.
Lennox and Addington	Napanee			1890, Napanee River.
Middlesex	London		1854-1896, all houses connected, 1,000,000 gals. per 24 hrs.	1878, Springs at Springbank, 10,514, 3½ mill. gallons.
Muskoka	Bracebridge			1894-5, Springs, 459, 8, 37,500.
	Huntsville			1897, Lake Vernon.
Nipissing	Sudbury			1896.
	Sturgeon Falls	850ft. System designed by W. Chipman.	1903-4, 81.	1903, Sturgeon River, 445, 6. 20,000.
	North Bay			1892, Trout Lake?
Northumberland and Durham	Port Hope			1874-1896, Lake Ontario, filtered, 425, 8, 155,000.
	Cobourg	Only repairs.	General system 1902.	Owned by Company.
	Campbellford			1889, River Trent.
Oxford	Ingersoll	None.		1890, Springs, 700.
	Woodstock			1886, Springs.
Ontario	Whitby	None.	None.	1904, Lake Ontario.
	Oshawa	General system in 1904-6, some extensions.	1904-5, 220-2.	1905, Lake Ontario, 260, 6, 200,000.
Parry Sound	Parry Sound		None.	1890, The Sound, 425, 10, 90,000.
Peel	Brampton	None.	None.	1882, Snell's Lake, 400, 10, 100,000.
Perth	Listowel			1904, Artesian wells, 175, 3, 80,000.

NOTE. * For fire purposes only.

County.	Municipality.	State what common or other sewers were constructed during the year, and, if any, did Council comply with Sec. 30 of Act and submit plans to Provincial Board?	Give date of installation of System and number of household and factory connections? Estimated daily outflow?	Give date of installation of Public Water System? Source? Number of household connections? Number of factory and other connections? Estimated daily consumption?
Perth, *Con*.....	Stratford.....	$1\frac{3}{25}$ miles, any change from McDougal's plans was app'd by P. B. of H.	1895, 950,000.	1883, River Avon and wells, 888, 94, 650,000.
	Mitchell.....	.....	....	1873, River Thames.
Peterboro'.....	Peterboro'.....	.....	1892.	—— Otonabee River.
Prescott and Russell.....	Rockland.....	None.	.....	1900, Ottawa River.
Prince Edward..	Picton.....	Plans submitted, no work done yet.	Not yet installed.	1899, Bay Quinte, 100, 50, 162,000.
Rainy River....	Fort Frances....	Constructing system now.	.....	Installing system now.
Renfrew.....	Renfrew.....	System submitted to P. B. of H.	1897, 400.	1897, Bonnechere River, 600, 8, 500,000.
	Pembroke	.....	.....	1894, Ottawa River.
	Arnprior	3 constructed during the year, No.	.....	1901, Madewaskle River, 591, 9, 100,000.
Simcoe.....	Collingwood	Plans app'd, work under construction.	.....	1889, Georgian Bay, 1,500, 1,100, 500,000.
	Stayner	.....	.....	1898, Spring from mountain, 15, 10,000.
	Creemore.....	.....	.....	1905, Springs, 50, 5, 4,000.
	Beeton	.....	.....	1893, Spring creek by gravitation, 130, 3, 150,000.
	Penetang	.....	.....	1890, Springs.
	Alliston	.....	.....	1893, Boyne River.
	Barrie.....	.....	.....	1890, Artesian wells.
Stormont, Dun. and Glen...	Cornwall	None.	1888, 1,100.	1886, River St. Lawrence. 1,000, 12, 800,000.
	Morrisburgh	.....	.....	1887, River St. Lawrence.
	Alexandria	.....	.....	1895, River De Lisle.
Thunder Bay ...	Fort William ...	2,600ft. contracted for the year 20,000ft completed, plans submitted to P. B. of H.	2,000.	1898, Kaministekewa River, 1,600, 25, 500,000.
	Port Arthur	....	.....	—— Spring creek.
Victoria.....	Lindsay	4 sections added, plans app'd by P. B. of H.	1899, 400, 18, 18,000.	1892, River Scugog, 520, 25, 400,000.
Waterloo	Berlin	No main sewers, lateral connections to buildings.	1891, 592,288.	1888, Artesian wells, 1,950. 800,000.
	Preston	.....	....	Being installed.
	Galt.....	11 miles of sewers laid down in conformity with the P. B. of H.	1905, 160.	1891, Artesian wells, 1,800, 78, 800,000.

County.	Municipality.	State what common or other sewers were constructed during the year, and, if any, did Council comply with Sec. 30 of Act and submit plans to Provincial Board?	Give date of installation of System and number of household and factory connections? Estimated daily outflow.	Give date of installation of Public Water System? Source? Number of household connections? Number of factory and other connections? Estimated daily consumption?
Waterloo, *Con.*	Waterloo			1889, Artesian wells and springs.
Wellington	Guelph			1880, Springs and river.
	Mount Forest			1898, Wells, 320, 4, 50,000.
Welland	Welland			1888, Lake Erie.
	Port Colborne			1898, Lake Erie.
	Niagara Falls		1896, 1,200, 1,750,000.	1889, Niagara River, 1,700, 60, 2,500,000.
	Merritton			1888, Lake Erie.
Wentworth	Hamilton	Comprehensive plans, annex app'd by P. B. of H.	1857, 7,000,000.	1858, Lake Ontario, 1,560, 6,000,000.
	Dundas			1888, Gravitation by springs,
York	Toronto			1849, Lake Ontario.
	Newmarket			1887, Artesian wells.
	North Toronto			1902, Springs.
	East Toronto	None.		1905, Lake Ontario, 500, 8, 135,000.
	Toronto Junction			1889, Lake Ontario.
	Markham			1890, Springs.
	Stouffville			1898, Springs.
	Aurora	One large sewer.		1888, Artesian wells, 100. 5, 100,000.

The number of cities and towns having public water supply is 114 as compared with 90 in 1897.

Annual Reports of Health Officers

Of the following Cities for the Year 1906 as received by the Provincial Board of Health.

NIAGARA FALLS.—(REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.)

In accordance with Public Health Act, I herewith submit for your information statement of work done by your Board of Health during the year and report of sanitary condition of the city.

Sanitary conditions. I am pleased to state that no serious infraction of the Health Act occurred during the year; the general tendency of the citizens being to observe the regulations, and carry out the orders of the Sanitary Officer. The general collection of garbage, the activity and frequent visits to all parts of the city by the Sanitary Inspector, have kept the conditions fairly good, but constant vigilance is absolutely necessary, especially during the summer months, in order that the city may be kept in that clean and sanitary condition that is so necessary to the public health, and the general of the citizens in this connection I desire to express the hope that the incoming council will promptly take hold of Main street sewer and reach a solution of the difficulty. The lack of proper drainage has been the cause of very insanitary conditions in this locality for some time. This cannot continue; prompt measures are necessary and will have to be taken soon to remedy this condition of affairs.

Milk Supply. The milk supply of the city has continued to receive the careful consideration of your board. During the year all dairies have been visited, the food, water supply, and condition of cattle have been carefully looked after; frequent tests have been made, the milk so tested being taken from wagons on the street and in nearly all cases, the milk has been found pure, and registering above the percentage of butter fat required by law. When the reverse has been the case the milk has been promptly confiscated. This work has been done by Dr. Watson acting for the board, and I desire to testify to the careful and thorough manner in which the duties are performed.

Garbage Collection. The collection of garbage is a great convenience and tends very much to good sanitary conditions but the manner of collection does not give satisfaction; much improvement is necessary and will have to be made. Your board will, I believe, early in the year, make some recommendations and suggestions for an improvement of the system. The disposal of garbage and night soil is also a live issue, and I trust that solution of this difficulty may also be had.

Water Supply. Referring to our water supply, I desire to call the attention of the council to recent amendment to Public Health Act whereby the city can obtain jurisdiction to prevent pollution of the river by defining a limit the necessary distance outside the limits of the city. I would recommend that the necessary action be taken by the council in this direction as soon as possible.

Plumbing and Sanitary Inspector. The rapid growth of the city and the great activity in building operations have added very much to the duties of the Plumbing and Sanitary Inspector, but they continue to be performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.

My relations with your Medical Health Officer have been very satisfactory during the year. He has at all times been prompt in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, regular in attendance at all meetings and very zealous in looking after the sanitary conditions of the city and its citizens.

ST. CATHARINES.—(REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, I have the pleasure of submitting my report as to the sanitary condition of the City of St. Catharines, up to the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1906.

The low rate of mortality, due to contagious disease, is a gratifying evidence of the absence of those Pathogenic Germs to which typhoid fever, and other enteric affections, owe their origin. For, although Dr. Amyot, the skilled Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health, has, on more than one occasion, reported the presence in our public water supply, of the colon bacillus, no serious results have followed its use by our citizens.

This seems to indicate the freedom of the water in our reservoir from the typhoid bacillus, or other disease producing bacteria.

The extension of the sewers, and the filling up, and closing of many malodorous vaults, have done much towards improving the condition of the atmosphere; conditions upon which various affections of the lungs and air passages, in general, mainly depend.

As rapidly as the funds of the Local Board of Health would permit, Automatic Flush Tanks have been installed, and the sewers have thereby been kept free from the noxious gases arising from putrefactive fermentation.

Two of these Flush Tanks have been installed during the past summer: one at the junction of Welland Avenue and George Street, and the other at the junction of Welland Avenue and Henry Street. It is the intention of the Board to place one more before the winter sets in, near the junction of Welland Avenue and Geneve Streets. At the present time sixteen (16) of these tanks have been installed, and the Sanitary Inspector, and the Street Superintendent, inform me that they are all in good working order.

It speaks well for the honesty and skill of the plumbers of St. Catharines, that no zymotic disease, the origin of which, in many cases, can be traced to defective plumbing, permitting sewer gas to gain entrance into houses, and thus rendering the air therein foul and unsanitary, has existed this year in St Catharines.

Great care must be exercised to keep the streets that have been recently paved, thoroughly clean and wholesome. This is necessary, as the absorption of organic impurities of all kinds, is prevented by the impermeable nature of the materials used in paving, from mingling with the soil, and becoming deodorized, and disinfected thereby. The unsanitary condition, thus induced by constant sweeping and cleaning, may be overcome, and the rich fertilizing materials thus collected can, and no doubt will be used to enrich the soil of the Garden City. So much eager attention is paid, in England, to the collection of this organic waste, that, I have been credibly informed, persons do not even allow the material to reach the ground, but, hat in hand, intercept it in transit, to be utilized where it will do the most good.

Some months ago, I had a visit from Dr. Hodgetts, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Dr. Bell, Sanitary Inspector, and a Mr. Holmes, Inspector of manufactories. The object of their visit being to consult me in regard to the sanitary surroundings of the boarding houses, occupied by employees, who were engaged in canning fruit and vegetables. These gentlemen condemned, in vigorous terms, the want of cleanliness of the premises and the lack of sufficient space to furnish the 400 cubic feet of air, which each individual requires to maintain a healthy condition. They were not satisfied with any of the boarding houses, occupied by these employees, but some of them were condemned unsparingly, as being worse than the others.

I instructed the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Boulden, to visit these houses in which the employees were domiciled, during the canning season. He did so, and I have attached the result of his visitation to my report. A careful perusal of Mr. Boulden's report will enable anyone who takes an interest in sanitary and humanitarian objects to ascertain how far the manufacturers have complied with law in the manner of housing their employees, so as to meet the sanitary requirements of the Act, respecting the Public Heath, or the reverse.

The water furnished to our citizens from the Welland Canal, via Lake Gibson, the Local Board of Health have had examined several times during the year by Dr. Amyot, Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health, and, strange to say, although the colon bacillus has been found on several occasions, which indicates the presence of sewage and is often associated with typhoid germ, yet the users of the city water have been remarkably free from enteric affections during the past year. It is fair to infer, I think, that we owe our immunity to the absence of the typhoid bacillus in the water we use for domestic purposes, or that the typhoid germ is so attenuated by dilution that it cannot overcome the defensive power of the white corpuscles of the blood, which can successfully defend the system, unless the poison which enters the body is too strong to be overcome by our natural forces.

The initiative taken by St. Catharines to prevent spitting on the sidewalks, in public buildings, and public conveyances, has been followed by several towns and cities in both Ontario and Quebec; but I am sorry to say that the efforts of other places to enforce this ordinance are more strenuous, and effective, than perhaps have hitherto existed in St. Catharines. The suggestions of a celebrated occulist, that perhaps an automatic policeman would prove more successful than the present brand, who he thinks may be suffering from a mild attack of expectorator amanurosis. If the law were properly lived up to, it would tend to lessen the numbers of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, as well as doing away with a most filthy and disgusting practice. If the worthy guardian of the peace that keeps watch and ward over the entrance to the Opera House, were to be furnished with a broom, and some disinfectant, to cleanse and purify the sidewalk, and with a good sized club, to be used when necessary, he might assist in effecting this more thoroughly.

The number of contagious diseases reported for the year, is an indication of the success which has attended the efforts of the Local Board of Health, in conjunction

with the Mayor and Council, and the water commissioners, in maintaining the purity of the water supply, and also the freedom from various gases of putrifaction, which cleanliness of the streets and extension of the system of sewers, accomplishes for the atmosphere which surrounds us.

The reports of the Secretary and Inspector, which accompany mine, will give fuller details, and will prove of interest to those who take an interest in sanitary statistics.

I wish it were in my power to report progress in regard to the hoped for hospital for contagious diseases.

Our immunity from this class of affections of recent years, should not blind us to the necessity of taking early steps to erect an isolation hospital. It is well to remember the remark of Lord Lyndhurst, the Nestor of the House of Lords, "In time of peace prepare for war." The ladies who so successfully collected funds for this worthy purpose, should infuse some of their strenuousity and charitable feelings into the breasts of our city fathers, in order that no more time be lost before a beginning is made.

The Secretary and Inspector have been earnest and industrious in the discharge of their duty, and I have no doubt, but that the Secretary as soon as he becomes familiar with the routine of his office, will do all that he can to give effect to the requirements of the Health Act. During this last year we have lost our late Secretary, Mr. John S. McClelland, and I think it would be eminently fitting and proper to pass a resolution, voicing our sense of the loss we have sustained, and expressing the same to his wife and family.

Stratford.—(Report of Dr. J. A. Robertson, M.H.O.)

Again I am pleased to congratulate the citizens of Stratford, on its healthy condition during the past year. For the last number of years, congratulations thereon seemed to have been in order, but the past year proves more deserving, than any of the previous ones. Our population has materially increased, and our death rate diminished, 9 per cent. being the rate from all causes.

The death rate of the year was augmented by the number of infants who died, there being no less than thirty-eight recorded under one year old. Quite a number died within the first two weeks after birth, the remainder were chiefly the victims of "gastro enteric's" trouble, so prevalent in the city during the hot sultry season. This shows that 31 per cent. of the deaths registered in the city occurred during the first year of life. Leaving out those who arrived at the chloroform period and over, the infant mortality of the first year was only eight less than all between one and sixty. Old age still holds its own, there being 38 who lived over the sixtieth year. Last year there were 16 who died from old age out of 127.

Consumption, notwithstanding that the public are becoming more alive to its contagious nature, still holds a conspicuous place in the death rate, one out of every 12 deaths recorded being due to that disease. As more care is exercised and more attention given by the people towards its prevention, the percentage per ratio will decrease. Of the preventable diseases typhoid fever takes the lead, 58 cases occurred during the year. Compared with other municipalities in the Province we have cause for congratulation, and, also from the fact that only two deaths are recorded from that disease. There seems to be a general impression caused chiefly through more authentic reports, that there were more cases in the city than in previous years, such is not correct, however, as there were 97 cases with 4 deaths recorded during 1901.

Town officers have been unable to ascertain the cause of the disease in the majority of the cases as they were not promptly reported. The profession are now aware that it is as incumbent on them to report typhod as promptly as any other contagious disease. I would like to ask the profession to be more explicit in registering the cause of deaths, as the terms heart failure, indigestion, stomach trouble, dropsy, etc., are somewhat vague.

We are again favored in having so few cases of the much dreaded diseases diphtheria and scarlet fever, only four cases of the former and nine of the latter being reported during the year. Strict vigilance and thorough isolation were the chief instruments in preventing their spread.

Our water supply during the past few months has not been up to the mark. Owing undoubtedly to unpreventable causes. The commissioners are, however, doing all in their power to remedy the evil, and complaints will soon be a thing of the past.

Next to our water supply, which bears an important place as regards the health of the community, is the milk sold. The milk provided for consumption should be obtained under the best hygienic conditions. The general impression amongst our milk vendors, is that if their milk register a percentage of butter fat sufficient to comply with the government's standard, their responsibility is complete. Such however is not the case. The public demand more. The consumer has a right to demand

that the milk furnished him be clean. Have the vendors given this matter any consideration? It would be interesting to know the preliminary toilet of the milker. Does he thoroughly wash his hands and put on a milking gown? Does he carefully and systematically wash the udder and teats of the cow? Is he careful that the vessels used for milking are properly cleaned? Is the vendor careful that no contamination of the milk takes place, either at its source, in its transit and in its distribution? It should be made compulsory for every producer of milk to procure annually a license before he can engage upon dairy farming, and then to make the granting continuance or renewal of such license dependent upon the vendor keeping his surroundings in a proper sanitary condition and his cows healthy.

To insure the latter condition he should see that the byers were properly ventilated, avoiding unnecessary drafts. That there was the necessary supply of sunlight, and that the walls and ceiling of the stables be thoroughly whitewashed every Fall. He should also see that proper food be used, that no musty or dusty matter be left in the mangers.

The granting of such license by the city would place the vendors more under the control of the medical officers and a more stringent standard of cleanliness might be enforced.

Ottawa.—(Report of R. Law, M.D., M.H.O.)

I beg to present the report of the Health Department for the year ending 31st October, 1906.

I am pleased to be able to report a continual improvement in the city's health as indicated by the tables appended. During the year 1,709 births were registered. The total mortality for the year has been 1,098, with the estimated population of 67,572, giving us a mortality rate of 16.2 per thousand. Five years ago the mortality was 1,273 with a population of 61,000, a mortality rate of 20.8 per thousand.

The number of contagious diseases reported is as follows:—

Diphtheria, 82.
Scarlet fever, 73.
Typhoid not complete, 28.
Smallpox, none.
The mortality from the chief infectious diseases is as follows:
Tuberculosis, 104.
Whooping cough, 21.
Typhoid, 14 (including cases from outside).
Diphtheria, 11 (including cases from outside).
Measles, 7.
Scarlet fever, 1.

In the diphtheria mortality all but one were due to diphtheretic croup and delay in calling for medical attendance, they being considered by parents as simple croup until too late to save the child.

Tuberculosis an infectious, preventable and curable disease has been responsible for 104 deaths, 10% of the total mortality. This is the most serious question confronting your board.

Five years ago the mortality from scarlet fever and diphtheria was 117. you provided measures for their proper management. this year the mortality from these diseases is ten. With similar outlay and treatment, approximately the same results should be obtained in tuberculosis.

I think this board should recommend the passage of civic by-laws, calling for the private notification of cases of tuberculosis and the observation of the necessary precautions for the prevention of its spread. furthermore, the provision of a place for the treatment of all cases where proper treatment cannot be provided at home. The local Anti-Tuberculosis Society is endeavoring to have such a place provided. I think their efforts should receive the hearty co-operation of this board.

Practically one-third of the total mortality consists of children under one year. A large number of these children might be saved by education of the mothers, upon the essential points of the care of infants, through the issuance of the booklet of instruction to the mother as each birth is registered. As the heavy summer mortality in these children is due to lack of means for preserving milk, we might well follow the example of the City of Rochester, where for an annual outlay of $1,000.00 they are providing during the summer months milk especially prepared for infant feeding at the same price as the regular milk.

For the proper inspection of cattle and appointments of the dairy farms supplying the city, provision for the employment of a veterinary surgeon should be added to our estimates.

As the guaranteed purity of our water is of the most importance, I would recommend that Ottawa join with Hull, in an appeal to their respective Provincial Authorities, to prevent the pollution of its source.

I present herewith the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the faithful services of the staff of the hospital and office during the year.

Peterborough.—(Report of Dr. J. Bingham, M.H.O.)

In presenting a brief annual report of the city, during the year 1906, it is highly gratifying to be able to say that during the year we were exceptionally free from any epidemic scourge of infectious diseases. Only four cases of diphtheria, and ten mild cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year. The number of deaths in the city in the last year, was 248, but many of these were brought to the hospitals here from outside municipalities and should not be reckoned in with the mortality of the city, and if these are deducted it will leave Peterboro' with a fair average bill of mortality.

The following are the causes of the deaths which occurred in the city during the year that is past: Accident, old age, heart disease, croup, appendicitis, pneumonia, cystitis, tuberculosis, congestion of the lungs, brights disease, bronchitis, marasmus, diabetes, hemorrhage of the lungs, mania, anemia, convulsions, laryngitis, apoplexy, epilepsy, meningitis, measles, inflammation of the bowels, cirrhosis of the liver, cancer, paralysis, asthma, nephritis, cholera infantum, hemiplegia and diphtheria.

The hearty co-operation of the citizens of Peterboro' with this board, has done much to increase the sanitary condition of the city. Nearly everyone, now, is accepting the fact that the best protection against sickness is to be found in absolute cleanliness in the home. The cellar should be kept dry and clean, and should at all times be kept strictly free from decaying animal or vegetable matter. Every room in the house should be filled daily with fresh air, and if possible with plenty of sunlight. No rubbish heaps or decaying matter should be suffered to remain in back yards, or any place near the dwelling house. If these rules are faithfully observed, together with others which will suggest themselves to all intelligent citizens, Peterboro' with a thrifty and contented population, will continue to rank high among the healthiest cities of the Dominion.

Woodstock.—(Report of Dr. A. McLay, M.H.O.)

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, I beg to submit the following as my annual report, *re* the sanitary condition of our city and health of our citizens, for the year ending November 15th, 1906.

I am pleased to inform you that the health of our ctizens during the year has been comparatively very good. No epidemic of contagious or infectious disease has visited us, and the few sporadic cases of scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria and typhoid fever, which cannot be avoided, were, under the watchfulness of your board, through isolation and the intelligent co-operation of our citizens prevented from spreading.

The great majority of our citizens are to be congratulated on the interest they taken in sanitary matters as may be observed in their beautifully kept lawns and clean premises.

Some of the back lanes of our business places are not kept in as sanitary condition as they ought to be. Beautiful fronts and filthy rears are not compatible. I would again recommend the draining and grading of said lanes thereby protecting the health of those occupying buildings adjacent thereto.

The scavangers have done good work during the year, but, owing to lack of a suitable dumping ground—which I trust will soon be provided—noxious material has been removed from one place and deposited elsewhere, to the injury of others. For example, the removal of the filth from Dundas Street to the lot adjacent to the market.

We congratulate you on the extension of our sewer system, the grading and improvement of our streets and extension of sidewalks, all adding to the sanitary condition of our city and comfort of our citizens.

As imperfect plumbing is injurious to the public health; we would recommend that an Inspector of plumbing be appointed. He doubtless would be of great benefit from a sanitary as well as a financial point of view.

I am pleased to inform you that tuberculosis is on the decrease. Five years ago the mortality from said disease was eighteen. Since then a gradual decrease has taken place, this year being only three, doubtless due in a great measure to the intelligence of our citizens, in the proper disposal of sputa and the action of your board against spitting on sidewalks and in public places. We would recommend that your by-law *re* spitting, be more rigidly enforced, especially at the Post Office, Opera

House and other public places, and that prohibition notices against spitting be distributed more freely throughout the city.

Byers, herds and water supply of those supplying milk to our citizens have been inspected by our veterinary surgeon twice during the year. His report, with one or two exceptional clauses, has been very favorable.

We would recommend that all wells used for dairy purposes, by those supplying milk to our citizens, be cleaned out once a year, and that your milk by-law be so amended as to include the same.

Milk was tested seven times during the year, and with two exceptions was up to the standard in butter fat. On one occasion formaline was found in three samples.

Owing to the general use of preservatives throughout the Province, and the delusive names of the same, we would recommend the government to pass strong measures for the prevention of their use, and that in cities and towns a government official make an analysis of the milk supplied, twice during the year, in the warm season.

Number of deaths during the year exclusive of premature and still born 124, or a fraction over 12 per thousand, a low mortality, 47 dying between the ages of 70 and 95, 20 dying between ages of one hour and 4 years.

No. dying from	heart disease	18
"	heart failure	10
"	pneumonia	8
"	asthma	2
"	whooping cough	1
"	apoplexy	2
"	paralysis	3
"	cancer	9
"	tuberculosis	3
"	typhoid fever	3
"	convulsions	5
"	cholera infantum	4
"	liver disease	2
"	nephritis	2
"	peritonitis	2
"	intestinal obstruction	4
"	meningitis	4

There were no deaths from diphtheria, measles or scarlet fever.

Permit me to say in conclusion that isolation wards for the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases are much needed. Active co-operation of your body and the hospital board for said purpose would be hailed with delight.

We have reason to be thankful and congratulate ourselves on the health of our citizens as compared with that of many places throughout the Province.

Woodstock has properly gained the name of being one of the most beautiful and healthy cities in the Dominion, and ought to be kept in the vanguard of sanitation.

Report of Secretary of Provincial Board of Health.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

It is not my intention to weary with any lengthy report, but I feel it a duty to direct your attention to several matters which in my opinion are of public importance from the standpoint of the health of our people.

The Milk Supplies of Cities and Towns. For some time I have felt the need which existed for some further action being taken by the Board in the promulgation of some standards, not only as regards the milk as generally sold in respect to the percentage of butter fat and the bacterial count, but also as to the health of the cows, the cleanliness of the cow sheds, the purity of the water, the collection, storage, transportation of the milk and its delivery to the consumer.

If for no other reason than for the protection of the lives of the infants and children of Ontario, surely this Board acting for the public and in the interests of those it is here to protect as to health and life, should take some firm and decisive stand in the matter.

The existing condition, while no worse than in many other countries is yet far from what it should be, and the fact that it is so is not an excuse sufficient to warrant a course of non-interference. The conditions are remediable and this Board as the highest sanitary body in Ontario should promptly consider the matter in the interest of the consumer.

Smallpox and Vaccination. The continuance of smallpox during the past summer only emphasizes the fact that there is in this province an unvaccinated population, and so long as this condition continues little hope can be held out that this disease will cease from our midst.

The misstatements and distorted facts of a small coterie of those opposed to the practice of vaccination has lulled a small portion of the public into a hypnotic state from which they and the rest of the neglectful public will be rudely awakened by an outbreak of variola simulating in its virulence the Montreal outbreak of 1885-6. Already it has been our fortune to meet with misguided ones who, in their ignorance and simplicity listened to the false prophets and ignored the one thing necessary, have subsequently fallen victims to smallpox and only then learned of the blessedness of the truths of Jenner—and now seamed and scarred, curse the men and women who caused their fall from the paths of scientific rectitude.

To keep the public better informed on this subject I would suggest the issuing of a *poster* which will fully and yet simply set forth the true facts as to the protective value of vaccination against smallpox, such for instance as that recently issued by the Illinois State Board of Health, a copy of which has recently been received and is herewith submitted.

The Installation of Water Works Systems. The custom is becoming more general for municipal authorities to ignore the decisions and recommendations of this Board in respect to the installation of public water supplies and to proceed upon lines not approved of by this Board. Two instances will serve to illustrate what I mean in this particular:—

(*a*) A town submitted the engineer's plans looking to the taking of the supply from a source which at certain seasons of the year must be contaminated,—and the danger must be an increasing, not a diminishing one—The Board approved of the plan with the proviso that the water be filtered. The system, I believe, is being installed without this safeguard.

(*b*) The Board approved of the plans submitted by a town council, but instead of taking the water from the source approved of, another source has been selected which is known to be contaminated and which has already been condemned.

Here are two instances where the ratepayers of two towns have foisted upon them by their municipal councils water supplies which are not and cannot under the existing conditions fail to be other than a menace to the public health of the inhabitants—who are taxed and pay for what this Board has not approved—and yet under the law as it now stands there is no satisfactory remedy. What is required is some legislation which will make it impossible for the municipal council to float their bonds unless the scheme in its entirety has been approved of by this Board, or possibly the members of councils collectively and individually could be held legally liable for damages whenever they sanction action contrary to the expressed wish of this Board.

If some such action is not taken there is nothing to safeguard the health of the public not only of the municipality concerned, but of those who from time to time visit therein.

Installation of Common Sewers and Sewerage Systems. Similar remarks will apply to the construction of common sewers and the installation and extension of sewerage systems—only here the dangers are greater because of the fact that raw sewage deposited in a stream or lake by a municipality is usually at a safe distance from the water supply of the municipality constructing it and also in such a manner as to prevent a local nuisance. No regard is paid to the health and convenience and happiness of others, and frequently a water supply of an individual household or community is contaminated and nuisances and dangers of a far reaching character are created.

Instances of this kind are happening from time to time. This Board may direct their abatement, but there the matter ends, although lives are lost, health is endangered and nuisances continue to exist.

The remedy must be sought for in some more stringent legislation with heavy and daily increasing fines for their continuance after notice has been served upon the head of the municipality for the discontinuance of the same from this Board.

Water Supplies. I wish to sound a note of warning to municipal authorities in respect to the doubtful quality of many of the public water supplies of this province. Potability is of primary importance and the public require that every public supply should be at all times free from suspicion. The cry to-day is for pure food—so the demand must be for *guaranteed pure water.* This will require in many instances the adoption of a method of filtration somewhat costly it is true, but not prohibitive and none too good for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease. Personally I know of but few public water supplies in this province that are above suspicion as to their constancy as potable waters.

Next to quality comes quantity. How many cities and towns in Ontario to-day have any adequate supply at all seasons of the year for both domestic, manufacturing and fire purposes? The answer had better be given by the authorities themselves after careful consideration and the true facts not withheld from the interested public. My investigations lead me to think there will be many cases of shortage, although this statement may seem strange when we remember this province abounds in rivers and lakes.

Consumption. A statement made by a speaker at the recent formal opening of The King Edward VII. Sanatorium at Weston is my only excuse for again referring to this important question and pointing out the necessity for a stronger effort being made by county and city authorities in making

early and adequate provision for the care locally of cases of this disease—either by dispensary with nurses, day camp rest, sanatoria or homes for advanced cases as the means of the authorities will permit.

What has been done in the province, chiefly through charity, has been entirely inadequate to cope with a disease which numbers amongst its victims over 2,500 persons annually of both sexes and of all ages. The efforts have but reached the outer edge of the work, but the results obtained have been such as to encourage to greater deeds. This one method has done good both along the educational and curative lines, but it is not the only method. Municipal authorities must enter into the work and by the adoption locally of one or more of the methods suggested help it on. To be successful it must be general throughout the length and breadth of the province, and should be conducted under medical advice and possibly the supervision of the present constituted health authorities.

As to cost, it is impossible to hope for a suppression of the disease without the expenditure of large sums of money, and the wild statement that a provincial contribution of $50,000 for a period of twenty years to any one institution would result in its total suppression is but to over estimate the powers of the present methods and to underestimate the subtleties of the white plague itself. Indeed the cost of the warfare is the one great difficulty that confronts the work against the disease in all parts of the world and is perhaps the chief factor in forcing those interested to the conclusion that governments, municipalities, insurance and benefit companies, churches and charity must all be brought into line to assist in the movement before great results along the line of prevention can be looked for.

Minor Complaints. The great increase during the past two or three years in the number of complaints reaching the office respecting nuisances in both rural and urban municipalities often accompanied with the proof that the local health authorities have failed in their duty either to consider the complaint in the manner set forth in sections 67-72 of the Public Health Act, or else after consideration decline to pronounce thereon and direct the action to be taken—are indications of the incompetency which I fear too often exists on the part of local boards of health to enforce the Health Act locally.

The trend of the present day is to load the work upon the provincial office. Under the present Act local authorities have the right to administer the same and only in the special instances as set forth in the Act can these matters referred to be dealt with by this Board.

In every instance where it is found the Act has not been complied with the matter is referred back for local consideration. I cannot but express the thought that in many instances difficulties would be overcome and nuisances abated much more effectively and promptly if provincial officers were employed, but in this respect as in many others the functions of the Provincial Officer are more consultative than authoritative, a fact which in the public mind is too often lost sight of, and as a consequence the actions of the Board and its officers are misjudged and unnecessarily censured by the public.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Regulations. These regulations were formulated by the Provincial Board of Health and approved of by an Order-in-Council, dated March 5th, 1903.

The occasion for them was the appearance of both diseases throughout the province in a more or less epidemic form. Some doubts were expressed at the time that in some particulars they were apparently contrary to the provisions of section 93 of the Public Health Act. Their issuance was undoubtedly of much service in preventing the spread of both the diseases, but with

the subsidence of them in epidemic form the question was frequently asked were they to govern the actions of health officers or were these officers to take as a guide the statutes.

The Medical Health Officer of the City of Brantford, Dr. Pearson, has honestly endeavored to enforce the regulations by removing all cases to the hospital. Recently, however, upon his endeavoring to remove the child of one of the prominent residents he met with opposition which resulted in his laying information against the father of the child who at the trial set forth the defence that by carefully isolating the child at home and placing it in charge of a trained nurse he was complying with the Act. The magistrate made an appeal to the Attorney-General before passing sentence, the following decision was given by the Attorney-General :—See appendix—and the case dismissed.

This decision of the Department virtually nullifies both of these regulations and leaves it free for health authorities to act under the provisions of section 93 of the Public Health Act.

Under these conditions I would suggest to the Board the necessity of compiling some practical rules which while serving as a guide to health authorities will not be in the nature of an Order-in-Council, but in harmony with the Act.

First Aid. The large number of accidents which occur from time to time, and particularly those of drowning, lead me to suggest that the public require to be educated along the lines of "First Aid"—and this Board might move in the matter by bringing the attention of school authorities and all local boards of health to the benefits to be derived by a systematic course of lectures upon first aid, which will include resuscitation of the drowned. The knowledge is readily imparted in some five or six short lectures and the cost is merely nominal, and as a preventive measure it may be said to be invaluable, often saving life and certainly preventing pain and suffering. Recent examples in the province only too loudly emphasize the need of just such knowledge widely imparted.

Reports of Medical Inspector.

R. W. BELL, M.D.

Report 1.—Smallpox.

During the quarter just closed I have only been called upon to deal with smallpox in four localities, although there have been reports of outbreaks in several more.

First. Kingston Penitentiary.—From here Warden Platt had reported a case, about which there was a conflict of opinion between Surgeon Phelan who diagnosed smallpox, and a city physician who had undertaken to look after the case for him.

The patient was a convict who went into the hospital ill on November 20th. Two days later a suspicious rash appeared, and two days afterwards was diagnosed as certain smallpox. The patient was at once removed to an isolated house on the penitentiary farm a half a mile distant, with a patient nurse and guard, and the hospital building thoroughly disinfected and exposed persons isolated.

The only source of origin suspected was from a coal schooner, where several convicts worked unloading, in contact with boat hands, although the patient did not work there, but in a room where these convicts changed their clothes, etc.

I visited the patient on November 28th and found him covered with a very characteristic rash in the vesiculo-pustular stage, and he had had typical prodromal symptoms. There was no mistaking the disease. Patient says he never was vaccinated.

Later, I advised with the warden and surgeon to vaccinate all exposed persons, in fact all convicts immediately on admission, and to take all other precautions at present as required by isolation, disinfecting, etc. With these precautions the outbreak was confined to this one case.

Second.—While in Pembroke on December 5th in connection with lumber camps etc., I learned that a case of smallpox had developed in town two days before, in a young women who had been clerking at a cheap sale the previous week, and therefore in contact with many people. She also lived in a rather congested part of the town. The M.H.O. told me he had on enquiry found there had been several cases in her neighborhood recently, and not yet scaled off. These had not been heard of before. No vaccination had been carried out, and no sanitary police appointed. The Board of Health appeared very lax, in fact I am justified in saying indifferent about the matter, as neighbours were expected to attend to the wants of these people, if they remained in quarantine, which was doubtful, as it was only a verbal request to stay in. This the Chairman of the Board of Health told me he thought was sufficient, as these parties were all known to the police and if seen down town would be sent home. I urged on both the M.H.O. and the Chairman of the Board of Health immediate vaccination and isolation of all exposed persons, and a close surveillance for possible further developments, also removal of the developed cases to an isolation hospital.

I was informed that there had been two cases shortly before at the convent, treated in an isolation building. Further information regarding these cases I am unable to give, as letters of enquiry remain unanswered.

Third. Township of Pickering.—Instructed to visit this township and see a suspected case, I did so on December 13th, and with Dr. Bateman visited Rosebank, and there saw a child three years of age with a rash which the doctor stated had been distinctly papular and vesicular, but both were scratched and burst. A complete history of the case convinced me it was smallpox, and not as thought "possibly urticaria papulosa."

The child had unfortunately been taken to several neighbors during the past week or two. Now isolation and quarantine were ordered and vaccination of all exposed persons. I called on the Secretary of the Board of Health and reported the case, and as there was no M.H.O. I instructed him to have the council at a meeting next day appoint one, also have Board of Health meet and take all necessary steps to stamp out the disease. Later information received from Dr. Bateman confirmed my diagnosis. I believe effective measures were here taken and the disease checked, with the development, however, of one more case from an entirely different source.

Fourth. Township of Vaughan.—A report having reached us that smallpox was prevalent in the vicinity of Kleinburg, etc., I visited that locality on December 29th, and found four cases, one in Kleinburg Village and three at Nashville two miles distant, all adults.

One of the Nashville cases came from Manitoba four weeks previously, with a developed rash, two weeks latter his father, aged 70, developed it, and a few days later his brother residing near by, and sister in Kleinburg, who all had visited him. All were quarantined and houses placarded under supervision of Dr. Robinson, M.H.O. No sanitary police had been appointed so the quarantine was far from being effective.

While here the sanitary inspector reported a case in Maple Village, seven miles east. I at once drove there and found a young man 19 years of age had developed a good rash on Christmas day. He had been teaching school near Aurora until the previous Friday, and was now isolated at his father's house, under care of Dr. Logan, but no vaccinating had been done, although a younger sister in the same house had never been vaccinated. The quarantine was not effective as his father was daily exercising his horse on the neighboring roads where there was much driving. I ordered this stopped, and visited the township clerk, and instructed him to have the council, which was to meet on Monday 31st, appoint sufficient sanitary police to guard the cases at Kleinburg, Nashville and here.

Report 2.—Smallpox.

During the past half year smallpox has been very prevalent in the older settled portions of the province, while the northern district or New Ontario has been almost exempt. Fortunately for the patients, it has been of a mild discrete type as a rule, although there have been numerous cases with very profuse rash. So far as reported there have only been two fatal cases, one in the Township of Stephen in the County of Huron, and one in Kemptville in the County of Grenville. Unfortunately the same old story has to be repeated, that in several instances it has been mistaken for chickenpox, etc., and the necessary precautions were not taken to prevent its spread. Most of these mistakes in diagnosis should not have been made, and in one or two cases, I have reason to believe the correct diagnosis was strongly suspected or absolutely known, but concealed and made light of for business purposes. In one case where the concealment was deliberate and the public safety greatly endangered, by instructions, I laid a complaint for neglecting to report the case against one of the leading physicians of the town, and the offender was convicted and fined.

The calls for me to visit localities where there were suspected cases, were numerous, to verify the diagnosis and advise *re* precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. The local Medical Health Officers and Boards of Health have all the power necessary to cope with the disease, but in many instances they are reluctant to, and feel as if they hardly dare to enforce the restrictions requisite to deal with it, without the immediate backing of the Provincial Board or one of its officials, because of personal, professional or business relationships. The mild type of the disease also renders more difficult the quarantining of patients and the exposed members of a household, as the patients being usually up and about and feeling pretty well, they do not see the necessity for isolation. In many cases no physician has been called in, or possibly there has been one visit in the prodromal stage, when it simulated an attack of la grippe. In one place where there had been a large number of cases mistaken for several weeks for chickenpox, some of the medical men did not like to reverse their original diagnosis, although nothing could be clearer, most of the cases being in adults and very typical, and several with hundreds of pustules. Here one of the physicians repeatedly told me, he never saw a case of smallpox, and he did not think this was smallpox, although he could not say what it was. As he had recently been appointed M.H.O. for the municipality he said, as I had diagnosed the cases as smallpox, he would treat them officially as such, and try and stamp out whatever the trouble was. In this same place one of the newspapers published a long editorial casting doubt on the diagnosis of smallpox, thereby lessening the precautions which might be taken by the general public, and went so far as to state in a separate article, that a death which had taken place was not from smallpox, notwithstanding the fact, that all the physicians—three of us—who had seen the case agreed it was such, and the cause of death had been registered as smallpox. With such opposition as this to contend with, it is difficult to prevent the spread of the disease. Of several hundred cases seen or directly enquired about by me, only four ever claimed to have been vaccinated. On two of them no vaccine scar was visible, and the other two had been done in infancy over 40 or 50 years before. In many families I found all the unvaccinated members had contracted the disease and the vaccinated members escaped, for example, in Township of Stephen, one family of ten, all unvaccinated, unless possibly the mother in infancy over 40 years ago, all had the disease; in the adjoining house were seven inmates, two unvaccinated had the disease and five vaccinated escaped; in still another house there were eleven persons, four unvaccinated contracted the disease and the seven vaccinated escaped. I could go on enumerating many more similar cases, but these are sufficient at present to shew the protective influence of vaccination.

Wherever I visited, I urged immediate vaccination of all exposed persons and in some instances general vaccination for whole municipality, effective quarantining, and finally the most thorough disinfecting of personal clothing, bedding and all household contents and premises. Many infected centres I could not visit, owing to inability to be in two places at the same time, and also owing to duties other than contagious diseases frequently requiring attention. It was rarely possible to trace the original case in any locality to its source as owing to the mild type of the disease, many convalescent cases and exposed persons with the germs in their clothing, are travelling about the province on railway trains, etc., quite unconcerned or indifferent to the welfare of others, and I might add frequently ignorant of their trouble or of being a menace to the public.

More in detail I may mention the various places visited.

Township of Vaughan, County of York.—On December 29th last, I visited Kleinburg and there found four cases, all adults, one over seventy

years of age and a severe case. A member of this family had arrived home from Manitoba with the rash out on him about four weeks previously, and now three other members of the family, living in different houses have it. No effective quarantine was enforced.

The same day at Maple in the same township, I found another case, in a young man, a school teacher from near Aurora, who had come home eight days ago, and two days later developed a rash. No connection between this and the Klienburg cases and I could not trace the source. I instructed the authorities of the township to at once put on sanitary police at both Klienburg and Maple to enforce quarantine, as it was being quite disregarded. Learning five days later that the council here had deliberately decided to disregard the requirements of the Regulations and had not put on sanitary police, your secretary instructed me to return there and insist on immediate compliance, or if any further refusal, then to appoint as many as necessary and see them on duty on your behalf, and at the expense of the municipality. The following day, January 4th, I visited the township and before I returned the council had a sufficient number on duty.

Petrolia, County of Lambton.—On January 7th, I found one case here well isolated and every precaution being taken. The case had come from Oil Springs where the disease was prevalent under the name of chickenpox. On May 18th, I again visited Petrolia and Dr. McAlpine, M.H.O., reported there had been 17 cases during the recent epidemic. With him I visited their isolation building where were four cases, and also four private houses in which were six cases, three of these being new to him and not reported previously, making in all 20 cases.

Oil Springs, County of Lambton.—I arrived here on the evening of January 7th, and at a meeting of the council that night was informed there were cases in four houses and only recognized three days before. Dr. Chalmers was appointed M.H.O. at this meeting, and sanitary police appointed. I soon learned that the disease was quite prevalent and had been looked on as chickenpox for some weeks. With Dr. Chalmers I visited seven houses between 10 p.m. and midnight and saw 14 cases, one of these a young man a bartender who had had a very profuse rash, and had attended to his duties all along, as also assisted in an adjoining butcher shop a portion of each day, a most outrageous state of affairs. Next day I continued my investigation and saw six cases in four houses and heard of many others. One of these was a barber who had had a very heavy rash and had remained at home for 13 days, when he returned to work, with the crusts all over him. He told me he had "massaged" himself and on asking for an explanation he shewed me how he had rubbed the scabs off his arms, face, neck, etc., on to the floor of his shop, and then rubbed himself with a coarse towel, after which he went to work. He had evidently had hundreds of pustules on him as the brown spots were quite distinct, it only being two weeks since the "massaging" process.

I met with the Board of Health and School Board the same day and advised closing of churches and schools, and prevention of all public gatherings, also that a proclamation be issued for general vaccination, and that more sanitary police be put on, and no one be allowed to leave town unless vaccinated and able to secure a certificate of non-exposure. This certificate they declared they did not think any resident of the village could secure, as probably everybody had been more or less exposed. I advised a house to house visitation to find out all cases. I also advised the disinfection of all mail matter before being sent out from the post office.

On my return home your Secretary communicated my suggestions to the Michigan Central Railway authorities and to the P.O. Department, Ottawa. Dr. Watts was also sent up to take control of the situation, and remained

for three or four weeks until the disease was well under control and nearly stamped out. This has been the most serious outbreak I have had to deal with.

Chatham, County of Kent.—On January 10th, I visited Chatham and found rather a serious state of affairs existed. Dr. Hall of your Board and M.H.O. of the city informed me that during the past year there had been cases every month except June, in all 94 cases. Of these there were in October, 14; November, 10; December, 30, or nearly a new case every day for this month. Up to date in January there had been 20 cases reported or two a day, an alarming increase. Two vaccinators had been appointed by the city, to vaccinate all whose consent could be obtained without expense except for vaccine.

Of the 94 cases last year, 65 were white people and 29 colored. 57 were treated at public expenes and 37 paid their own. About two-thirds were treated at home and the remainder in isolation tents, etc. The cases here have been traced to several different and unconnected sources. With Dr. McKeogh and Dr. Hall, I visited several cases, and one house where one member of the family had a well marked crop of pustules, another had just one well developed pock on her arm. I might here say I met a similar case about three months later, where a girl of about 14 years of age had just one well developed pustule, while her older sister and her father each had a good crop.

With Dr. Hall I met the Board of Health and new council in the afternoon and talked over the situation, and urged them to realize the alarming condition the disease was assuming and not to hesitate at the expenditure of any sum neccessary to stamp it out, and to give the M.H.O. full control, and be guided by his advice. Unfortunately at this time their Isolation Hospital had been flooded and the furnace put out of use, so they had to fall back on tents, in which there were a few patients.

East Tilbury, County of Kent.—While in Chatham on January 10th, Dr. Sharpe of Tilbury reported to me a case seen by him the day before in an adult—rash out a week— well quarantined, and looked after. The case traced to the Aberdeen Hotel in Chatham.

Township of Peel, County of Wellington.—Dr. Robinson of your Board having reported smallpox at Alma, I visited there on January 18th and with Dr. Norman Wallace saw several cases. One a merchant in Alma and seen by Dr. Robinson the previous day was still behind his counter attending to customers. He had a fairly good crop of rash out on all parts of the body. I insisted that he should at once retire to his rooms in the rear of the store where he lived and close it in the meantime, but an hour later I found him still in the store attending to customers, and only by using severe threats did I succeed in making him desist. The township had neither M.H.O. or sanitary police to enforce quarantine, etc. I drove across the township to Drayton visiting several cases on the way, seeing 14 and learning of 20. At Drayton in the evening I met the township council of Peel and also the Board of Health, when they appointed two M.H.O's and sanitary police, also decided to order compulsory vaccination, and for a time close churches and schools, etc.

Township of Maryborough, County of Wellington.—January 19th, I visited a case at Stirton with Drs. Flath and Munns, in an adult female. There had been a party at this house on January 12th, the day after the rash appeared and therefore many exposed, but all have since been vaccinated but one, and were under surveillance. Another very suspicious case was seen in Moorefield. Dr. Munns and the Board of Health with which I met were thoroughly alive to the requirements and prepared to deal vigorously with any further outbreak.

Townships of Toronto and Chinguacousy, County of Peel.—Here five cases were found on January 21st, and four of them I saw with Dr. Bowles, M.H.O. of Woodhill. The other at Sandhill near Mono was reported by Dr. Graham and all were well in hand. A case related to the ones near Woodhill was reported at Thistleton in York County. Some of these cases had been mistaken for chickenpox.

Town of Barrie, County of Simcoe.—A non-reported case having been brought to the attention of your Secretary, I was requested to investigate, which I did on January 24th. I found the Board of Health and M.H.O. were totally unaware of any case in the community. I however, found a well developed case in the pustular stage in the proprietor of a livery stable. He had been very ill for two or three days with the prodromata, but feeling better on appearance of the rash he had returned to work in his livery barn for two days, when he was advised by his physician to retire to his house and keep out of sight. His business went on as usual and the case was not reported. I at once notified the Local Board of Health, and immediate steps were taken to prevent further spread of the disease.

As before mentioned, I, on January 30th, prosecuted the delinquent physician for not reporting the case, and he pleading guilty, was convicted and fined.

Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex.—On February 1st, I visited this township, and with Dr. Beasley of Sandwich, saw 18 cases in four houses at Sunniside along the line of the Windsor and Amherstburg Electric Railway. Dr. Beasley had accidentally discovered these cases when called for some other trouble, as no physician had been in attendance. The first case was traced to the Aberdeen Hotel in Chatham, where the daughter of one of these people had been visiting shortly before Xmas. There is much traffic over the electric car line from this neighborhood, but as there were many exposed persons here, and an utter indifference was shewn to the necessity for quarantine, we arranged with the railway people not to stop or pick up passengers at this point. Next day I met with the council, and had to insist on *an immediate* appointment of a M. H. O. and sanitary police to enforce quarantine, which was much needed.

Cobalt, District of Nipissing.—On March 6th I visited Cobalt and found four cases of smallpox in a pest house. They were in crust stage and one in pustular. Two of these cases came from the Columbus mine, 5 miles out, and two devloped in a local boarding house, where a man from the Columbus mine who was sent back there with smallpox, had stayed for four or five days. These cases were well in hand and precautions taken to prevent further spread. Next day another case developed in the person of the wife of the above mentioned boarding house keeper. Next day March 7th, I drove out to the Columbus Mine. I found it had been quarantined 16 days, I do not think long enough. The quarantine had been raised last week and the patients had left the camp. The necessary disinfection of clothing and premises had been carried out by direction of Dr. Hair, M.H.O., I urged more attention to vaccination and greater vigilance with more effective quarantine. Another case or two developed in Cobalt but the disease was soon stamped out.

Townships of Stephen and Hay, County of Huron.—On April 15th, Mr. Eilber, M.P.P., reported smallpox in these townships. I at once hastened there, and on reaching Crediton that evening I met with Dr. McCue, M.H.O. for Stephen and the Board of Health, and advised *re* precautions to be taken. One death from a confluent case occurred that evening. During the next two days in the Village of Dashwood and adjoining townships of Stephen and Hay, I saw 54 cases in various stages, some with very profuse rash. These cases were visited with Dr. McCue of Crediton, M. H.O.

for Hay. The disease had been existent for several weeks, and mistaken for chickenpox, few of the cases having been seen by any physician. So far as I could learn, only one of these patients had ever been vaccinated, and that many years before. Vigorous measures being taken the epidemic was soon well in hand and stamped out.

St. Thomas, County of Elgin.—The sheriff having reported a case of smallpox in the gaol at St. Thomas, I proceeded there on April 22nd (Monday). The previous week six prisoners had been sent from this gaol to the Central Prison and one to the Asylum for Insane at London. These had all been isolated immediately on notification on Saturday. The assizes was open in the adjoining court house the day I visited the gaol, but there were no prisoners fortunately for trial. All in had been previously sentenced. The court house was well cut off from the infected gaol. One prisoner and one turnkey who had been exposed were quarantined in the gaol. The patient, an Indian in for 20 days for drunkenness, and time up the day of my visit, had been sent two days previously to the Indian Reserve at Muncey, as Dr. Mitchell there in charge of several cases, offered to take any Indian down with smallpox. This patient all the previous week, had been in contact with several prisoners and had been handling much bedding; however, I found all had been thoroughly fumigated and washed, and the gaol freshly painted. A lot of old mattresses which the patient had handled were to be burned, and the gaol get another scrub down and another coat of paint.

The following day I drove out to the Muncey Reserve, and found Dr. Mitchell in quarantine with 15 patients in the council house. He had had about 50 cases there during the past three months. These cases were under the care of the Dominion Government, but I urged every precaution to prevent contagion getting off the Reserve as complaints had reached me of Indians going freely into London and St. Thomas.

Township of Rochester, County of Essex.—On April 24th, I visited Ruscom and Woodslea in this township, with Dr. Kneister of Comber, M.H.O. for the township. Cases, undoubtedly smallpox, had been mistaken for measles, and not reported to him. There were cases also in the neighbourhood of St. Joachim and Belle River. The Board of Health did not appear to be dealing as vigorously as they should with the cases.

Town of Ingersoll, County of Oxford. I arrived in Ingersoll in evening of April 24th, and at 10 p.m. that night, with Dr. Colridge, mayor of the town, visited the Isolation Hospital (a small frame building erected a few days ago, and a marquee tent) and there found six cases, with Dr. Pratt in charge of the Isolation camp which was situated in the driving park. Next morning I visited a well developed case with Dr. Williams and again the isolation camp. Later in the forenoon I visited three families in the town with Dr. Neff, M. H. O., and found several more cases developing. All were to go to the Isolation Hospital. Everything here was well in hand, the municipal authorities and also the newspapers using all their influence to aid in arresting the spread of the disease.

Town of Smiths Falls, County of Lanark. On May 10th I visited Smiths Falls, and learned from Dr. Hagar, H. H. O., that there were five cases under treatment, one at home and four in isolation hospital. A proclamation for general vaccination had been issued, and the disease was well under control. It was claimed to have come from Kemptville about 20 miles east, where there was no quarantine and several cases.

Jasper or Irish Creek, County of Grenville. Jasper, in Township of Wolford, I visited on May 10th and found an adult daughter of the hotel keeper down in bed with a fairly good lot of rash out in the pustular stage, and being constantly visited by any and all guests and occupants of the house,

not knowing the nature of the trouble. Her brother was just well over an attack and most crusts off, and he was attending the bar. Her mother was apparently developing an attack and papules were freely felt. A hired girl had recently recovered and gone home to an adjoining township. Many guests had been coming and going from the hotel, during the previous weeks, no doubt distributing the disease on all sides. Here the disease had not been diagnosed properly, and no precautions taken until the time of my visit, after which Dr. Anderson, M.H.O., took hold and with the aid of vaccination and rigid quarantine soon had it under control.

Kemptville, County of Grenville. May 11th, I visited Kemptville, and was informed by the M.H.O. that there was no smallpox in the village or neighborhood, but there had recently been a lot of chickenpox. After discussing the matter freely, I was convinced here was another situation where there had been mistaken diagnosis, on the part of all the physicians, although one doctor told me regarding his most recent case, that had it been his first one of the epidemic he would certainly have pronounced it smallpox, but as the previous cases were called chickenpox, he considered this one an aggravated case of the same. No cases were to be seen at this visit for me to form an opinion from personal inspection, but on May 25th I was called back and found several cases, about which there was not the slightest doubt. I now also learned of cases in the adjoining townships of South Gower in this same county, and of many previous cases in Township of Marlborough, in County of Carleton. I visited a number of these families and found the most positive and unmistakable evidence of smallpox which had been mistaken for chickenpox. I got the names of fourteen families where there had been patients with considerable rash and visited five of them. In some there were three to five adults and no children, all afflicted with the disease, some with hundreds of crusts or brown spots remaining. Dr. Blair at the other end of the township knew nothing of these cases, but as he was to be appointed M.H.O. in a day or two, I gave him a list, and urged a search for more, with advice to take immediate steps to disinfect all the infected houses, etc. I consulted with the authorities of all the adjoining townships and urged all precautionary measures to be taken. Later on, June 18th, I again visited Kemptville as the previous M.H.O. had resigned, feeling that he was not getting the support of the community in his efforts to control the disease. This was owing to the disinclination of a couple of the physicians to give up the chickenpox diagnosis, and to the newspaper articles casting doubts on the cases thereby rendering more difficult the steps necessary to stamp it out. However, another M.H.O. was appointed, and although he was one of the "doubting Thomas'" he said he would "officially" treat the cases as smallpox.

Dr. Blair reported he had found several more cases in Marlborough, but had now all cleared up.

June 19th I communicated with Dr. Porter, of South Mountain, and Dr. Waddell, of Algonquin, in North Agusta, *re* cases under their care in these townships and found all being well looked after.

Osgoode, County of Carleton. June 19th I visited Osgoode Station and with Dr. Wallace saw several cases, but these he had well in hand, and was taking all requisite precautions to prevent further spread.

Township of Anderdon, County of Essex. On May 20th and 21st I visited the Township of Anderdon and saw twelve cases varying from the very mildest type to the most confluent, the latter a woman confined just one week previously. These cases were distributed over three concessions, and nine houses. There were others reported to me by the M.H.O., Dr. Stewart, of McGregor. Quarantine was very lax, only one sanitary police for the

whole township None of these cases had been vaccinated. I found a proclamation ordering vaccination had been issued on May 8th and stating that the M.H.O. would visit from house to house forthwith to carry out the order, but at the date of my visit no one had been vaccinated. The M.H.O. said he had not been furnished with vaccine, and the reeve told me as an excuse for the laxity, that he believed none was to be had. This was absurd, so I insisted that they get to work at once and use more vigorous measures to control the spread of the disease.

Village of Athens, Townships of Bastard and Kitely, County of Leeds. Reports having reached your secretary that smallpox existed at Athens, and that cases had developed in other places which were traced to that source, I visited Athens on June 6th and found there had been several well marked cases, and still one with very profuse rash. These had been called chickenpox so as not to alarm the citizens, and here, as in Oil Springs, a barber who had been covered with a very plentiful rash, and several members of his family similarly afflicted, had worked in his shop almost continuously, much to the alarm of many citizens who strongly suspected smallpox. There certainly had been gross blundering or neglect in this community, if not something worse—deliberate denial of the true state of affairs, until concealment no longer possible. After meeting with the Board of Health and physicians, more stringent measures were to be immediately taken to stamp out the disease.

Next day, June 7th, I drove to Frankville and found there had been cases in *Township of Kitley*, but here energetic measures had been adopted by Drs. Burns and Dixon, and the disease was quite under control. At *Chantry* there were several cases in at least three families, these in Township Bastard. I saw Dr. Cregan, M.H.O. for the township, at Delta, and also communicated with the reeve, and urged prompt means to be taken to stamp out the epidemic.

That evening at Athens I met with the council, Board of Health and school trustees, also the Board of Health, etc., of rear of Yonge and Escott and a lot of citizens and advised *re* course to be pursued in controlling the disease. None of the cases seen or reported in this neighborhood had ever been vaccinated and the majority were adults.

On June 8th I visited *Mallorytown* and with Dr. Lane, M. H. O., and Dr. Judson visited a family about three miles east, nearly all the members of which had recently had an attack, the mother still having a rash of a confluent type, but up and going about. The necessary precautions were to be taken at once.

Township of Edwardsburgh, County of Grenville, and Township of Matilda, County of Dundas. On the evening of June 8th I reached Cardinal and with Dr. Blakeman, M.H.O. of the village, drove out and saw cases in both these townships the same evening. On Monday, 10th, Dr. Blakeman very kindly gave up a good part of the day to driving me to several more cases in these townships, I met Dr. Harkness, of Irena, M.H.O. for Matilda, and also Dr. Saulter, of Spencerville, M.H.O. for Edwardsburgh, and advised with them *re* controlling the disease in their respective townships.

Town of North Bay. On Tuesday evening, July 23rd, a telegram from the Divisional Superintendent, C. P. R., at North Bay announced a case of smallpox discovered on one of their trains arriving there. I left at once to overlook the situation, and next morning I learned that the patient arrived at North Bay from Vancouver on Monday night in a colonist car. The case had not been suspected until near North Bay, when the conductor who took charge of the train at Chapleau telegraphed to North Bay to have the C. P. R. physician see the suspect on arrival, and the case was pronounced

smallpox. The car was isolated on a siding and next day the patient removed to a tent on the lake shore, and the car disinfected. I saw the patient Wednesday with a well developed rash in pustular stage, and he admitted having much rash before leaving Vancouver, but did not know what it was. He came from a lumber camp, a short distance from Vancouver, where he had stayed over night at a hotel, and was on his way to his home in Dalhousie, N. B. He was detained in isolation camp at North Bay until recovered. I discovered that five passengers had occupied the car with him, and all had been allowed to escape before reaching North Bay, without trace being kept of them. Three of them, however, were Chinamen with tickets for Toronto, so I at once wired your secretary, and the Toronto health authorities being informed, a search for them was instituted and they were found in two days and quarantined. The other two held tickets for Montreal and St. John, N. B., respectively. I asked the C.P.R. authorities to wire these places, but as we had no definite description of the parties I fear they were lost track of. The health authorities at Vancouver were wired *re* the hotel at which our patient had put up, and I also had the Dalhousie health officer wired to look out for the baggage (which had gone on) of our patient, as it would need disinfecting. Dr. McMurchy, of North Bay, was looking after the case. A portion of the expense in connection with this patient I fancy will have to be borne by your Board.

North Toronto. With Dr. Jeffs, M.H.O., on August 7th I visited a family in North Toronto, recently moved out of the city, and confirmed his diagnosis of smallpox. The patients were soon afterwords removed to an isolation tent and quarantined, the remainder of the family being vaccinated.

Village of Georgetown. At the urgent request of the M.H.O. I visited Georgetown August 23rd, and with Dr. McAndrew saw a patient, a young lady visitor in town from New York State, and confirmed his diagonsis of smallpox. This patient had been visiting previously in Hamilton and Guelph, and had been in Georgetown thirteen days when I saw her, but the rash had been out over a week. It was a modified case, and all symptoms were quite mild, including the prodromata. This was accounted for by vaccination about six years previously. This was the first case I have met with since connection with your Board, where a recently vaccinated person had contracted the disease. As a large number of persons had been exposed, the patient having been at church, and also a garden party a few days before, efforts were to be made to vaccinate as many as possible of those exposed.

Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo. At the urgent solicitation of Dr. Lackner, M.P.P., for this constituency, I visited this township on Sept. 4th. I had previously conferred with the health authorities by telephone. I found four cases of smallpox at the brick yard, a short distance north of Elmira. They were of the ordinary mild type and as Dr. Robinson, M.H.O. of the township, had the cases well in hand, a sanitary police was in camp close by, there was nothing for me to do but confirm the diagnosis. These cases had been reported by Dr. Ratz, of Elmira, who had first discovered them. The source of the trouble was supposed to be Berlin, where two weeks before the attack broke out here, members of one of the households had been visiting a family *said to have* chickenpox.

This brings me to the end of the cases with which I had to deal directly, but while in Sarnia in May, I learned there had been 17 cases there since Jan. 1st, and in Windsor there was a case or two at the same date, but I did not see them. The disease has been very prevalent in many other places, particularly the Bruce Peninsula, which was visited by Dr. Murray for several weeks.

Report 3.—Lumber Camps.

It will be remembered that prior to September, 1906, the "Regulations for Sanitary Control of Camps in Unorganized Districts" required all employers of labor therein to contract with a physician for the inspection of the camps, and also for medical and surgical attendance, etc., on the employees, the employer providing hospital accommodation and maintenance, while he was authorized to deduct from the men's wages a sum not less than 50 cents nor more than $1.00 per month to be paid to the physician for attendance and medicine, etc.

Many of the lumbermen complained that this regulation was burdensome and interfered with the procuring of labor, especially in the eastern portion of the Province, much of the help being got from the Province of Quebec, where no fees are deducted from wages. In the eastern section the lowest fee of fifty cents was deducted, a little further west 60 cents. and in the Lake Superior region 75 cents, and about Lake of the Woods $1.00 per month.

There was very little complaint west of the Sudbury district. Even there and east the employers admitted that the Regulation was a good one, but because of the objection on the part of the men they unitedly asked for a change. I might here say that on consulting with many of the men, I found the objection was not so much to the monthly fee deducted, (as where most complaint it was only 50 cents) but because of not getting the expected medical attendance, and also because the whole fee was not paid in many instances, as provided by the Regulations to the doctor, but a percentage of it retained by the employer, to cover ostensibly other expenses incurred by him, and this was acceded to by many of the physicians under pressure of competition, even to the extent of 50 per cent. as the contracts were awarded to those who would accept the smallest fee. The result was unsatisfactory attendance on the part of the contracting physician, then the lumbermen blamed the doctor largely for the dissatisfaction amongst the men. One physician remarked to me "if employers will only pay us half the lowest fee we are entitled to, they can only expect half the attendance in return." However as a result of the request of the lumbermen, after due consultation between their representative, and your Secretary with the Minister and his assistant, a new set of Regulations were drawn up and sanctioned by Order-in-Council in September last. In these the minimum fee of 50 cents per month was struck out, and also the compulsory contract for medical attendance on the employees, *so far as lumber camps* were concerned, but the former system was optional if so desired, with deduction of a monthly fee not to exceed $1.00, otherwise there must be a contract for monthly inspection of camp at employer's expense, together with an incurred liability for surgical or medical attendance in case of accident or sickness, originating in camp. This appeared satisfactory to the representatives of the lumbermen at the time of its adoption, but I have found during the past season, that most of the employers state that they prefer the former regulation, and many of them contracted as formerly, but in several instances paid the medical fees themselves. This had been done in a few cases prior to the change, and probably had a good deal to do with the difficulty of other firms in securing men.

If there had been no underbidding for men, between the employers, by offering to pay the medical fees themselves, and all had acted alike in the deductions, there would have been no loss of men on that score. One prominent employer said to me, "I never kicked against the old Regulations. The lumbermen got rattled when the good times came, and we could not get

men. It was not the doctor's fault at all. The men blamed them were bluffing."

I believe most of the lumbermen will continue the former contract system, as they admit it is just and fair, but they must all treat their men alike and cease what may be called unfair competition, or difficulties will arise, which it is to be hoped they will not try to saddle on the Regulations again, as was certainly done unjustly in the past.

During the past season the sanitary condition of most of the camps has been very good, and there has been very little illness, except in the early part of the season, when typhoid fever was very prevalent along the north shore of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, many cases developing in the camps soon after the men went in, shewing the disease had been contracted before reaching camp. These men worked for a few days, and I believe polluted many of the ponds and water holes from which the men drink during the day when at work, and so spread the disease to an alarming extent. The hospitals in the "Soo," Thessalon, Blind River, and Sudbury were crowded with typhoid cases, many from the lumber camps, from September to November, but by the end of the year it had well died out.

So far as I know the camps have been entirely free from smallpox, which has been prevalent in the older sections of the Province.

Dr. Watts, as you are aware, was employed as Assistant Inspector for six months, most of which time he spent in New Ontario looking after the sanitary condition of the camps and enforcing the Regulations connected therewith, occasionally having to resort to legal proceedings to enforce them, owing sometimes to the negligence and sometimes to the persistent stubborness of those he had to deal with. It is to be hoped these severe measures will not have to be resorted to again. However, it has only been where there has been persistent ignoring of, or deliberate refusal to obey the Regulations that the arm of the law has been called into requisition.

While there are a few employing firms who promptly and cheerfully comply with the regulations, and say they find it no hardship to do so,—and the assistance of these employers we appreciate,—there are a large number who are rather slow and dilatory especially in making their medical contract, apparently hoping to escape a month or two expense, and there are still a few who deliberately try to evade the Regulations, for some unaccountable reason for the whole season, these two latter classes causing us a needless amount of worry and correspondence, as well as considerable expense and unnecessary travelling for your Inspector to compel compliance.

The extent of the lumbering operations in Northern Ontario is something enormous, but I cannot give figures this year as Dr. Watts attended to most of the northern camps, however, I might illustrate by stating that on the waters of the Blind and Mississaga Rivers alone there were 44 camps employing over 3,000 men.

I visited the Ottawa Valley, the Nipissing and Parry Sound Districts, and in the latter, during one trip in the latter part of February, I drove in three days 154 miles, and inspected eleven camps, making full notes in regard to location of camp, size of buildings, distance apart, number of occupants in each, air space, ventilation, source of water supply, drainage, disposal of refuse and garbage, location of closets, with sketch of each camp, and took several photographs to enable you the better to understand the conditions surrounding them. During the third day of this trip the thermometer registered 42 degrees below zero.

All of these camps with two exceptions were good, and one known as "Stone's Camp No. 3," belonging to Graves Bigwood and Co., was a model, the finest camp I have ever visited. Of the two to be condemned, one had a

stable built right on the bank of a creek about fifty yards above the kitchen and the water supply, the other was a small jobber camp of about 20 men and without the slighest attempt at ventilation, and was absolutely dirty and foul smelling. Both these were to be remedied at once.

I have reason to hope that next season will see a decided improvement in the carrying out of the Regulations, and I am sure the lumbermen will soon realize that your Board does not wish to impose any hardship upon them, but to aid and assist in the betterment of the health of their employees.

Report 4.—Typhoid Fever in Napanee.

On August 1st, inst. by direction of your secretary, I visited the Town of Napanee, to report on a recent outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

I learned that since the last week in June there have been 40 cases, and that 21 of the first 25 cases had used water from the same well, which has since been closed. I was driven over the town by the Medical Health Officer Dr. Cowan, Dr. Stratton, and other members of the Board of Health, and had the water and sewage systems pointed out to me. After seeing these and getting some further information regarding water supply, it was not difficult to locate the source of the trouble, although there may be other contributing causes.

The main supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes is derived from shallow wells, 10 or 12 feet deep, receiving the surface water and the drainage or soakage from shallow sewers or rather loose stone drains into which were discharging numerous water closets. These drains are on several residential streets and are nothing more than elongated cesspools, as there is very little flow from them as they extend to the river. They were originally intended only for surface drainage, but unfortunately permission has been given for closet connection. Only after rain storms do they discharge freely at several points into the river, while in the interval the contents soaks through the bottoms and sides and pollutes the wells. In one or two instances the drains are partly tile and partly loose stone, and one portion not being large enough to carry off the flow from the other after heavy rain, there is an overflow much to the inconvenience and annoyance of several sufferers, the stench creating a great nuisance as well as health being endangered.

This contamination of the domestic water supply I am sure accounts for the epidemic. However, I may add that there is a public supply of water said not to be used for domestic purposes, beyond washing, etc., but this supply is also contaminated. It is taken from above the Fall towards the upper end of the town, and conveyed through a flume built up with loose stone on its sides to the pump house. On its way it receives a large amount of soakage from houses, etc., on its upper side, and also some private drains above the Falls. This water was admittedly not fit for use, but as it looks clear coming from the taps, the probability is that it is occasionally used for drinking or culinary purposes.

This supply is moreover further polluted occasionally in the event of fire, when the water is pumped directly from the river in the vicinity of some of the sewer outlets. I myself saw floaters and paper from closets around the outlet of one of the sewers in the centre of the town. As there is scarcely any perceptible current in the river, it becomes little more than an open cesspool. There is said to be a tidal flow up stream daily, increased very much at times by the wind, raising the water I was told sometimes two feet and carrying the sewage up almost to the Fall, and past the intake for fire purposes, and this vile water is what is then freely used to quench

fires and saturate all the surroundings. It is only a wonder the town has escaped a fatal epidemic as long as it has. However, this is not all, no less than three cow byres are allowed to exist in town for 20 or more head of of cattle each, one of them in the very centre of the town where there is much filth and soakage, and also hog pens owned by the G. T. Railway, within a few yards of the station and close enough to be a nuisance to many citizens, which are occupied by hundreds of hogs every day or two for several hours, this being one of the leading shipping centres in Ontario.

Before leaving town I met with the Board of Health, and advised that the connections of w. c's. with the present drains—I cannot call them sewers—be abolished, also all pit closets be abolished and prohibited as it is impossible to prevent contamination of the wells from them; that a system of dry earth closets be established with public scavenging; that the present piecemeal method of building drains cease, and that an extensive plan for sewerage, modern and up-to-date to cover the whole town be adopted, and then proceeded with as rapidly as possible or the finances of the town will permit; that the nuisances mentioned be removed from the town. I also urged that another source of water be sought for, where a pure and uncontaminated public supply can be obtained, and the temptation to use present water will be removed, and also because the shallow wells now in use are a source of danger under any circumstances in a populated town.

I hope I have not spoken too strongly regarding the conditions I found, but what might have been considered sufficient for a rural village 40 or 50 years ago, is absolutely out of the question for a modern town of the present day.

Report 5.—Typhoid Fever at Cardinal.

An epidemic of Typhoid Fever having been reported from Cardinal, and an official request from the Council for an investigation having been received. I was requested by your secretary to visit the village, which I did on March 16th, inst. With Dr. Blakeman, M.H.O., and Mr. Benson, manager of the starch works which furnishes the water supply, I looked over the situation. Dr. Blakeman says, there have been 17 cases since the middle of January, he himself taking ill on January 25th and only returning from hospital on 12th inst. The other resident physician in the village, Dr. Locke, took ill on February 16th, and was still in hospital. Meantime the medical practice was being looked after by a *locum tenens*, a young physician, strange to the local surroundings. Three new cases had developed during the past week. Dr. Blakeman only knew of one case of typhoid in Cardinal during the past two and a half years he has resided there. The 17 recent cases are about equally divided between adults and children, and distributed all over the village. Their milk suppply is derived from eleven different sources, only three getting it from a general dairy. Three cases developed among parties who attended an oyster supper on January 7th, which was mentioned as a possible source, but I learned that only two of these ate raw oysters, while many others who have not developed the disease ate them freely.

All are using, I found, a common water supply, pumped from the St. Lawrence river. I was told there was only one well in use in the village, and none of the cases used its water. There is no sewerage system, and pit closets are in general use. The water supply is pumped to an elevated tank, from the rapids outside of the old canal, where there is a current of about 6 miles an hour, and it passes through a mechanical filter and is treated with alum, etc., before it reaches the tank which supplies the village by gravitation. This tank holds 100,000 gallons but as the starch works uses several

hundred thousand gallons daily its contents are being constantly changed. On January 22nd the intake became choked up with "frazil" or "anchor ice" and then the suppply was pumped from the old canal, and so continued until February 12th, since which time it has again been taken from the rapids.

An investigation shows numerous 'pit closets" or "cesspools" receiving discharges from sinks and closets along the bank of the old canal into which the soakage must find its way. The closets of the public school stand on the edge of a natural creek or drain which discharges into the canal a few yards below, and a short distance above where the water was taken from. Almost directly across the street (north) from the school lives a family, one of the first to develop the disease, and the drainage from their closet certainly reached the above mentioned drain. Other cases also drained into it. This I consider has been the origin of several of the cases. Where the first case came from is doubtful, but others I am convinced were contracted from the old canal water supply, and the most recent ones from direct contact with persons or articles contaminated by previous cases, as there does not seem to have been sufficient precaution taken to prevent all possibility of spread in this way, both local physicians being absent themselves ill, and only a young overworked stranger in charge.

The Engineer at the pump house says the intake in the current is always liable to be choked by "fazil," and then the old canal has to be drawn upon, but it did not occur in 1905-06, but it did in 1904-05, as well as the past winter. He states, if the pipe was extended a short distance up stream into an eddy this would not occur. This extension, Mr. Benson says, he will make, but a Government W.C. on the point above must first be removed.

I have advised the boiling of all water before using, if any further cases develop, also to have samples of water taken from the river current, the eddy, canal, taps, drain and wells, etc , sent to the laboratory for examination.

I also advised against using the canal water under any circumstances; that the tank be thoroughly cleaned out immediately, (and this was promised to be done); that the plugs be taken out of the dead ends of the town pipes and they be flushed; that all pit closets be abolished and dry earth closets be substituted with a public scavenging system, until such time as an efficient sewerage system can be installed; abolish also all cesspools which may drain into the canal, and establish a sewer system as soon as possible. I think the carrying out of these suggestions will soon bring to an end the present epidemic.

Report 6.—Anthrax in Bracebridge.

Several cases of Anthrax having been reported from Bracebridge, with one death, supposed to have been caused by handling diseased hides in one of the tanneries there, I proceeded thither on July 4th, inst., to investigate, etc.

With Dr. Wales, M.H.O., I visited the tannery of the Anglo-American Leather Co., where all the men worked who had been affected with the disease. Mr. Schneider, manager, gave us all possible information, and shewed us all over the premises. I found that three employees had contracted the disease since May 18th, viz., Wm. English, Obediah Stafford and Alfred Hillman. English took ill May 18th, was promptly operated on and recovered. Stafford took ill a few days later and died after a few days' illness. Hillman took ill about 20th or 21st June, and is likely to recover, his attack being in the forehead. English was attacked in the neck, and I understand Stafford the same and spread rapidly to the upper portion of the body.

Hides received in the early part of May were suspected of having caused the trouble, as English and Stafford were at the unloading of them in the large hide storehouse. One was opening bales and throwing the hides out of the car, while the other stood by and checked.

I learned, however, that about 10 or 12 men were engaged at the same work, and handling the same lot. Hillman was a loft foreman in the finshing room upstairs in the tannery, and never handled any of these hides at all. Rumour about the town said 30 or 40 men had left the tannery employment because of fear of the disease. Usually about 150 men are employed, but at the present time there are only 116. "Three men," Mr. Schneider said, "had left because of the present trouble, at least that was the reason they assigned, but there may have been more. Men are coming and going all the time."

Hides are received from Montevideo, in South America, and Rangoon and Karachi, in India—and generally come by way of New York or Boston.

In April 11 carloads of Montevideo dry stretched hides were received, and unloaded on April 25th and 30th. Rangoon hides are continually coming in, and are dry in bales, but not stretched like the Montevideo. Karachi hides are stretched and have very little hair on them. All are cured with chemicals, generally arsenic.

Hides are not landed at Boston, or New York unless accompanied by a certificate from loading point or where bought in regard to quality and freedom from disease.

These certificates I did not see, as Mr. Shaw, a member of the Company, told me they were retained by the Customs authorities, but not sure whether at the point of landing, or by Canadian customs officer at point of entry into Canada. He asserts that all hides bought by this Company are as 1st quality, but some seconds frequently among them, although all are certified free from disease.

Four cars of Karachi hides were received on May 4th and 7th, and unloaded in the storage shed on May 7th, 8th, and 10th. About one-third of this Karachi lot have been worked, and are in the liquor now. The remainder are in the hide house to be worked up as soon as required or men obtained. Tracing these four cars, I find they were not disinfected or cleaned, but three went out on May 11th and 15th, loaded with sole leather, two to Montreal and one to Toronto, while the other went to Shier's siding to be loaded with lumber.

In the process of tanning, these hides are washed and worked and an immense amount of filth from them is constantly being discharged into the river, as also a large quantity of sulphuric acid, about 60 large pailfuls per week being used in the vats in this tannery and being changed weekly, this quantity is discharged into the river, besides other chemicals.

If any of the hides are diseased and contain anthrax spores, these would be also discharged into the river to the great danger of the public.

There is another, as large, if not larger tannery a short distance farther down stream on the opposite side of the river, polluting the water in a similar manner and to the same or greater extent with the same risks.

I fear it is impossible to say from which lot of hides the anthrax was caused, if from any of them, as the infected men were handling many, and many other men were handling the same lots without ill result.

I believe the managers of these industries use every effort to secure only a good quality of hides and free from disease, but under any circumstances there is considerable risk run of an occasional diseased hide being amongst the others and escaping detection.

Report 7.—Typhoid Fever at Almonte.

Acting on the instructions from your Secretary, I visited Almonte on November 8th inst., to inquire into an outbreak of Typhoid Fever. With Dr. Hanley, M.H.O., Dr. Metcalf, Mayor, and Messrs. Little and Kirkland, chairman and secretary respectively of the Local Board of Health, I went over the whole situation. Since Oct. 10th there have been forty (40) cases reported and all but two have been from an area of about 100 x 50 yards immediately east of the C.P.R. station and a few yards west of the river. The other two cases are directly treaceable to this area. All come from 14 or 15 houses with from one to six cases, mostly adults, in each. Fortunately no deaths so far.

The house where six cases, is that of a liveryman, adjoining his stables and yard, wherein is a well to which I believe is traceable the whole trouble, as I was informed at least twenty-five of the inf cted patients used water from it. Others got milk from this family where no doubt vessels were washed by water from the well. On making further enquiries *re* milk I found the infected families got their supply from three different dairies and several private cows, and no cases were traceable through these sources except the one mentioned. Samples of water had been examined by Dr. Amyot from the different wells, two shewing colon bacilli, the liveryman's and Lowery's, and all yielding large quantities of chlorine varying from 12 to 93 parts per million, furnishing a good medium for cultivating bacilli. All the wells but two having shewn over 20 parts were "chained up," and use of water forbidden. However, I found that the liveryman had been given the key to his well and the water was being freely used for carriage washing, and was being scattered all over the yard, to soak into other adjoining wells, while the employees who were wet with this infected water were handling freely anything and everything about the house and premises.

All of these wells are about 30 feet deep, drilled through rock 25 or 26 feet, but the rock is full of crevices and very little soil over it. The whole infected area is rather low and flat with a slope to the river about 100 yards east. A swampy piece of ground or swail extends from near the infected section, south and a little west to beyond Wylie's Mill about a quarter of a mile distant. It receives considerable drainage and extends to the river at several points. The crevices in the rock may receive some of this soakage, also some from the neighborhood of the railway station as well as from the houses in the infected area.

I found also that the town carters were daily delivering many barrels of water to citizens, taken from the river at the bridge only a couple of hundred yards below the infected district, and very liable to pollution. The cases already developed were well in hand by the local physicians and very active measures were being taken to stamp out the disease by the Local Board of Health. An excellent leaflet with instructions how to act, and regarding necessary precautions to be taken had been prepared and distributed to the citizens, and all water ordered to be boiled.

I advised *permanent* closing of the two infected wells by filling with cement; that the others should be thoroughly cleaned out and further samples of water from them be examined and not used until a satisfactory report is received; also have water samples from the dairy farms and several indicated points in the river tested; stop supply of water from the bridge, and go for it above all possible source of town pollution, better across the river and above Wylie's Mill, and even there it will be found possibly none

too good. I also advised the abolition of all pit closets in town, and the compulsory use of box closets with daily use of dry earth, and have a civic scavenger to regularly attend to these. These suggestions apparently met with approbation.

With Dr. Metcalf, I visited the vicinity of the new hospital, which is being erected, I understand, by one of the town's public spirited citizens. To receive the hospital sewage a few yards west of the building a cement tank in the ground is under construction. An overflow pipe will carry the liquid into a tile drain which discharges about 100 yards beyond into a natural public drain at a street crossing, and which from there to the river 100 yards further has stone wall sides. This is said to be dry in summer, and therefore the hospital sewage is liable to be deposited along its bottom and sides. This drain enters the river only 200 or 300 yards above the bridge on the east side of the river, and certainly is not advisable notwithstanding its proximity to the falls a short distance below.

Laboratory Report

BY JOHN A. AMYOT, M. B.

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting held Feb. 6th, 1907,

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following report of the work done in the Laboratory at Toronto during the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Summary of specimens examined during the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Municipalities 1906.	Diphtheretic swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total number for month
	Release		Diagnosis									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical	Bacterial	
October	15	23	28	32	33	66	103	124	30	14	260	728
November...	10	27	32	61	48	100	35	124	5	8	213	663
December...	16	12	15	41	31	64	33	51	36	4	79	382
	41	62	75	134	112	230	171	299	71	26	552	1,773
	103		209		342		470			578		
	312											

The work of the quarter has been chiefly of a routine nature, a consultation of the figures in the following tables will show that during 1906 the high-water mark of the work of the Laboratory was reached. Nearly 3,000 more specimens were examined than were examined during the previous year.

Summary of the specimens examined during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Municipalities 1906.	Diphtheretic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total number for month
	Release		Diagnosis									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical	Bacterial	
First quarter	77	70	112	168	146	372	96	141	45	22	376	1,625
Second "	63	60	452	592	178	406	60	178	159	45	345	2,532
Third "	107	68	501	509	171	273	189	256	94	38	568	2,776
Fourth "	41	62	75	134	112	230	171	299	71	26	552	1,773
Totals	288	260	1,140	1,403	607	1,281	516	874	369	131	1,841	8,706

Table showing the progress year by year in the demands upon work on the Laboratory.

Years.	Exudates suspected of being Diphtheretic.	Sputa suspected of containing the Bacilli of Tuberculosis.	Blood specimens for the Widal Reaction of Typhoid Fever	Miscellaneous Sewage, Food Specimens, Milk Beverages.	Chemical Waters.	Bacterial Waters.	Totals.
1899....	375	629	164	57	29	116	1.370
1900....	526	703	221	25	33	194	1,669
1901....	1,018	1,006	405	98	38	215	2,780
1902....	666	1,056	415	593	65	206	3,005
1903....	851	1,153	513	87	231	291	3,126
1904....	1,444	1,447	812	191	59	628	4,586
1905....	1,281	1,870	662	810	41	811	5,787
1906....	3,091	1,888	1,390	369	131	1,841	8,706

Summary of reports sent to Dr. Bull, M. H. O., of E. Toronto, in connection with Typhoid outbreak there.

Date 1906	Laboratory Numbers	Where collected from.	Colon Bacilli	Chlorine in parts per million
Oct. 2.....	6872	G. Scott's well.....	+	183
" 12.....	7104	Old well	+	150
" 24.....	7393	Well, W. W., New Tor.....	+	254
" 29.....	7458	T. Menzie P. Co.....	—	7
" 29.....	7459	Z. Adam's well	+	105
" 30	7508	I.....	+	275
" 30.....	7509	II.....	—	223
" 30.....	7510	III.....	—	185
" 30.....	7511	IV.....	—	180
" 30	7512	V.....	—	175
" 30.....	7513	VI.....	—	330
" 30	7514	VII.....	+	285
" 30.....	7515	VIII.....	—	13
Nov. 7.....	7750	J. V. McAull.....	+	107
" 7.....	7751	L. J. West.....	+	172
" 16.....	7944	Starkan's.....	+	194
" 16.....	7945	Bryan's.....	+	80

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large chlorine content of the waters in question. No. 7515 shows the nearest to the normal for the district, 8 per million. The geological formation all through the district is heavy clay or shale. Any chlorine soaking down from the surface cannot get far away. The wells naturally attract it in the surface.

No. 7458 is from Lake Ontario.

The Report of the Toronto Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health for the Nine Months ending September 30, 1907.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following report of the work done in your Laboratory at Toronto, during the nine months ending September 30th, 1907.

The following synoptic table shows the number of specimens examined during these quarters along with the chief heads under which theso are placed.

Synopsis of Work done in the Toronto Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health during the nine months ending September 30th, 1907.

Months.	Diptheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical.	Bacterial.	
January	1	2	12	56	33	106	26	51	14	0	80	382
February ...	2	6	23	42	33	109	34	38	18	1	67	373
March.....	1	3	19	42	30	117	10	43	61	3	58	387
April.....	3	2	18	68	48	143	9	55	40	3	103	495
May.....	1	7	12	23	47	137	22	52	53	5	101	461
June	2	6	23	52	36	121	8	53	98	2	71	473
July.....	1	4	21	68	40	107	12	50	24	2	84	413
August	4	3	24	48	34	85	37	82	40	8	161	527
Se tember .	4	2	29	61	34	76	32	75	43	2	114	472
	19	35	182	460	335	1,001	190	499	391	26	839	3,984
	54		642		1,336		689			865		
	696											

Diphtheria exudates	696
Tuberculous sputa	1,336
Typhoid bloods	689
Miscellaneous specimens	391
Waters	865
Total	3,984

Remaiks Arising out of the Preceding Tables.

1. It will be noticed that only 54 exudates were examined for disease from diphtheria quarantine. This is small and would seem to indicate that the municipalities are satisfied with the time quarantine, 28 days.

This 28 days was made on the result of some 18,000 examinations made in the State of Massachussetts, chiefly in Boston. They show that the average time of the disappearance of the bacilli from the throats of diphtheria cases is 28 days. But these examinations also showed that 20 per cent. of the cases still had living diphtheria bacilli in their throats on this 28th day,

The patients were well but were sources of infection if let out. To check these, release by culture was instituted. It has its difficulties and its limitation but has done decided good. Then again it was shown that in many cases the patients were free of the bacilli, sometimes even in 15 days before the 28th. The release culture system would remove from those cases the hardship of being unnecesssarily held until the 28th day. No other comment would seem to be necessary.

2. The facilities of the laboratory are easily accessible and free. If I might be allowed to suggest, encouragement should be given to the larger municipalities to do as Toronto, Ottawa, Brantford, Belleville and St. Thomas are doing, namely, establish their own local laboratories for this work, or that more use of the central laboratories be made. This last could be facilitated if outfits were distributed for the collection of the samples instead of trusting to the devices of each sendor as at present.

3. During the month of June, the brain of a dog sent from Mount Brydges said to have died of rabies was examined. No details as to the situation surrounding the case were given. The head had been buried four or five days previous to sending. Negri bodies were distinctly made out and reported as one of rabies.

Subdural inoculations were made, but up to the present no symptoms have developed in the animals inoculated. The brain was either already sterile or the organisms so devitalized that the symptoms have been delayed perhaps to show at some later date. We have had one rabbit show symptoms after 160 days.

4. During the last three months the effluents from the sewage disposal plant at the east end of Toronto have been regularly analysed, but the data we are holding over to the end of the year.

5. For the License Department there have been analysed during this period, 59 alcohol or suspected alcoholic beverages—generally they were alcohol beyond the 2½ per cent. proof spirit.

6. For the Fisheries Department three sets of specimens to prove pollution of streams to the destruction of fish, were made. One at Brantford; one at Newmarket and one at Barrie.

7. In March nine samples of soaps submitted to the Charities Department in tenders for supplies were handed over to the laboratory to test their values as soaps.

8. Also during the period 46 patent medicines were analysed for their alcoholic content and for their active constituents.

As to these last items if it is considered expedient the results tabulated in these connections will be given with the final report of the year.

9. One hundred and sixty specimens of milk have been examined during the 3 quarters—with the exception of the 50 Toronto specimens—the rest were chiefly examined for butter-fat and perservatives. These last were only found some three times. On the whole the fat contents were above 3 per cent.

Table showing number of specimens under each denomination examined for each county in Ontario, during the months, January—September 1907, inclusive.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		Chemical.	Bacterial.	
Algoma	1				4	17	5	5	10		71	113
Addington											8	8
Bruce	1	1		7	9	23	2	6	5		2	56
Brant						3			7		1	11
Bothwell									1			1
Carleton				1	3	5	8	19	2		35	73
Durham				8	8	26			3		8	53
Dufferin					4	11		2	3			20
Elgin					1	1			1		1	4
Essex		1		1	10	49	3	8			2	74
Frontenac										1		1
Grey	3	1	7	3	15	41	3	13	9		1	96
Glengarry					2	3					2	7
Grenville						1	1	1			7	10
Huron		1	3	6	4	20	4	13	1		7	59
Haliburton				4	3	6	2	6	1			22
Hastings					6	21	6	10	3		33	79
Haldimand			2	2	2	8		2				16
Halton					3	12		6	1		1	23
Kent		1			14	41	4	11	4		17	92
Leeds				1			1	1				3
Lanark		1	1	2	2	3	1				1	11
Lincoln	1		2	3	11	15	3	6			6	47
Lambton			2	9	19	27	1	12	1	1	2	74
Muskoka			3	12	3	11	4	4	4		11	52
Middlesex				4	9	10		3	6	11	28	71
Norfolk	1		3	5	2	19	2				15	47
Northumberland			2	3	6	20	2	6			7	46
Nipissing	4	1	22	15	3	12	2	9	8		10	86
Ontario			1	3	7	26	1	6			21	65
Oxford				5	22	45	8	22	3		6	111
Perth			1	5	5	20	2	5	20		19	77
Prescott							1	3			2	6
Peterborough			2	5	6	21	11	13	68		11	137
Peel			1	2	5	8		2			7	25
P. Edward			1	2		5	2	1				11
Parry Sound			4	18	1	20	1	6	2		21	73
Rainy River			1	5		1		2			1	10
Russell					2	1						3
Renfrew				3	5	20	2	4	6		26	66
Stormont					2	6						8
Simcoe	3	4	14	16	18	74	11	20	8	2	11	181
Thunder Bay				6	2	2		1	8		10	29
Victoria			1	3	6	8	3	5		2	14	42
Wentworth			18	22	1	5	2	3	1	1	19	72
Welland			4	21	6	11	4	17			33	96
Waterloo	2	9	16	23	12	49	3	7	3		14	138
Wellington	3	4	11	24	10	30	4	25	4	7	14	136
York		6	57	200	66	224	78	208	172		277	1288
	19	30	179	449	320	981	187	493	365	25	782	3830
	677				1,301		680		365	807		3830

Laboratory Report,

By Dr. W. T. CONNELL, Assistant Bacteriologist Provincial Board of Health, Kingston Branch,

For the Six Months endmg December 31st, 1906.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health, Kingston Branch, for Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1907.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for quarter.
	Release		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
BRUCE Co.											
Paisley				3		1					4
CARLETON Co.											
Richmond					1						1
DUNDAS Co.											
Brinstons Cors						2					2
Iroquois										3	3
Morrisburg					1	1					2
Winchester					1	1					2
DURHAM Co.											
Port Hope						1					1
ESSEX Co.											
Essex						2	2				4
FRONTENAC Co.											
Arden										1	1
Barriefield										4	4
Battersea										1	1
Bedford Mills										1	1
Harrowsmith							2	1			3
Kingston			1	13	20	49	16	18	19	6	142
Parham				1	1	1	1	1			5
Portsmouth					1	2	1			14	18
Sharbot Lake			1	3	1	2	1	1			9
Verona				1		1					2
Wolfe Island								5			5
GLENGARRY Co.											
Alexandria										2	2
Lancaster						1					1
Williamstown					2	2					4
GRENVILLE Co.											
Cardinal								1			1
Prescott				1			4	2		7	14
Spencerville						1					1
HASTINGS Co.											
Bancroft								1			1
Belleville					1	1			1		3
Marlbank					1	2					3
Maynooth					1						1
Roslin						2		2			4
Trenton					2	1					3
Tweed					2	2					4

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
LANARK Co.											
Perth			1	1				1			3
Smith's Falls			1		1	2	3	1	2		10
LEEDS Co.											
Brockville					2			2		2	6
Gananoque					1	3	1	1			6
Lansdowne				1	1	1	1				4
Mallorytown				1							1
Seeley's Bay						1					1
Westport										1	1
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON Co.											
Bath					2						2
Enterprise									1		1
Napanee					1	3	18	3		31	56
Newburgh							1	1			2
Odessa					1	1		2			4
Tamworth						1					1
Yarker					1		4	3		10	18
NORTHUMBERLAND Co.											
Campbellford					2					1	3
Roseneath						1		1			2
PARRY SOUND Co.											
Sundridge						1					1
PETERBOROUGH Co.											
Lakefield				1							1
RENFREW Co.											
Calabogie							1	1			2
Combermere					1	1					2
Arnprior	2	2	6	2			2				14
Pembroke					2	1					3
Renfrew							1				1
RUSSELL Co.											
Metcalfe						2			1		3
Casselman					1						1
SIMCOE Co.											
Barrie								1			1
STORMONT Co.											
Avonmore									1		1
Bonville										1	1
Finch										6	6
THUNDER BAY.											
Fort William								1			1
	2	2	10	28	51	93	59	50	25	91	411

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Waters.	Total Number for Quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
BRUCE CO.											
Paisley				2				2			4
CARLETON CO.											
Ottawa South				1							1
DUNDAS CO.											
Chesterville					1						1
Morrisburg						1					1
Winchester						2	1				3
DURHAM CO											
Port Hope					1	2					3
ESSEX CO.											
Essex						1	1				2
FRONTENAC CO.											
Barriefield									3	1	4
Cataraqui										6	6
Harrowsmith				1			1	3			5
Kingston	41	41	17	18	11	42	28	29	9	12	248
Parham			1	2	1						4
Portsmouth				1	1		1	7			10
Sharbot Lake					1	1					2
Wolfe Island								3			2
GLENGARRY CO.											
Dalhousie Mills						1					1
Williamstown						1					1
GRENVILLE CO.											
Bishop's Mills							2	2			4
Burritt's Rapids						1		1			2
Kemptville										3	3
Prescott						2	1			2	5
Spencerville						3		2			5
HASTINGS CO.											
Bancroft			1			2					3
Belleville			2	1	1	6	4	5			19
Coe Hill				2							2
Madoc					1						1
Roslin						1					1
Shannonville						1	1				2
Stirling						2					2
Tweed					1	7			2		10
KENT CO.											
Chatham					1						1
LAMBTON CO.											
Watford								1			1
LANARK CO.											
Lanark						1					1
Pakenham						1				2	3
Smith's Falls					3			1			4

KINGSTON.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1906.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Blood.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Bacterial Water.	Total Number for Quarter.
	Release.		Diagnosis.								
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
LEEDS CO.											
Athens						2					2
Brockville						2	2	3			7
Gananoque					2	1		2		2	7
Frankville					1	3		1			5
Lansdowne					1	1					2
Lyn						2				3	5
Mallorytown				2							2
Seeley's Bay			1	1							2
Westport							2				2
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON CO.											
Bath			1		1		2			4	8
Enterprise	2	2				1					5
Napanee				3	3	1		1			8
Newburgh			1		1	2			1		5
Odessa					1		1				2
Tamworth						1					1
Yarker							1				1
NIPISSING CO.											
Verner										2	2
PARRY SOUND CO.											
Parry Sound					1	1			1		3
PRESCOTT CO.											
Alfred						1				3	4
RENFREW CO.											
Arnprior	1	8	2	3	1	2					17
Calabogie	7	5	6	1			1	2			22
Douglas				1	1						2
Killaloe Station								6			6
RUSSELL CO.											
Metcalfe				2		1					3
THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER.											
Fort William							1				1
	51	56	32	41	36	99	50	71	16	40	492

Report of Board on Isolation Hospital Site for City of London,

As Provided for by Special Enactment of the Lrgislature, 1907.

Sec. 53, Chap. 23, 7 Edw. VII.

We are of the opinion the site is suitable provided that a portion of Waterloo street extending sixty-six feet west of the limit of the lot as shown in the said plan submitted, and being the easterly half of Waterloo Street from Ottaway Avenue to the river bank be included in said grounds for the use of said hospital and constituting part of said site, and provided that said site is enclosed by a suitable fence as will prevent access thereto on the part of the general public and communication between the inmates and employees of the General Hospital and Isolation Hospital buildings, and that this enclosure shall extend to the river bank immediately south of the hospital site and the said Isolation hospital be not placed nearer than thirty feet from the line of the adjacent street on the westerly limit.

We are further of the opinion that the same will afford ample space required to protect the public against possible danger of infection from the same when properly enclosed and operated.

This site includes a part of the hospital block, being 244x197½ feet more or less in area.

Note. The above resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board at a special meeting held at the City of London, July 16th, 1907.

Special Report *re* "Coal Oil Inlet" Nuisance,

Adopted by the Board May 20th, 1907.

That the Provincial Board of Health has made a careful and thorough inspection of Coal Oil Inlet in the City of Hamilton and the land, buildings and conditions adjacent thereto, and desire to state that in their opinion the accummulated conditions existing at the time of inspection constitutes a serious and dangerous nuisance, which conditions might be more specifically set forth as follows:—

(*a*) The cattle byers and piggeries owned and operated by George Stroud, Esq., occupied at the time of our inspection by a large number of cattle are without proper drainage and are so constructed and operated that the liquid filth from the cattle is retained for a lengthened time within the byers, which byers cause a foul smelling nuisance.

That enormous quantities of cow manure and liquid filth is drained and discharged from these byers into the head of the Inlet and permitted to lodge there, covering a large tract of saturated surface, further decomposing and emitting foul smelling noxious emanations, polluting the air to a large extent and affecting the employees of the adjacent factories and the occupants of other buildings and the citizens generally who require to frequent this locality.

That this in our judgment constitutes a serious nuisance dangerous to public health.

(*b*) That the Reduction and Fertilizing plant of Messrs. W. A. Freeman & Co., adjacent thereto, wherein is manufactured fertilizer from offal, dead animals and slaughter-house refuse, whilst in a fairly good condition of operation at the time of our visit is an establishment which in our judgment cannot be operated in the manner in which this is being operated and with the facilities at hand without constituting a serious and dangerous nuisance in such a locality.

That foul smells were caused by it at the time of our visit and emanated therefrom were perceptible at varying distances and directions subject to varying atmospheric conditions and wind influences.

That the exposure of hair to the weather and upon moist ground constituted an added unsanitary condition.

(*c*) We also inspected the adjacent sewage disposal works and deposition of sludge owned and operated by the Municipality of the City of Hamilton

We are of this opinion that such an accumulation of sludge as was permitted to lodge upon the bank of the Inlet at the time of our visit constituted a serious and dangerous nuisance emitting foul smelling and noxious odors.

That the sewage works themselves with the connected storm water overflow discharging into the waters of the Inlet constitutes a nuisance.

That the existing conditions evidently operated for some prolonged period in connection with the waters of the Inlet have so polluted the water and adjacent banks that these arms of the Inlet now constitute a nuisance.

We therefore respectfully beg to report that these several nuisances be forthwith abated in the interest of public health and that the cattle byers and piggeries of George Stroud, Esq., be removed forthwith, and the land and deposits thereon so treated as to prevent their any longer being a nuisance.

We are of the opinion that the fertilizing plant above referred to should cease operations and the fertilizing material and other refuse at present thereon be removed, and the premises put in a proper sanitary condition.

That the Sewage Works at present in operation be so operated that they will no longer continue to be a nuisance, and that the sludge at present deposited, be properly covered so as to avoid further offence therefrom, and that further sludge be reguarly and periodically removed so as to avoid any accumulation thereof.

That the arms of the Inlet adjacent thereto be filled in so as to prevent offence and injury from the accumulated filth and stagnant water.

That the aggregation of the above mentioned conditions is in our opinion a very serious nuisance to a large number of citizens resident within a considerable area adjacent to the Inlet as evidenced by the affidavits submitted, and our personal observations of this locality confirms us in the opinion that these nuisances should be at once abated.

CHAS. SHEARD, M.D.,
Chairman.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Secretary.

Dated Guelph, May 21st, 1907.

Information Required to be Furnished Annually to the Provincial Board of Health

By Proprietors of Lumber and other Camps in Unorganized Districts.

1. List of camps and location of each.

2. Name of foreman in each.

3. Means of access to each camp.

4. Average number of men in each camp.

5. Name and residence of physicians contracted with and whether located in camp or not.

6. Date of contract and its duration.

7. Whether contract is under Clause 2 only, or 2 and 3 of the Regulations, and if under the latter, state amount deducted from each man's pay monthly for physician's fee.

8. Is a permanent hospital provided in camp, or tent?

9. You are reminded that hospital tickets sold to employees in the camps are not recognized by this Board in lieu of the requirements of the Regulations.

10. Above information must be furnished immediately on the establishment of any camp later than Sept. 1st.

11. According to Clause 5 a copy of the Medical Contract properly dated and signed by both parties must be furnished this Board at the time of the making, and also a notification of any change in physicians or terms of contract.

12. Your attention is called to your responsibility under Clause 4, in the event of your only contracting for inspection of camps under Clause 2.

Engineer's Report on the Sewerage System of the Village of Bridgeburg.

By Geo. Ross, C.E., Welland, Ont.

Gentlemen,—During the month of October last, I received instructions to make a topographical survey of your village and prepare a report on a system of sewerage for the municipality, with plans and estimates.

I have made the necessary surveys, and have now the honour to submit the plans and estimates to you.

Periods of agitation, sometimes running into years, are often required in order to arouse sufficient interest to secure the adoption of a comprehensive and efficient system of sewerage, therefore I shall give a short review of some matters connected with this subject, and endeavor to treat them in such a manner as to aid your ratepayers in the consideration of this question, which is now of vital importance to your municipality.

Topography. The Village of Bridgeburg is situated on the western bank of the Niagara River, about a mile north of Lake Erie, and has a frontage of slightly over one mile on the river. The Corporation extends westerly from the river, a distance of from about a mile to a mile and one-eighth, and embraces within its boundaries an area of about seven hundred and twenty acres of land. Frenchman's Creek runs through the northwesterly corner of the Corporation, and it, with its tributaries, forms the natural outlet of a drainage area of about four hundred and seventy acres, or nearly two-thirds of the total area. The remaining area of about two hundred and fifty acres slopes easterly to the Niagara River, a large portion of it having a rather rapid fall towards the river; the width of this slope varies from about sixteen hundred to three

thousand feet, and its summit has a height of about from thirty to fifty feet above the surface of the water in the river.

The relative elevations of the surface of the ground are shown by the contour lines on the plan accompanying this report. The elevation of the ordinary level of the water in the Niagara River, at the northeast corner of the village is taken as having an elevation of thirty feet, being the height shown above the datum line assumed for plotting the profiles, therefore the surface of the ground above the river, as shown by any of the contour lines on the plan, may be obtained in feet, by deducting 30 from the elevation marked on the various contour lines shown thereon.

The elevation of the Niagara River at Bridgeburg is about 572 feet above sea level, therefore if it is desired to refer the elevations given on the plan to a sea level datum, it would be necessary to add 542 feet to the elevations as marked on plan and profiles.

Drainage Areas. There are two main drainage areas, as already refered to, viz.: a westerly or northwesterly towards Frenchman's Creek, and an easterly towards the Niagara River.

There is also a general slope to the north, as may be seen by an examination of the profiles of Gzowski, Robinson and Crooks Streets. There are also a few minor water-courses, such as these emptying into the Niagara River; one a short distance north of Dufferin Street, and another about two hundred feet North of Gilmore Road, however they would have no effect on a scheme for a general sewerage system, except in so far as they might be used for carrying off surface water.

The most closely built up section of the village is situated on the northerly part of the easterly slope, and it is in this portion of the corporation that the need of sewers is more urgently felt. One sewer was constructed on Jarvis Street two or three years ago, and petitions were received for sewers on one or two other streets in the northeast part of the village, at a recent date, and in response thereto a report was prepared, according to which, the sewage from these streets would be run, by separate and independent outlets, into the Niagara River, without treatment, but this plan was not approved by the Provincial Board of Health, and I was then asked to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of the residential portion of the municipality, by which the sewage could be brought to a common outlet.

The area naturally draining to Frenchman's Creek, though more extensive than the eastern slope of the village, contains large tracts of entirely unoccupied land, and the central portion of it is owned by the railway companies, much of it being taken up with tracks and sidings and used as yards, and not intended for a residential district.

The most westerly part of the Frenchman's Creek slope, that is built up, is on the north side of Phipps Street, but all these residences except two or three of the most westerly, can be sewered by the sewers leading to the river.

The Amigari section of the corporation is also in the area, naturally draining to Frenchman's Creek, but it can also be sewered by an outlet leading to the river.

As the main residential district lies on the Niagara River slope, and all portions of the Frenchman's Creek slope, that is intended for residential property, except a block of about forty-five acres at the northwest corner of the municipality, now vacant land, can be readily sewered, to a common outlet, emptying into the Niagara River, I have prepared the plans for such an outlet, which is to be located near the northeast corner of the corporation.

Population. The present population is about 1,500, or rather more than two persons to an acre, taking into consideration the total land area of the corporation, but if we leave out the central portion, occupied for railway purposes, and the northwest part of the village, which is not to be sewered to the common outlet into the Niagara River, there is left an area of about five hundred acres to a population of 1,500, being about three persons to an acre, but the system of sewerage to be adopted must serve for this area when it is wholly built up, and containing an average of from forty to fifty, or even one hundred persons to the acre.

Niagara River. The Niagara River is the outlet of Lake Erie, and flows northward thirty-four miles to Lake Ontario; the elevation of the surface of the river, and the fluctuations in its height, correspond with the elevation and fluctuations of the water level of Lake Erie, which would vary about two feet. In addition to the ordinary variation, in the height of the lake and river, owing to rainfall or melting snow, there is the difference in level caused by the action of the winds. A heavy northeast wind may cause the river to fall nearly two feet in a few hours, by forcing the water back up the lake, and a strong southwest wind by forcing the water down the lake and into the river, has the effect of raising the water in the vicinity of Bridgeburg about four feet.

The width of the river at Bridgeburg is about two thousand feet, the depth of the channel being from about eighteen to forty-eight feet, with a current of five or six miles an hour, but when the river is high the velocity of the water may attain a speed of not less than twelve miles an hour; the average flow of water is 222,000 cubic feet per second.

From Lake Erie to Chippawa, a distance of seventeen miles, the fall is about twelve feet.

Rock. From the International Bridge extending northward beyond the boundary of the corporation, a shale rock is exposed along the bank of the river, and on all streets lying between Courtwright Street and the Bowen Road, more or less rock will be encountered in sewer construction; near the river the rock is to be met with from two to four feet below the surface, and further west it is covered with from six to ten feet of earth, and at Crook's Street the rock is about thirteen feet below the surface.

Soil. The soil is mainly a heavy reddish clay, having a surface covering of loam.

Present Sewers. As far as I am aware, there is only one sewer in the corporation, that on Jarvis Street consisting of ten and twelve-inch pipe. Its length is somewhat over two thousand feet, and it is in good condition. It now empties directly into the Niagara River, but if a trunk sewer is constructed along Niagara Street, it will be necessary to take up the lower portion of this sewer, and relay it on such a grade that it will empty into the new trunk sewer to be constructed on along Niagara Street.

The Jarvis Street sewer is now used partly as a combined sewer, provision being made for carrying off the surface water from the street, by catch basins, or street gullies. Should you decide to adopt the separate system of sewerage in your municipality, these inlets for surface water can be done away with, and the sewer be converted into one for sanitary purposes only.

Why a sewerage system is required. One of the greatest advantages that any community can enjoy is an abundant supply of pure water, and such a supply having been obtained and distributed through the streets and houses, and employed for its various purposes, including domestic uses, washing, cleansing, and the gathering up of impurities, the question is what shall be done with it? It was distributed by a system of pipes decreasing in size as they branched out, and may be collected by another set of pipes increasing in size as the branches unite on their way to a common outlet, but the outgoing volume is very different from the incoming.

The incoming was pure and healthful, but the effluent has become fouled through the various uses to which it was applied, and may have taken up many germs, which if transferred to the human system, would produce disease and possibly death. Should this foul water accumulate and remain stagnant at any place, it would decompose and give off offensive odors. This fouled water is termed sewage, and the pipes by which it is collected, constitute the sewerage system. The means adopted to get rid of the collected matter, is termed sewage disposal. The pipes or conduits used for carrying off the water collected from the surfaces of streets and yards, together with roof water, during and after rains, and also for carrying off subsoil water, are called drains.

Where one set of pipes or conduits are used to carry off the fouled water, or sewage, and another set used to remove the surface and ground water, it is said that the separate system of sewerage is in use.

Where one set of pipes are used to carry off the surface water, or rainfall, as well as the sewage, the combined system of sewerage is said to be in use.

The distinct difference between sewers and drains should not be lost sight of, sewers proper being designed to carry off organic wastes from the human system, from the various cleansing processes common to households, and also manufacturing wastes, while drains convey rain or ground water only. The surface water from streets on which there is a considerable amount of travel, will gather up a certain percentage of organic wastes, but the impurities of surface water are not so apt to prove offensive or to become a menace to health, as those contained in sewage.

A sanitary system of sewers cannot be installed where no public water supply has been provided, but it is needed as soon as that is accomplished, for while the wells can be abandoned, the volume of waste water is very greatly increased by the waterworks system. Where there is a public water supply system without sewers, cesspools are employed, or slops are thrown on the surface of the ground, and the soil will have a tendency to become damp and polluted; the ports of the ground will become clogged with organic wastes, putrefaction sets in, and poisonous gases are generated.

A village or town without waterworks and sewers, is very seriously handicapped, when compared with another having these conveniences. Industries and population are not so quickly attracted to it; the health of the inhabitants is certain to be poorer, and the death rate higher than it should be, and the full benefits of waterworks cannot be enjoyed until sewers are put in. The value of a good sewerage system cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and other sanitary improvements follow, which add to the healthfulness of the community.

Pure air, pure water and a pure soil are essential to good health and long life, and one of the greatest polluters of air, soil and water is the contaminating matter from privies, cesspools and improper systems of sewerage, and sewage disposal.

The great point to be kept in view is the removal of the sewage without pollution of the soil, without putrefaction, and consequently without the generation of sewer gas on the journey.

The soil, in the vicinity of the habitations of human beings, "should be kept sacred, and it is sanitary sacrilege to pollute it. He who fouls the air that he breathes, or the water that he drinks, might learn wisdom from the cat, or decency from swine. It cannot be denied that he who fouls the air that another must breathe, or the food that another must eat, or the water that another must drink, should be placed in the criminal class."

Sewerage System to be adopted. Before deciding on the system of sewerage to be adopted, it will be necessary to consider what may be required to be carried away, or disposed of.

This may be stated as follows:—

1. Storm water. This includes rain water from the surfaces of streets and yards, roof water, etc.

2. Cellar drainage, and the removal of subsoil water.

3. Sewage proper. This includes all fouled water, household wastes, wastes from kitchen, laundry, water closet, bath room, restaurant, bar room, manufacturing wastes, etc.

4. Kitchen garbage. Including vegetable parings, waste food, bones, old tins, papers, etc.

5. Ashes.

Kitchen garbage and ashes should in no case be allowed to enter the sewers. This leaves the disposal of (1) storm water, (2) cellar water, and (3) sewage proper, to be considered.

Whether storm water should be admitted to the sewers, or not, is a point that must be very carefully considered, and the line of action taken with regard to it should be very clear and definite, and in order to aid you in arriving at a conclusion, I shall now review the combined and separate systems of sewerage, more in detail.

Combined System. When the combined system is adopted, it is necessary to design the sewers to carry off a certain maximum rate of rainfall per hour. The amount of sewage to be discharged by the sewers is so small in comparison with the storm water, that has to be taken care of during excessive rain storms, that the amount of sewage is not taken into account at all in calculating the sizes of the sewers. It is necessary to ascertain the number of acres to be drained by a sewer, and to decide on the number of inches of rainfall per hour to be discharged, then the volume to be carried by the sewer, and its size can be determined.

Where storm water is to be carried off in the sewers, it is necessary to ascertain the duration and rate of precipitation of the heaviest rains.

A very heavy shower of fifteen minutes may cause more inconvenience and damage if the sewers are inadequate, than a steady rain of a day or two. A maximum rate of a rainfall of one inch per hour, has been considered a liberal figure in some localities, but a rainfall at the rate of from four to six inches per hour is not unknown in Ontario.

One inch of rainfall running off one acre of land in one hour, would amount to 3,600 cubic feet, or an average of 60 cubic feet per minute. The proportion of rainfall which will reach the sewers in a given time, will depend upon such local factors as the slope of the land, whether the surface is covered with houses and paved streets, forests, or cultivated fields, and the permeability of the soil. In some localities, the run off would only be about half of the rainfall. If we assume a discharge of two inches of rainfall per hour, this will amount to 120 cubic feet, or 748 imperial gallons per minute, per acre. In large cities the population does not usually exceed forty or fifty persons per acre, though in some cases it runs to about one hundred persons to the acre. Now allowing one hundred persons to the acre, and each person using seventy-five imperial gallons of water per day, the discharge of sewage would be less than one cubic foot per acre per minute, or less than one per cent. of a heavy rainfall.

When a municipality attempts to carry off the rainfall in the sewers, they apparently lay themselves liable for damages caused by the flooding of the cellars. In order to avoid the damage and annoyance consequent to the flooding of cellars, it is necessary to make the sewers so large, where the combined system is adopted, that the dry weather flow, or sewage proper, only forms a small or trickling stream in large conduits, and cannot remove the mud and sand carried into them with street water, that deposits are formed in the sewers, and render them liable to become foul and obstructed. Even though no sand or mud settled in the sewers, the small volume of sewage in the large pipes will spread out and lose its force. This allows the heavier suspended matters to settle and form deposits which will decompose and become offensive.

One may be told that rain water is necessary to flush the sewers, but it must be remembered that the flow of sewage is continuous, and likewise the dangers from stoppages, while rainfalls are uncertain in frequency, and amount. It is also much more difficult to flush and ventilate large sewers than small ones.

There is no doubt that it is very convenient and most desirable to be able to run the surface and roof water into sewers or drains, instead of having to carry it away in the gutters or open ditches, and it may also be acknowledged that if it is considered necessary to provide for carrying off the surface water throughout, that the one set of sewers, as in the combined system is cheaper than two complete sets of pipes, one for sewage alone, and another set for surface water. However, in regard to the sewerage of Bridgeburg, it may be stated that it is proposed to carry some of the sewers over, or under several watercourses, that at times carry immense volumes of surface water, and that a number of them flow in from other municipalities, and have a large contributary area. To attempt to carry off all this surface water in the sewers would make the cost of the sewerage system so great as to be almost prohibitive.

Separate System. In the separate system, the house sewage is removed through small sewers, and the storm water through large ones, or in the gutters, or it is conveyed to the natural outlets partly by gutters and partly by drains.

The following advantages of the separate system may be stated:—

1. The rainfall being excluded, the sewers are made much smaller than in the combined system, and are proportioned to carry off a comparatively uniform volume, and thus a greater velocity is secured with a given amount of sewage and a given grade.

2. The sewers being small, no deposits occur, and they can be flushed out daily by automatic flush tanks, at the upper or dead ends of the sewers.

3. Small sewers can be much more easily and thoroughly ventilated than large sewers.

4. The cost of the small sewers in the separate system is much less than that of the large combined sewers.

In towns, and small cities, there can be no question as to the superior advantages of the separate system in economy, efficiency, and adaptability to all the requirements to be met.

In the case of cities where considerable areas are paved, and the storm water from them cannot be carried to the nearest stream, without accumulating in the gutters to a degree that would interfere with traffic or threaten damage to property, the combined system might have the advantage in the matter of cost, but where it is necessary to carry off surface water in drains laid below the surface of the street, they can generally be laid at shallow depths, and consequently at a comparatively small cost.

5. Where the sewage has to be purified, it is out of the question for any town to build disposal works large enough to treat the combined sewage at times of maximum rainfall. Some of the sewage must be allowed to pass away with very inadequate, or no treatment at all, and all the processes at the purification works which must of necessity be carried on in a regular and methodical manner, would be interefred with and disarranged

Cellar Drainage. In the combined system the cellars are usually connected with the sewers by a house drain, usually trapped and ventilated. In the separate system, one or two lines of porous agricultural tile are often laid along the sewer, and the cellar is drained to them, instead of being connected to the sewer, but as such drains are liable to get out of repair, the cellar drains should be connected with the sewer in all cases.

Subsoil Drainage. In some instances it will be found desirable to lay special drains for the removal of ground water, and such drains are a great advantage in rendering the soil dry beneath and around habitations, and also preventing the infiltration of ground water into the sewers, but it will often be found, however, that the strata of the ground is so broken by the digging of the trench and refilling it, that level of the ground water will be lowered by this alone, and in all cases an allowance for some infiltration of ground water into the sewers is necessary.

System Recommended. It will be necessary to carry some of the sewers at considerable depths, and in a direction contrary to the natural slope of the ground; for this reason, and the reasons previously stated, I most decidely recommend the adoption of the separate or sanitary system of sewerage in your municipality, but wish to state that no system should be adopted until it has been thoroughly considered, and that the advantages or disadvantages thereof, duly appreciated by as many of your ratepayers as may be gotten to take an interest in the question. In the separate system, it is generally considered best to use 8-inch pipe as the minimum size, in order to lessen the risk of stoppages from articles, such as small sticks, etc., that may pass a trap, although a 6-inch pipe is ample for the sanitary sewage of a residential street of ordinary length. Flush tanks should be put in at the upper or dead ends of the sewers. Roof water should not be admitted to the sewers, as in closely built up areas, the roof water would be the greater portion of the storm water.

Sewer Grades. The grades of sewers should be sufficient to give them a self-cleansing velocity, so that stoppages from the settlement of ordinary suspended matter may be avoided.

House drains should have a fall of not less than one in fifty or a two per cent. grade. It is desirable that the small street sewers have a fall of not less than one in one hundred, where such a grade can be readily obtained, but in a great many cases in your municipality, it is impossible to obtain this grade without a resort to pumping.

A grade of 1 in 200 will give satisfactory results where there is any volume of sewage, and at the upper ends of sewers, it is well to have flush tanks in any case. On main or trunk sewers, where the flow is larger or more uniform, the grade may be flatter. On the branch sewers I have adopted a grade of 1 in 200 as the standard minimum grade, and on the mains the flattest grade shown on the profiles is 3 in 1,000 on the Gilmore Road, and 1 in 1,000 on Niagara Street.

In a great many cases, the grades are steeper than is desirable, owing to the rapid fall of the surface of the street.

Trunk Sewers. As previously mentioned, all sewers required for the populated part of Bridgeburg, (with the exception of two or three houses), can be carried to a common outlet near the northeast corner of the corporation.

Two main or trunk sewers are required, one leading east from Amigari, down the Gilmore Road to Niagara Street, and thence northerly down Niagara Street to the site of the disposal works; the other will be along Crooks Street, leading north to Bowen Road, and thence along Bowen Road to a point near the River, where it would turn northerly to the disposal works.

The only objection to the scheme of bringing all the sewers in the area mentioned to the common outlet named, is that the sewer from the Amigari section along Gilmore Road will be at a great depth for some distance.

The greatest cutting will be about 26 feet, and in sewer work it is often necessary to go to a depth of over 30 feet, therefore I do not think that the depth of the Gilmore Road sewer should be considered as a serious objection, or that it would be advisable to run the Amigari sewage west and treat it at a second disposal works, from which the effluent would be run to the Frenchman's Creek. A portion of Niagara Street is rather low lying, and it will be necessary to grade it up for a short distance as shown on the profile.

It might be considered desirable that provision be made for carrying the sewage from the Corporation of the Village of Fort Erie, down the main sewer on Niagara Street, below Gilmore Road, so that the united sewage might be treated at one disposal works, and at the same time avoid any suspicion as to contamination of your water supply by sewage from Fort Erie.

In order to admit the sewage from Fort Erie, into the Niagara Street main at Gilmore Road, it would be necessary to resort to pumping, and this of itself would probably be considered a fatal objection, but this question is one that I consider should not be entirely overlooked.

Depths of Sewers. The depth to which sewers should be laid in the street will be determined by local conditions. They should be laid from two to four feet below the bottoms of cellars and basements. A desirable depth on residential streets would be between 7 and 9 feet, and in business sections the depth should be about from 10 to 12 feet. The maximum depth should be kept when possible, from 14 to 16 feet; in some cities the standard depth is fixed at 10 feet, and in others 12 or 14 feet. I have endeavored to keep the depth of your sewers between 7 and 12 feet, with a maximum depth of from 14 to 16 feet. As will be seen from an inspection of the profiles, the depth of from 7 to 12 feet is pretty generally obtained in your sewers, and the maximum depth rarely exceeds 14 or 16 feet, except along Gilmore Road, where the depth for a considerable distance runs between 20 and 26 feet.

River Pollution. Your water supply is taken from Niagara River, a short distance above International Bridge; you are therefore very seriously interested in the question of whether or not the waters of the upper lakes, and the portion of the river above you is kept free from contamination. The greatest menace would be from pollution by the sewage of the City of Buffalo, which has a population of about 375,000 and empties its sewage into the river, on its east side above you, and into Lake Erie near its outlet into the Niagara River. There are many other large cities, as well as many small cities and towns which empty their raw sewage into Lake Erie; this will have a tendency to pollute the waters thereof, to a greater or less degree.

The question of the pollution of the waters of the great lakes and of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, as well as the smaller lakes and streams is becoming more serious year by year. It is held by many that dilution alone is all that is necessary, and it is acknowledged that with favorable conditions, the purifying action of rivers is very great. Towns on the banks of rivers of considerable width, and having a fairly constant volume and velocity during all seasons, have discharged their raw

sewage into the stream for many years, and investigation has proved that a few miles below the outlet of the sewers there is little or no trace of pollution, however chemical analysis of river water in a polluted area fails to indicate the presence of these minute and deadly bacilli, which escape even through filter beds and are liable to spread disease and death to entire communities. Observations of the River St. Lawrence show that there has been a gradual increase in its pollution, and that where there was an average of 90 colonies of bacteria in 1903, the average in 1906 was 165.

The City of Niagara Falls, Ontario, which takes its water supply from the Niagara River, about 16 miles below the point where it is proposed to empty your sewage into this river, is the first corporation that takes its public water supply from the Niagara River, below you.

The sewage of the city at the present time is emptied directly into the river without treatment. The Village of Fort Erie lies immediately above your corporation, and fronts on the river, but has not yet installed a public water supply, nor a system of sewerage, but when a system of sewerage is installed at Fort Erie you would no doubt look with grave suspicion on any attempt being made to empty raw sewage into the Niagara River, a short distance above the intake of your waterworks.

Sewage Disposal. The best available means for the final disposal of your sewage is the most important part of the whole sewerage problem now under consideration.

The cardinal principle regarding the final disposal of sewage is "that no public water supply may be endangered."

The water supply of the City of Niagara Falls, and of many of the residents along the bank of the river between Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls is that most immediately concerned, but it is not necessary for me to discuss the question of whether the water supply of Niagara Falls or any other place is endangered, as the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario has definitely decided not to allow any municipality to empty its crude sewage into any body of fresh water, and will not now sanction the sewerage plans, of any corporation where no provision is made for installing a disposal plant or sewage purification works, and although the sewage from Bridgeburg is infinitesimal compared with the sewage of Buffalo and other large cities which empty their sewage into Lake Erie, your citizens will be quick to sympathize with any efforts made in the direction of sewage purification, and can readily appreciate the dangers arising from the contamination of your own water supply.

No very definite answer can be given as to what constitutes the endangering of a public water supply owing to our lack of knowledge regarding the length of time disease germs will lie in water. In addition to the question of whether sewage is to be treated or not, there is the further question as to what degree of purification is required, and this is also left to the judgment of the Provincial Board of Health.

The main principles of sewerage construction, aside from disposal works, has been established for many years, but the best means of rendering sewage fit to be discharged into bodies of water from which public water supplies are taken, is a question of the present, or of very recent date, but experience has shown that sewage can be rendered practically harmless, and further experience will no doubt show how better results may be obtained, at less cost.

The greatest danger from sewage is from the harmful bacteria which it contains, but they are not to be dreaded unless they obtain access to the human system; this they rarely do, except through the water supply.

Sewage swarms with bacteria engaged in breaking down organic matter into fixed mineral compounds; organic matter and bacteria always accompany each other, and as soon as the organic matter has been removed, the food of the bacteria is gone, and death comes to them swiftly. It will thus be inferred that sewage purification processes are valuable in so far as they change the composition of the organic matter into fixed mineral compounds. The purification of sewage should involve the breaking up and oxodising of organic compounds and putrescible matter present, and transform them into either harmless elements or stable compounds without any of the offensive and injurious consequences which attend the natural processes of ordinary spontaneous and putrefactive decomposition.

Experiments have shown that "all sewage purification processes to be successful must be subordinated to the requirements of micro organisms, by whose agency alone such purification can be completed." This being the case, it becomes evident how directly opposed to nature's law is any process whose essential features are attempts at sterilization, which would suspend the agencies employed to do the work in hand.

The popular conception of sewage which pictures it to be a vile mass, indescribable in appearance and color is gained from the known contents of cesspools and improperly constructed and neglected sewers—nearly all sewage when fresh, is simply water with about two parts of suspended matter in 1,000, of which one-half may be organic matter. It is this one part in 1,000 which is to be removed or so changed in character as to be rendered harmless,

The object of sewage purification being the removal of organic matter and certain processes being available for this purpose, the question is, which one to adopt, and what degree of purification is desired? Broad irrigation need not be considered in connection with the sewage purification works for Bridgeburg, as suitable land for the purpose is not available.

Chemical precipitation, one of the older processes, is rapidly giving way to plain sedimentation and to septic tanks, more generally the latter.

The bacterial processes now coming into general use include the septic tank, contact beds, percolating filters, and slow sand filtration.

Septic Tank. The septic tank, as now known, has been developed since 1894. It is, in effect a sedimentation basin, or an elongated cesspool, so designed as to retain the solid organic matter in the sewage, until it has become more or less liquefied and gasified. The sewage flows in at one end of the tank, and out at the other, commonly through submerged inlets and outlets. The tanks are now generally constructed of concrete, and in cold climates should be closed at the top, and their capacity should be about equal to the flow of sewage for one day.

A detritus or grit chamber, is generally placed just ahead of the inlet of a septic tank, in order to retain mineral solids, which cannot be acted on by the bacteria, and thus liquified. The sludge, or matter which settles to the bottom of the tank, should be removed at intervals of a year or less, although in many cases, it is a matter of surprise how slight is the accumulation of solid matter that occurs in the form of sediment in the tank itself; it has been shown that the whole of the solid matter in suspension is, with proper management, capable of liquefication by biological agency.

The tank effluent, compared with the crude sewage will show a purification of from 60 to 70 per cent. and the filtrate or effluent from contact or filter beds, compared with the crude sewage will show a purification of from 80 to 95 per cent.

Should it be decided that the effluent from the septic tank, to be installed by your municipality, must be further purified before being emptied into the river, the preferable manner of treating it would be by passing it through contact beds.

Contact Beds. Contact beds are filters in which coarse materials are used; the bottom and sides of the beds are generally composed of concrete, or other water tight material; the beds are filled with sewage, stand full, and then emptied, and then stand empty. Each of these periods should occupy from 1½ to 3 hours, according to the type of sewage to be dealt with. As a rule, the filtrate from a coarse grained bed is applied to a bed composed of finer grain; the coarse beds are called primary, and the fine beds secondary; the terms "single contact" and "double contact" beds, are often used. The filtering material in contact beds may be hard cinders, coke, broken stone, gravel, etc. The beds are built for operation singly, in pairs or groups of three; the sewage in the last two cases passing through two or three beds in succession; when built in pairs or groups, the coarse material of the primary beds is approximately from three-quarters to two inches in diameter, and from one-quarter to one inch in diameter for the secondary or fine beds.

The relatively large size of the material composing these beds, and of the interstitial spaces permits quick filling and emptying, and facilitates a rapid renewal of the air supply in the free spaces in the bed. This favors a great bacterial development and a correspondingly speedy breaking down of the organic matter of the sewage.

Holding the sewage in the bed in contact with the bacterial agents gives the beds their name.

Head required for operating disposal Works. Should contact beds be required in connection with your septic tank, it would be necessary to pump the sewage after passing through the tank to a height of between 12 and 20 feet in order to give head enough for operating the contact beds.

The beds should have a depth of from 4 to 6 feet, and the sewage is distributed over the surface, or just below the surface of the beds, and passes out at the bottom, therefore the loss of head at each bed through which the sewage will pass, is rather greater than the depth of such bed.

The septic tank is operated with little or no loss of head, and one can be installed in your municipality without a resort to pumping, all that is necessary will be to place the tank at such an elevation that the outlet will be 4 or 5 feet above the ordinary level of the water in the Niagara River, so that the water of the river, when it is raised to an abnormal height by storms, may not back up in to the tank, and interfere with its orderly working.

The elevation of the septic tank, in order that it may not be interfered with by high water, will cause the grade of the main trunk sewer along Niagara Street to be flatter than would be otherwise necessary, but the tank alone can be put in and operated, without the installation of a pumping plant.

Sewage Purification Plants not Nuisances. There is often much opposition to sewage purification plants by those living or owning property near by, on the ground that these works must be a nuisance, but experience has shown that well conducted plants are entirely inoffensive, either within or without their enclosures. The employees about such works are as healthy as they would be if engaged in other occupations, and the health of the families of men living on sewage farms is as good as it would otherwise be.

Extent of System. The sewers as shown on the accompanying plan will consist of:—

2,750 feet of 18-inch pipe.
3,140 feet of 15-inch pipe.
7,700 feet of 12-inch pipe.
3,890 feet of 10-inch pipe.
25,610 feet of 8-inch pipe.

The outlet in the river will consist of 240 feet of 18-inch cast iron pipe, with flexible joints. The depth of water at the outer end of this pipe will be about 12 feet.

The lengths of the sewers that it is proposed to lay on the various streets, and the internal diameters of the same are as follows:—

Niagara Street, 2,400 feet of 18-inch pipe.
Niagara Street, 3,100 feet of 15-inch pipe.
Bowen Road, 2,700 feet of 12-inch pipe.
Bowen Road, 650 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Crooks Street, 1,320 feet of 10-inch pipe.
Crooks Street, 650 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Highland Avenue, 920 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Emrick Avenue, 1,700 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Phipps Street, 4,300 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Dufferin Street, 2,680 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Dufferin Street, 1,200 feet of 10-inch pipe.
Jarvis Street, 2,130 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Courtwright Street, 1,370 feet of 10-inch pipe.
Courtwright Street, 940 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Klanck Street, 200 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Bridge Street, 500 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Lewis Street, 3,200 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Warren Street, 460 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Russell Street, 1,060 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Jennet Street, 1,300 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Dunlop Street, 670 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Wood Street, 340 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Gilmore Road, 4,400 feet of 12-inch pipe.
Gilmore Road, 1,300 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Gilmore Road, 40 feet of 15-inch pipe.
Smith Street, 410 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Catherine and Erie Streets, 2,200 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Mains to septic tank, 350 feet of 18-inch pipe.
Mains to septic tank, 600 feet of 12-inch pipe.
This makes a total length of 43,090 feet of pipe sewers, or somewhat over 8 miles.

Site of Disposal Works. The most desirable site for the disposal works is on the east end of the block of land known as the Ochinvold tract, which lies between Bowen Road and the lands of Mr. Anderson. An area of five acres at the east end of this block should be secured—this land is very conveniently situated for the site of the disposal works, and the elevation of its surface is most suitable for the various works required. It is unbuilt upon, except for one small house at the northeast corner.

Estimate of Cost. I estimate the cost of the system of sewerage as shown on accompanying plan and profile including the 43,090 lineal feet of sewers mentioned, together with 77 manholes and 13 flush tanks, at $110,000.00, of which amount $33,000.00, is for rock excavation. I estimate the cost of the septic tank, and iron pipe outlet at $5,000.00, and cost of site of disposal works at $10,000.00, being a total of $125,000.00 for sewers, septic tank, outlet in river and site of disposal works.

Should the effluent from the septic tank require to be further purified, and the following additional works be called for, viz.:—

1. A set of primary and also a set of secondary contact beds, similar to that shown on plans, and to be operated with automatic gear.

2. A pumping plant for elevating one day's flow of sewage to a height of 20 feet, in 2 or 3 hours.

3. A high level and also a low level concrete reservoir, each capable of holding the flow of sewage for one day, both reservoirs to be covered.

4. *The necessary Mains.* I estimate the cost of said additional works for filtering the septic tank effluent at $18,000.00.

Report on Storm Water Sewers for City of Woodstock.

By Geo. Ross, C.E., Welland, Ont.

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Ure, I visited your city on February 27th, with the object of consulting with your City Engineer on certain relief or storm water sewers, proposed by him. My conclusions in this matter are herewith stated in the following report:—

From the information given me by Mr. Ure, it appears there are three portions of your sewerage system, which have been subject to gorging in times of heavy rainfall, viz., that portion of Dundas Street sewer, lying between Vanstart Street and Wellington Street, including certain lateral sewers leading into the same; that portion of the city served by the sewers leading north on Wellington, Victoria and Beale Streets, and that portion of the southern outlet sewer and overflow sewer on Kent Street from Dundas to the creek.

Dundas Sewer. I have studied carefully Mr. Ure's Report and calculations regarding this sewer. I think Mr. Ure's proposed sewers would give you immediate relief from gorging on Dundas Street, and if the growth of this section does not cause extensive laying of pavements, the sewers as outlined by him should be sufficient for the future. The lateral sewers on Riddle, Graham, Light, Brock and Perry Streets, are sufficiently large under present conditions, and if these conditions are not greatly changed, will continue to give the necessary service. The sewer on Finkle Street which has given some trouble, will be relieved by overflowing immediately into the proposed relief sewer on Finkle Street.

Mr. Ure's proposed sewers, viz., 20-inch up Finkle to Simcoe, a 20-inch on Simcoe, and 18-inch on Perry, will take off all the surplus storm water, which reaches the sewer very quickly from the paved area on Dundas Street, and also carry the full capacity of the present lateral sewers leading in that portion of Dundas Street under discussion in this report.

If the areas contained on the streets having lateral sewers leading into Dundas Street sewers are likely to be paved in the near future, I would advise somewhat larger sewers for the relief, viz., 28-inch from Creek to McQueen, 26-inch to Simcoe, 22-inch along Simcoe, and 20-inch along Perry Street to Dundas. From inquiries made and reports received, I judge that not much development of paving may be expected on these streets, but this part of the question I will leave to the discretion of the council for their decision.

The relief required for Reeve Street will be provided by a 12-inch sewer on McQueen and connecting at Finkle. The additional capacity required for this in the Finkle Street Sewer, may be obtained by increasing the grade slightly from McQueen to the Grand Trunk Railway. The present 9-inch sewer on Finkle Street can be connected for relief, to the new 24-inch relief sewer at Finkle and Simcoe Streets. As this sewer is of very small capacity, it will probably be necessary to connect from Simcoe to Dundas, with a 12-inch storm water relief sewer to get the full benefit of the 24-inch relief sewer. On a portion of the outlet between the creek and Grand Trunk Railway, the grade will admit of using a sewer of a smaller capacity than 24 inches, and still have the same capacity as the main overflow sewer.

In the system as outlined above, I believe your needs will be served in this particular case, not only for the present, but also for the future, providing there is not an excessive increase in growth of buildings, pavings, etc.

Wellington Street. I find the area drained by this street is approximately 29 acres. Over this area, there is a considerable portion occupied by lawn, gardens, etc., and I do not think the run off would be as great for a short length of time as the portions of the city more densely populated. The average slope in this locality is fairly regular and moderate, which also induces a more gradual flow of rain water into the sewers. On this assumption, I do not calculate that with 1¼ inches of rainfall per hour over the whole area, more than 25 per cent. would reach the sewer during the greatest precipitation. As these heavy downpours in this country do not usually last more than one hour, I believe this rate will be satisfactory. This would

mean that the lower end of Wellington sewer would have to discharge 650 cubic feet per minute.

As these storm sewers would not be connected to the sanitary sewers, allowance of considerable head during time of storm, can be made without flooding or damage. With this head, and the natural fall of the sewer, a 15-inch from main outlet to Edward, would safely carry the storm water. From Edward to Mary, a 12-inch sewer would be required, laid to a gradient of 3.25 per hundred feet. From Mary to George, a 12-inch sewer laid to a gradient of .7 per hundred would be required. From George to Adelaide Streets, the gradient is much lighter, but as the drainage area is less, I think a 10-inch sewer will be of sufficient capacity.

Victoria Street. Victoria Street will drain an area of about 20 acres, and figured on the same basis as Wellington Street, will require a 12-inch sewer from outlet to George Street, laid to a grade .75 per hundred.

George Street to Princess Street, drainage area 11 acres, would require 10-inch pipe continued at the .75 per cent. grade. Princess Street to Adelaide Street, dranage area about 7 acres, would require the 8-inch pipe continued on a gradient of .75 in a hundred, and would give a capacity of 150 cubic feet per minute when flowing under head.

Beale Street. The drainage area which Beale Street will serve is about 12 3-10 acres, and on the basis assumed for these sewers, would give a runoff of storm water of 320 cubic feet per minute at the lower end of sewer.

From the profiles which I have before me, I estimate a grade for a storm sewer of 2.5 per hundred, could be obtained from Canterbury Street to George Street, with the sewer running under head, and a grade of one foot per hundred from Princess Street to Adelaide Street. A 12-inch sewer laid between Canterbury and George Streets, should in my opinion, carry practically all the storm water from that section, and a 10-inch sewer from George to Princess, at a gradient of one foot per hundred, and an 8-inch from Princess to Adelaide, should serve to carry off the storm water from the area served by this sewer.

In these calculations for Wellington, Victoria and Beale Streets, I have assumed a rainfall of 1½ inches per hour, which may be called a downpour. According to reports, at rare intervals a rainfall of 2 inches per hour has occurred in Woodstock. Such phenomenal downpours coming at rare intervals, may at certain times cause a flooding of the streets which are under discussion. In view of the topography of the town, it is reasonable to suppose that this would not cause damage or inconvenience to any extent, and would speedily be drained and absorbed by the low lying tract to the north of this area.

Storm Water Inlets. All storm water inlets should be connected directly to the storm water sewers. Such inlets should be placed at all street intersections and the bottom of all grades.

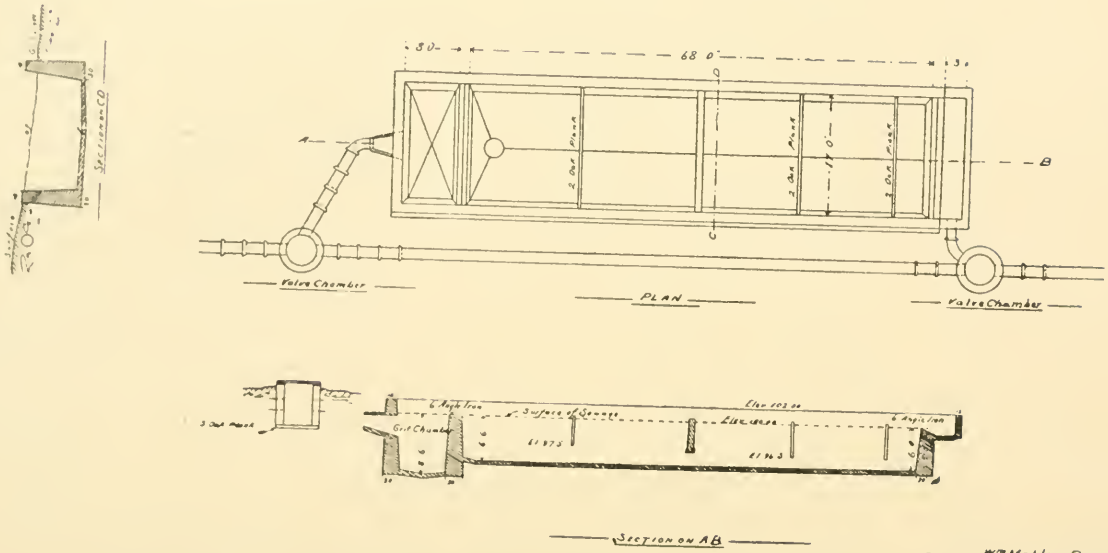
Regarding the Kent Street Sewer. Owing to the steep sloping area on the east and west sides of this street, it is evident that this sewer receives its water much faster than other sewers in the city, and collects very rapidly at the junction with Dundas Street. The new sewers proposed will cut off a large amount of water now reaching this sewer from the north and west, and will likely give temporary relief to the sewer on Kent Street between Dundas and the creek. I am of the opinion, however, that owing to the nature of the contour of the ground served by this outlet, you may expect further gorging after such excessive rainfall as you have experienced during the past year. To avoid the recurrence of this, I think it would be advisable to substitute for the 15-inch sewer, one of 24 inches in diameter, laid to as steep a gradient as circumstances will permit. This will provide for future growth of that part of your city.

It is an established fact that the construction of permanent roadways invariably increases the service which a sewer has to perform, and in my advice in this report, the matter has been given full attention. The size of the sewers as recommended will, in my opinion, be large enough for the present and for all future needs, considering the probable growth and development of your city.

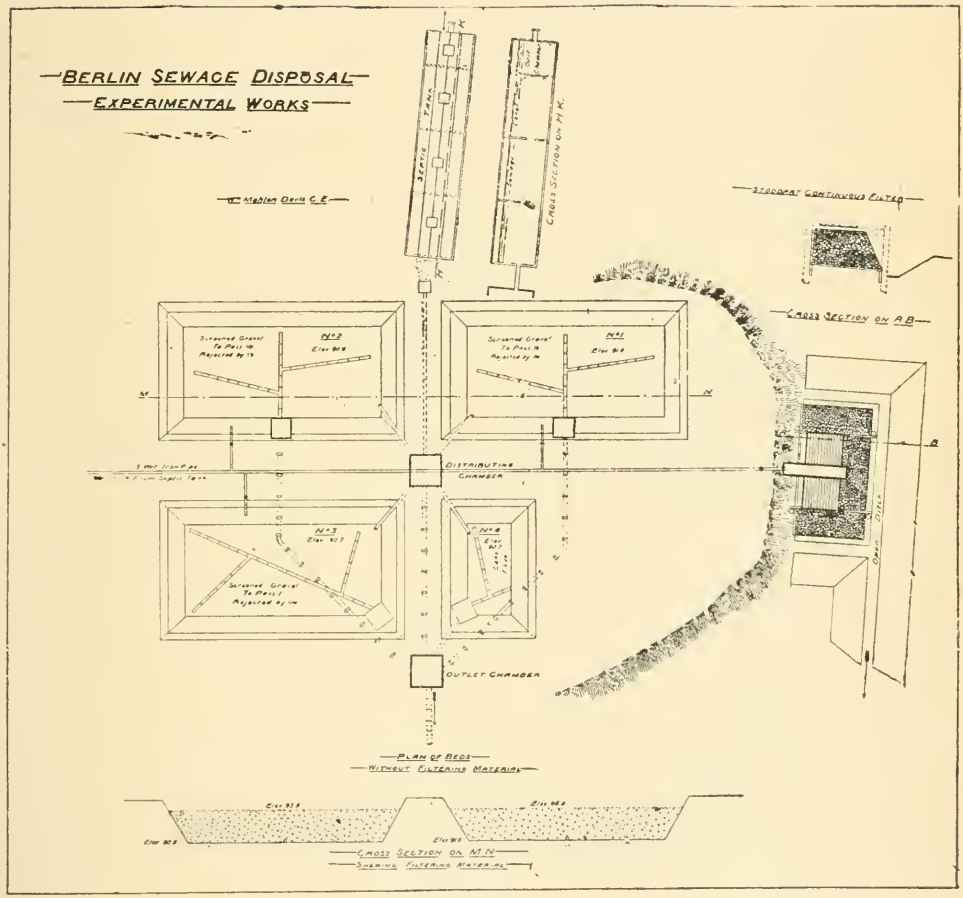
In the extension of your main outlet sewer to the north from Wellington Street to Beale Street, I would not advise a sewer of less diameter than 22 inches. In this sewer, the grade must necessarily be very light, and the capacity therefore very low. This, together with the fact that it lies at the bottom of a large drainage area, with a number of important sewers leading into it, and the probability of a considerable number of extensions to your system in that locality, leads me to the above conclusions.

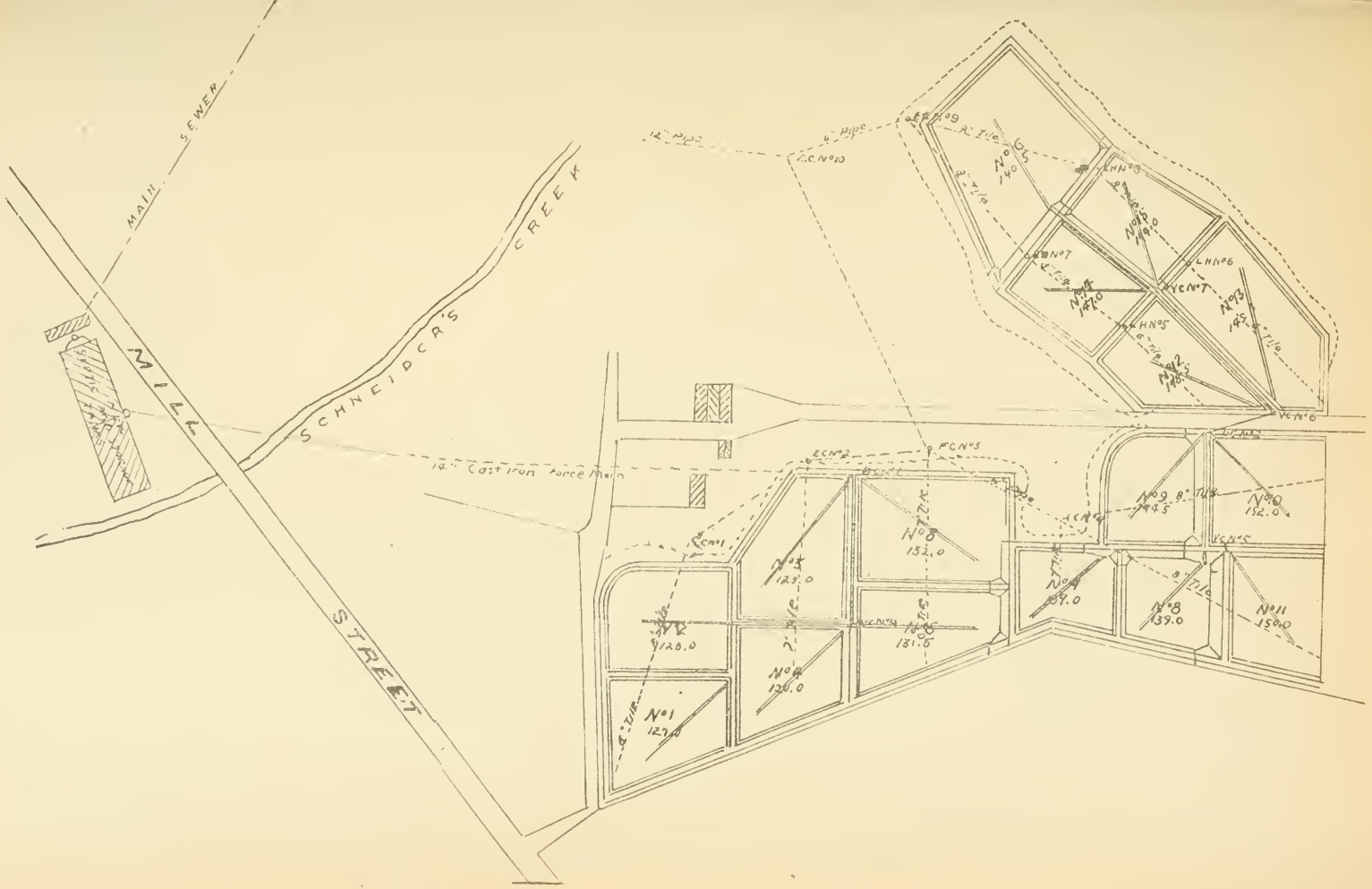
BERLIN
SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS Large Septic Tank.

Scale 8" = 1'



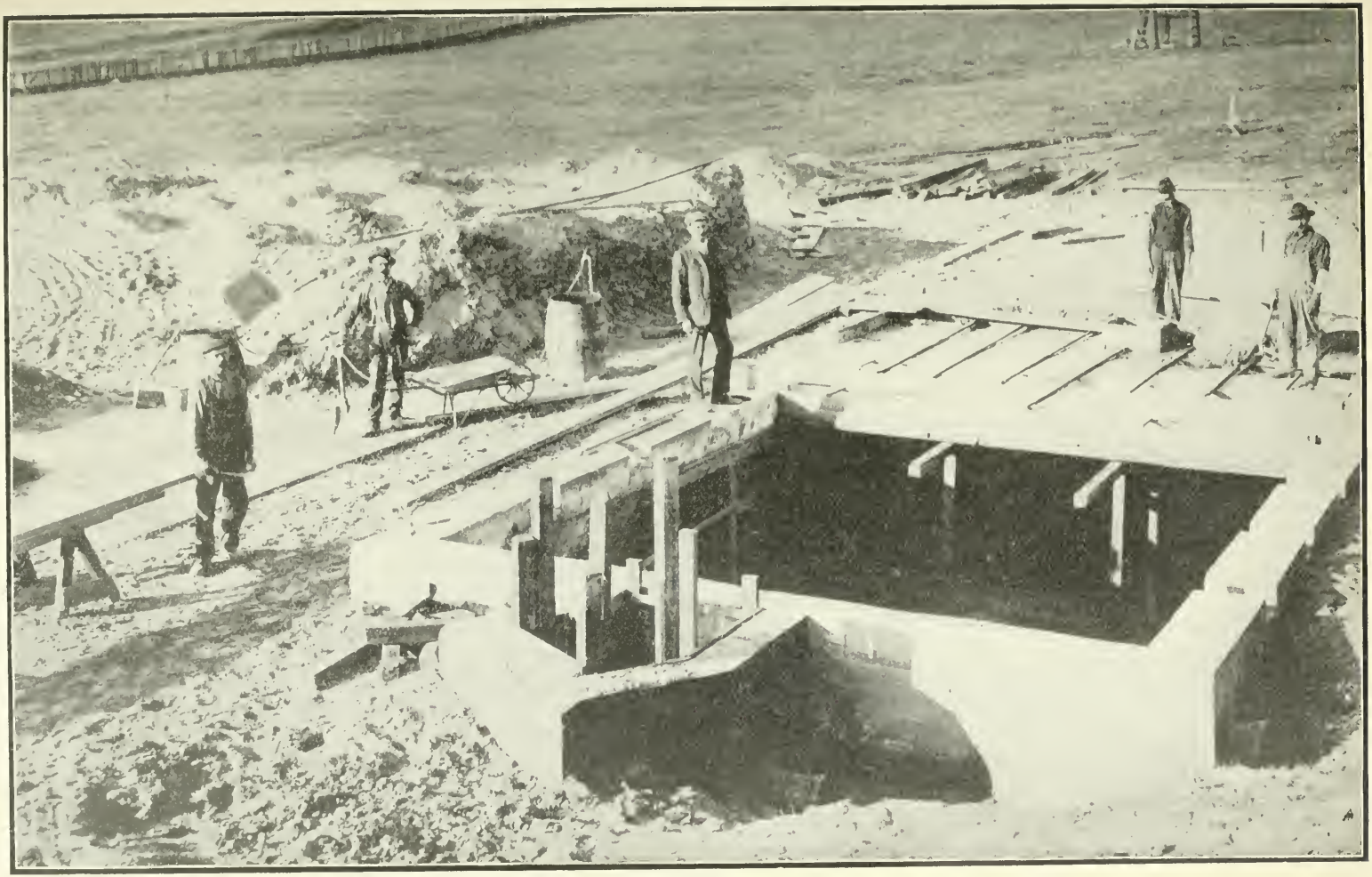
Wm McNow Davis
Civil Engineer
Berlin May 1900


BERLIN SEWAGE DISPOSAL
EXPERIMENTAL WORKS
Septic Tank
Cross Section on H K
Cross Section on A B
Distributing Chamber
Outlet Chamber
Plan of Beds
Without Filtering Material
Cross Section on M N
Showing Filtering Material



Berlin Sewage Disposal Works. General Plan—Scale 100=1 in

Tanks for preliminary treatment of Factory Waste (Lang's Tannery).



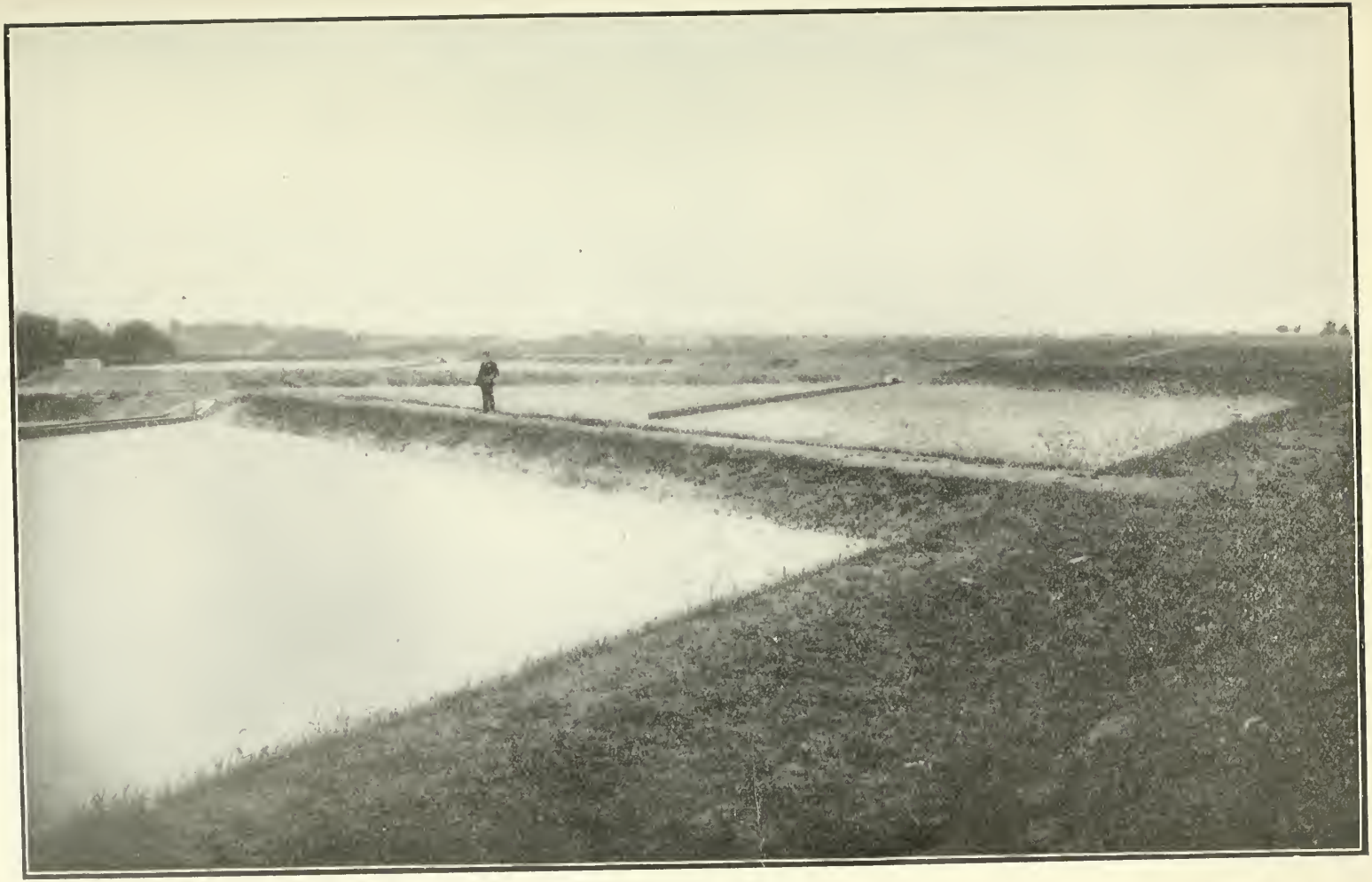
Showing construction of Septic Tank (Breithaupt's Tannery).

Septic Tank under construction.

General view of Septic Tank (interior).

View of Bed showing Carrier.

General view of beds.



Beds with Sewage applied.

Appendix.

The Berlin Sewage Disposal Plant.

An epitome of the difficulties met with in the early inception of the sewage disposal plant of a manufacturing town, the experimental work conducted by the Provincial Board of Health in order to ascertain the system of sewage disposal best suited to the requirements of this town, the Report and recommendations of the Engineer under whose directions the present plant was installed and is now operated, with illustrations.

Part I.—Dr. C. A. Hodgetts.

Part II.—Dr. J. A. Amyot.

Part III.—W. Mahlon Davis, C.E.

Introduction.

As a striking example of the progress made in sewage disposal the following brief outline of the work done by the Town of Berlin is herewith submitted and in doing so extracts will be given from several reports made at different times to the Provincial Board of Health to which those desiring to more fully study the history may refer.

The town itself, as its name would indicate, is one of our German towns with a population in 1901 (census year) of———and being a perfect hive of industry it is rapidly growing and as far as general sanitary conditions are concerned it offers a model to many larger and more pretentious towns and cities of our Province.

Indeed the work done in the matter of sewage disposal speaks most tellingly of what a town of its size and enterprise can do, particularly when actions for damages to health and property are instituted and in some cases heavy damages awarded.

The writer in presenting this review of the subject simply desires to present it in such a manner as to indicate the difficulties met with and overcome as regards the different stages in what may be called the evolution of the disposal plant and the treatment of the trade wastes, preliminary to the effluent commingling with the general sewage of the town—and would particularly direct attention to the results under inefficient and insufficient management, as is evident from the reports presented to the Provincial Board of Health, and the excellent results obtained the first year after the installation of the present plant when the Engineer of construction directed the operation thereof.

The report of Dr. Amyot, Director of the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health, clearly sets forth in Part II the outline of the experimental work done prior to the designing of the present system, and the conclusions arrived at. In the concluding portion he gives the laboratory results of specimens taken since the completion of the work, so well designed and operated by Mr. W. Mahlon Davis, Engineer of the system, whose report upon the same will be found in Part III.

PART I.

By Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Chief Health Officer, Ontario.

The plans, etc., of the Berlin Sewage System were designed by Willis Chipman, C.E., and it may be presumed were approved of by the Provincial Board of Health, but of this there is no record.

Investigation May 27th, 1896.—On account of complaints made since 1894, by the Local Board of Health of Waterloo Township, an investigation was made by Drs. Kitchen and Bryce, on May 27th, 1896. Witnesses were examined under oath, amongst them being. Reeve Shantz, Dr. Roberts, New Germany, and Mayor Breithaupt. The latter stated that he had been in council at different times, and was Chairman of the Sewerage Committee when system was first constructed, and when sewage farm was made.

The idea was to prepare enough of beds for sewage purposes, and to keep adding as many as the case required. Bought 20 acres at first, and prepared 6; have since prepared about six more acres.

We have found that the old beds did not filter the water as fast as we expected, but found the new beds better. These will take continually more water from being more level, and subsoil tiles not so deep, and trenches are filled with coarse sand, where trenches over tiles at first were filled with material of field soil.

We can have water six inches deep over whole surface, and new ones and old ones would overflow before they are covered. Old ones are not completely improved yet. We had a meeting this spring which was important in this matter. It was decided then to improve old beds, and raise banks on new beds for more water to be put in.

Only one man is employed to take charge of beds. We supply more when necessary. The use of an extra help is determined by the committee.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

1st. That the township authorities have patiently and reasonably endured what complaints were made to them, stated to be a serious nuisance from the towns allowing sewage to escape from the sewage beds, or from the carriers at the farm into the creek.

2nd. That the town authorities have, with a view to economy, supplied very inadequate assistance in the management of the sewage farm, and there would seem no ground to doubt, but that this has resulted in the nuisances complained of.

Your Committee being satisfied on these points, begs therefore to recommend for the approval of the board:

1st. That the Town Council and Local Board of Health of Berlin, be instructed to adopt sufficient and adequate means, whereby the whole sewage will be carried to the farm, and be so applied on the beds in succession, that a proper and rapid filtration of the same will take place before any effluent is allowed to go into the creek.

2nd. Inasmuch as rapid filtration is the condition whereby any danger of local nuisance from decomposing sewage at the farm may be avoided, it is advised that the guard of the beds be improved, so that the sewage will be distributed equally over a bed, or on the ditches, should such be constructed.

That with a view to obtaining the most rapid filtration, the practice be adopted of cultivation or otherwise stirring the surface of the beds, after every two floodings at least, and preferably after every flooding.

3rd. That as the weather grows colder, arrangements of plots should be made with an idea of flooding smaller areas, so that a good depth of sewage may be rapidly attained thereby; having the specific heat of the sewage retained as long as possible.

4th. It would be most desirable, if one or more acres, of say two feet of sharp sand or fine gravel beds, were made with five inch tiles, laid ten inches under the surface, practically on the level, and in rows as close as one tile in three.

By a rapid delivery of sewage under the surface, from the covered carrier, a large amount will be rapidly disposed of, its specific heat retained and work done effectually to an extent not possible by any other method in winter.

Should these several recommendations be gradually introduced, with at the same time keeping steadily in view, the making the farm productive, there will be no reasonable ground of complaints on the part of Waterloo township.

Investigation—by Drs. Kitchen and Bryce. Sept. 25th, 1901.

This enquiry was made at the instance of the Town of Berlin, in consequence of writ to restrain being served.

Amongst those examined were, Mayor Bowlby, Berlin, and two of the farmers residing in the vicinity of the sewage farm.

The evidence of the Mayor, showed the conditions at that time to be as follows:—

(1) Farm consists of twenty acres of land, laid out in beds of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, all with subsoil drains, graded, and with dykes around each bed; carriers from main sewer are arranged to discharge sewage on to beds in succession, under the charge of Mr. B. Baetz, foreman of the farm.

(2) These beds consist of a gravelly clay and covered in some beds with a loam composed of fertile humus.

(3) There is also a septic tank, constructed in 1900, under the supervision of Mr. M. Davis, Engineer, of 75,000 gallons capacity.

(4) In addition there were two filtering beds, constructed in 1900, of coarse stone and gravel, with field tiles in bottom to extent of three feet in depth, and of a superficial area of 50x75 feet; the working of the farm and tank and filtering beds is as follows: As the sewage reaches the end of the main sewer it enters a manhole some seven feet in diameter and of about nine feet in depth, from which it empties into the first part of septic tank, called the grit chamber, which, as chamber is filled, flows into compartment No. 2 of tank, which has several divisions therein; then over a weir, flowing into carrier to beds, sometimes to the new gravel filter beds and at others to the ordinary beds; this tank contains some 75.000 gallons, or about six hours flow of sewage, there being about 328,000 of sewage per day, an increase of 12,000 gallons over 1900; the septic tank is covered and is not a source of effluvium nuisance; the septic tank is cleaned regularly, the grit chamber, by an elevated pump, worked by horse-power, every two weeks, and the compartment No. 2 by allowing sewage therefrom to flow to No. 1 being cleaned when necessary; this has been done three times during 1901, January 30th, March 14th, and August 1st. The contents of tank is hauled away to farm and used as fertilizer. The sewage as it leaves the septic tank flows as dirty water, at times brownish from tannery water, and carrying but little suspended matters: when turned on to gravel filter the effluent appears clear, much like swamp water, of a soily tint, except when tannery water comes through it is not so good and smells a little: this water empties into creek: these two beds hold a charge of sewage for about two hours each, each bed holding about 15,000 gallons, each being about 50 feet square

by 75 square; after two hours water is drawn off and bed rested 24 hours; when these two beds are filled we turn sewage on beds as mentioned in plan in succession; each bed would receive a dose of sewage once in four or five days, those beds being flooded which are not used for cultivation; those which are used have been in 1901 four in number, viz., No. 3, 4, 10, 11; on No. 3 Swede turnips, No. 4 sugar beets, No. 10 sugar beets, No. 11 mangolds, No. 5 carrots were tried not successfully; the beds, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, under cultivation, are useless for filtration, the underdrains being clogged; Nos. 10 and 11 filter fairly well; the beds of sugar beets of 3.75 acres will probably yield 2,500 bushels of beets; turnips are poor; mangolds to extent of one acre, are good; the cultivated beds are scuffled occasionally; each has been done four times since planted this spring, and they are hoed; the other beds were ploughed in order, each bed since spring, No. 1 three times, No. 2 once, No. 3 three times, No. 7 once, No. 8 twice, No. 9 twice; these were not scuffled or harrowed. Mr. Baetz has a horse which is used for cultivation and working of pumps; ploughing is paid for by day work, when required; the ploughing is about six inches deep, to gravel over tiles; after ploughing the filtration is, I suppose, twice as fast, but effluent is not so clean, sewage will appear in tiles some two hours after a ploughed bed is flooded, but is better and does not appear as quickly if bed is not ploughed; Nos. 10 and 11 give cleanest effluent except gravel beds; the water which flows from tiles sometimes smells strong of gas liquor and of tanbark smell at times; there are no fish in creek that I am aware of; the smell from beds is noticeable at times quite far away, but I do not mind it; generally at 9.30 to 12 in forenoon the tannery water comes down, as I can tell by its red color; it goes through the tank, but I separate it by putting it in Nos. 10 and 11, if I have room, if not, in 9 and 8; this comes down every day when they work; the gas liquor comes down at any time, as I can tell by the smell and oil on top; I do not do anything with that (differently); the solution from Erbs' Glove Tannery is whitish, lime being used; this occurs every day about an hour; in forenoon about twelve, some blue dye water comes down, not every day, two or three times a week; the new beds will take the color out best.

The Committee reported to the Board the following facts:—

1st. That for the amount and character of the sewage, the area of the sewage beds, constituted as they are largely of gravelly clay, is insufficient for dealing with the sewage without much greater labor being given them than has been the case up to the present.

2nd. That with the addition of the septic tank of the size indicated, and the two artificial sand-bed filters, the area of the beds is insufficient, certainly in winter and in wet weather.

3rd. That with nearly eight acres devoted to cultivation, and receiving but little sewage, there has been a difficulty, even in dry weather, in filtering the 325,000 gallons daily, of sewage supplied.

4th. That in consequence there has been, from time to time, a direct pollution of the stream, with night sewage of a relatively pure character.

5th. That so far as the flooded areas of the beds giving off effluvia of a noxious character are concerned, such may become a nuisance to the persons living within little or greater distances from the sewer farm.

6th. That, while speaking generally, the best managed sewage farms are seldom free from certain odors, yet the Berlin Town Council must show that it has been taking every reasonable means to limit the effluvia from such farm before it can fairly claim protection against actions brought against the town, for causing pollution of the stream and effluvium nuisances.

And summarized the work done as follows: The original farm comprised some 10 acres, laid off in beds, levelled and surrounded with embank-

ments, each of about one acre in extent. These were all underdrained at a depth about three feet. and the beds were flooded with sewage in rotation. Those having preserved the natural loam on top, supplied a fairly good effluent, and filtered at a fairly rapid rate. Other beds which had to be graded as the farm was enlarged, had left a surface of clayish soil without organic matter and, though underdrained, did not have any upper humus to either absorb or assist in nitrification. Such beds were usually utilized for the tannery sewage, and always presented ponds filtering away slowly and losing much by evaporation.

Some of the better beds years ago grew good cabbage, but this was given up as the area required for simple filtration increased. Any such beds, in which the trenches over the tiles were filled with tanbark, have been rendered largely useless as filters, the waters passing downwards very slowly. As there has usually been but one ploughing of the surface of these beds annually, and no systematic record kept of the amount of water applied to each bed, or of the frequency of application of sewage, no data are available for really estimating the amount of the work done, either as a whole, or comparatively by the several beds.

The growing needs of the town induced the Council in 1900 to accept the Provincial Board's approval of the Engineer's plan, of a 75,000 gallon septic tank, and two artificial filter beds of gravel and sand.

These have been in continued use for some nine months, and the great bulk of the sewage has passed, day by day, through the septic tank, and thence been distributed to the older beds, or to the artificial beds. It was noted at first that the septic tank seemed, not only to be of great service for holding back suspended matter, but, also, that the effluent from it was almost wholly soluble, and passed downward through the filters much more rapidly than the raw sewage. It was further found, that the artificial beds not only handled a very large amount of sewage proportionately, but that they also, after some time, gave a clear and better effluent than did any other beds.

Observation seems to have shown that from some cause, whether the notably increased flow of sewage during the past year, nearly 100,000 gallons, or some substances present in the sewage, the scum or mass of decomposed sewage which floats on the septic tank, supported by the gasses of fermentation, has not lately formed, as at first, and as such especially indicates the decomposition of nitrogenous products going on through the microbes present, the conclusion is arrived at that the tank is not performing the amount of work it should, and recommended the adoption of the following measures, to improve the farm.

1st. The Town Council should, by resolution, place the management of the farm under a regular engineer, and, while accepting his suggestions, make him responsible for the conduct of the farm.

2nd. Require of the tannery-owners, the construction of a roughing filter of coke on their own premises, whereby tanbark extract would be filtered out, and any arsenic present removed by combination with the small amounts of iron, salts usually present in coke. The upper layer of the coke can, with the organic deposit left, be from time to time removed, and burnt in the furnaces. The soluble organic materials remaining in the effluent therefrom can be allowed into the sewage and treated with domestic sewage.

3rd. Require a similar coke filter to be used for removal of the tarry products of the Gas Works; these being hydrocarbons, may also be removed with the upper layer of coke and burnt in the furnace. The effluent therefrom may be then received in the domestic sewage.

4th. Require the sewage from the rubber works to be passed over a filter of powdered haematite, or over sand with lime added to the sewage, whereby sulphur compounds will be deposited as sulphites.

By these measures, which, it will be seen, can only with difficulty, and then imperfectly, be applied after these have become mixed in the common sewage, we have a sewage similar to domestic sewage to be treated, and in which microbic decomposition can be set up readily. The results of these processes would have to be watched carefully, analyses of different effluents being carried on frequently.

5th. Extend the septic tanks to at least twice their present capacity; it being remembered that the Exeter, England, tanks, for instance, are large enough to hold a whole days's sewage. By this means not only will the work of decomposition be very greatly increased, but the expense of removing sludge from them will be lessened.

6th. Multiply the artificial sand-bed filters to the extent necessary to give an effluent from them, as well as the several other beds which may receive occasionally charges of sewage of a standard equal to that already set forth as practical.

7th. Cultivate flat beds frequently, so as to promote the nitrification of deposits by the thorough aerating of the upper layers of the beds, and frequently pass the cultivator through the rows of cultivated crops, which may be grown in summer with profit.

8th. Until such additions to the works as are here indicated, have been made, secure the temporary use of neighboring land upon which sewage may be pumped, and thus be prevented from flowing into the creek.

In 1902—the Legislature appropriated $2,000.00 to carry on experimental work in the interests of the municipalities of the Province, and it was subsequently decided to carry on these experiments at Berlin. The total cost of this work was, $2,919.15—and the recommendations were as follows.

1. *Reservoir*—to hold 24 hours sewage.

2. *Septic Tank*—as an auxiliary of a capacity of not less than 450,000 gallons.

3. *Intermittent Sand Filtration*—for which purpose ample land is to be had in the near neighborhood.

PART II.

By Dr. J. Amyot, Bacteriologist, Provincial Board of Health.

In the early part of 1902, a deputation composed of representatives of several municipalities, principally in Western Ontario, waited on the Government requesting that something be done to assist them by some sort of reliable experimental work, to get trustworthy data to assist them in choosing *especially* methods of sewage disposal.

Berlin presented the most difficulties so was chosen as the place to begin with.

Some eleven years before on account of the fact that Berlin, wishing to get an economical fall for their sewers, had directed them to Schneider's Creek at the south of the town, and was in consequence causing a nuisance to those living along this creek,—a *broad irrigation* plant or a sewage farm was put in. At this time only about one-quarter of the town was sewered, and the town was smaller, much, than in 1902—and again, no manufacturing waste was being discharged into the system. The plant installed was adequate and no complaint was made. But as years went on and the town grew, more were connected with the sewers and factories one after another were connected up (these factories were especially troublesome for they were chiefly such as work with organic substances) (tanneries, wool-washing, etc.,

breweries). Complaints arose of course under these conditions, the original farm which was only of some 11 acres in area, grew less and less efficient, and to make things worse was badly managed—and besides an attempt was made to derive profit from them by growing crops. This last reduces the capacity of such sewage plants as much as 40 per cent.

Under these conditions it is not to be wondered at that complaints came in faster and faster.

In 1902 the quantity of sewage had increased to a daily flow of 400,000 gallons. The creek in ordinary summer weather had a flow of about 1,000,000 gallons daily. The water below the farm was in a filthy condition. The air about was most foul.

The only reason that the town had not up to this time been sued for heavy damages, was that those chiefly affected were Mennonites who are extremely adverse to forcible means. This was played on by the authorities of Berlin to the unbearable limit. It was a case of continuous promising and jollying.

Dr. Bryce took considerable interest in the question, and I believe was backed by the Provincial Board of Health in recommending septic tank treatment with more land filtration; and even once Dr. Bryce advised them to pump the sewage to the neighboring sand hills.

A very much curtailed attempt was made to follow these recommendations. A septic tank of 60,000 gallons capacity was built. Of course it did not work. It should have been at least seven times that capacity. It was actually only a grit-chamber or catch-basin. Instead of increasing the acreage or of using the sand hills, they constructed a gravel bed about 100 x 150 ft. and tried to put all their septic tank effluent through it. Again a failure resulted.

Now with expectations up at one time, bluffing of those down below going on all the time, the inevitable failures—and then the opprobrium heaped on from all sides on everybody connected therewith; and the attempt of those responsible to clear themselves, the Provincial Board of Health being farthest away and not knowing what was being said nor answering back, got all the blame. The incredible statement was continually reiterated, that this plant had cost them $20,000. The *expert* in charge was being paid $28.00 a month for running the plant.

Many in the town had come to the conclusion that the sewage could not be treated on account of its peculiar composition. Effluents from the gasworks were believed to be antiseptic. Also that from a rubber works—one-third of the sewage of the town was from the four large tanneries then in operation. Those down below were in a despondent condition.

When this condition of affairs was seen, the most searching and complete investigation was decided upon.

Plant, (of an experimental nature of course) was put in to investigate every phase of the question.

The effect of the gas-effluent was tested by two septic tanks one above, the other below the outfall from the gas-works. This showed that the gas-effluent had practically no effect on septic action. That the chief difficulty to be looked for from the gas products, was a mechanical one. This test was carried on for four months.

To see if the combined sewage was treatable by bacterial methods, five months' work was done. This showed it was treatable, though slightly more slowly than ordinary sewage. The most efficient time for septic tank action was worked out. It was found that when there passed through a tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, 100,000 gallons of sewage per 24 hours—that nearly 60 per cent. organic removal was possible; that when 120,000 gallons were passed through at the same time, 50 per cent. only was obtained. Ordinary

septic tanks, properly constructed and maintained, were generally considered not to be able to remove more than 50 per cent. We were by this experiment able to show what capacity their septic tanks ought to have in order to do the most efficient work under their conditions.

Contact beds had been strongly recommended, and much had been expected by Berlin from their proposed installation. We were able to show by testing different rates of dosage and different sizes of materials, that such beds were unsuited for the requirements of Berlin.

We tested the Stoddart Continuous Filtration Method and showed that it also in its present state of development was unsuitable for their purposes.

We also made experiments to find what was the best plan to recommend to the tanneries, especially to see what modifications of their effluents would give the town's plant of disposal, the greatest protection and the least work to do. On our recommendation plant was put in at certain of the tanneries to the greatest benefit of the town.

The plant required to carry on these experiments consisted of five septic tanks four filter beds, one continuous filter with sprinkler and a laboratory. all costing in the neighborhood of $2,800.00. The town supplied us a room for the laboratory, and allowed us to use the town water free. We were charged for gas and for their engineer's time during construction of the various parts of the experimental plant. We paid for carriage to and fro between the laboratory and their farm. Berlin paid towards the experiments about $20.00.

At the end of the six months' experimental work, recommendations were made for the plant which they are just now reluctantly finishing, after having been forced on two or three occasions by the courts to go on.

The same work done by an independent firm would have cost them from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars ($12,000 to $15,000).

The same sort of work being done now for Columbus, Ohio, is costing that city sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

After our work was done and our recommendations made, the Town of Berlin sent their engineer and their chairman of the Sewage Commission to the Eastern States. On their return they reported having confirmed all the data of the recommendations, and advised the installation of a plant following them in detail. Considerable hesitation was manifested to carry out this recommendation. This was the last straw. The Mennonites finally rose to the occasion and entered suit. The town was beaten at every point. They were found to cause nuisance. They were ordered by Judge Meredith to install the plant recommended. Judge Chisholm of Waterloo County was appointed to assess damages—all have not yet been settled. These with costs will likely amount to $16,000.00. One award of $2,400 was appealed against. Five hundred dollars was added by the Judge trying the case on account of odor (sentimental). The septic tanks and the reservoir had been constructed some months ago. The town tried to quit at this, but were finally ordered by he court to continue the construction, and were given until September 1st, 1905, to complete it.

Report of Dr. Amyot, on the experiments carried on in Berlin in the year 1902, at a cost of over $2,919.15. (Special appropriation, $2,000.00).

Recommendations.

1. *Reservoir* to hold 24 hours' sewage.
2. *Septic Tank* as an auxiliary of capacity not less than 450,000 gallons.
3. *Intermittent Sand Filtration*, for which purpose ample land is to be had.

Report of the Work Done at Berlin, Ontario, in 1902 as per Report of that Year.

The first visit made to Berlin was on March 28th. The five days were spent visiting twenty-three of the town's factories. Thirteen of these were found not to give any waste beyond domestic sewage to the system. These thirteen factories included a glove works, two leather shoe factories, one felt boot factory, a biscuit factory, two iron foundries, three furniture factories, a chemical works, one cloth button factory, and a white goods factory. Ten factories were found to give wastes to the system, peculiar to themselves, and of sufficient importance to be considered separately with reference to their influence on the system. Of these ten factories, there were four tanneries, one gas-works, one brewery, one wool and felt mill, one shirt factory, and, finally, one rubber shoe factory. The following are the findings of these investigations.

1. *Rubber Shoe Factory.* Here twelve thousand gallons of water is used, some supplied by the town, and an additional quantity pumped by themselves from an artesian well. The crude rubber is crushed and washed in water, merely gravel and coarse vegetable matter, leaves and twigs, coming away. All the rest of the process is a dry one. Nothing of a chemical nature of any kind is thrown into the sewers. The water, other than that used to wash the crude rubber, is used for the purpose of cooling the rollers only. The artesian well water here has at times a very strong sulphide odor. No organic waste, then, beyond a domestic sewage comes from this factory.

2. *The Shirt Factory.* No dying whatever of goods is done here. The goods are made up and then laundered. In this process a large quantity of soap is used. About 12,000 gals of water a day are taken here. About the only thing to consider from here is the fat from reduced soap and from the fresh goods, and is not thought to be of such moment as to require any form of treatment at the factory.

3. *The Button Works.* Here besides making buttons, a quantity of them are dyed. During the year, a carboy of hydrochloric acid, a small quantity of sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, bichromate of potash, sulphates of iron and copper, and not more than five pounds each of the various aniline dyes are used. The effluent is generally hot, nearly all the dye is exhausted before being discharged in the sewers. Nothing here at the present time, and in the present quantities used, would cause any serious hindrance to bacterial treatment of the sewage. It is all lost very soon by dilution with the sewage.

4. *The Wool and Felt Factory.* Foreign and domestic wool, in the raw state, are made up into yarn and wollen goods and felts. Wool rags are also used in the process. Anything infectious in the finished wool is removed by the process. There is nothing, though, to prevent bacteria unkilled passing into the sewers during the preliminary washings given to the rags and raw wool. In washing, and afterwards in fulling, a considerable quantity of soap, sodium carbonate and certain ammonia soap compounds are used, extracting a considerable quantity of fats. No attempt being made to retain them, they go right into the sewer. A great part of the yarns and felts made are dyed on the premises. In the process the greater part of the dyes are exhausted; what goes into the sewers is negligible. The fats from the washing and filling in this factory should be held back from the sewers. A storage basin, giving time for settlement of the sludge, and baffled on the upper surface to catch the fats, would serve the

purpose here, and pay for itself probably in the fat held back. What would then go down would be of little consequence.

5. *The Brewery.* The only waste from here to the sewers is washings from the kegs, barrels, bottles and floors. Considerable finely divided vegetable matter gets into the sewers in this way, and reaches the disposal works. All this material is very tardily putrescible, and is apt to sludge up the beds. Barley husks in considerable quantity may be found at times on those beds receiving crude sewage. With a little care, fine screens would hold this back.

6. *The Gas Works.* Gas is made here from the volatilization of partly exhausted crude petroleum, scrubbed with water, and freed of considerable of the sulphur compounds by passing over slacked lime. During the scrubbing, the heavier oils are resublimed. It is not as harmful, from a chemical standpoint, to the life of bacteria as the product from coal gas. It appears to be chiefly harmful in that, mixing with particulate matter such as hair, etc., it blocks the sewers, but on filter-bed surfaces one could hardly conceive of anything worse. It scums it over, prevents almost absolutely any entrance of oxygen into the bed underneath, and thus defeats seriously aeration, one of the most important parts of a sewage disposal plant, whether broad irrigation, intermittent sand filtration, or, especially, contact-beds.

The creosote substances remaining in solution in the effluent from the works are soon rendered inert by dilution with the sewage. The heavy oils, though, entering and settling at the botton of the septic tank, may give off a sufficient quantity of antiseptic to, at least, cripple the bacteria in their functions.

A very slipshod attempt has been made to hold back these heavy oils at the works; but this summer they were particularly careful, for only on two or three occasions did they allow any very appreciable amount to come down. But coming down once in a while is still very damaging to any disposal plant. This material is practically non-decomposable. Proper settling tanks, baffled at the surface and at the bottom, if properly looked after at the works, would hold back all this substance. A double set of such tanks should be provided, so that the course of the effluent could be directed to one set whilst the other is being cleaned out. Otherwise, in the process a sufficient quantity to do harm will be certain to escape. If a system of pumping the sewage is finally adopted, this tarry substance will be found still harmful in another way unless the pump be a centrifugal one. The pistons will become fouled, and considerable damage may be done. In one of the cities visited in the Eastern States such a settling tank was introduced at the gas-works, where, so long as care was taken to clean it out regularly and carefully enough to prevent tar getting into the sewers, all went well. Any negligence was immediately felt at the disposal works. In spite of protests, once in a while tar would come down, giving a good deal of trouble, especially with the pumping plant. Finally, the town obliged the gas-works company to seek their own outlet for their sewage, prohibiting entrance into the sewers.

7. *The Tanneries.* There are are four tanneries discharging their wastes into the sewers. Between the four, about 150,000 gals. of sewage, at a low estimate is being run into the sewers each twenty-four hours during week days. Three classes of leather are produced—harness leather, sole leather, glove and shoe top leather—and three processes are in operation. For glove and shoe top leather the picric acid and the chrome tanning method is used, and between the two factories using this about 20,000 gals. of effluent is discharged each day. They use between them 70 or 80 carboys of hydrochloric

acid in a year, with the necessary amount of potassium bichromate. This substance, the "chloride of chrome," is decidedly antiseptic, and would stop bacterial action; but, fortunately, most of it is exhausted before it reaches the sewers, and, when it does, it is diluted to such an extent that it does little harm.

Both of these factories use moist hides in the process. The hides are first washed and soaked in water. This water is sent into the sewers. There is nothing to prevent pathogenic organisms going on, although, after the liming process that the hides are next subjected to, such organisms are probably killed. These tanners disclaim absolutely using any arsenic in this liming process, though in the eastern section of the United States such large quanitities of sulphide of arsenic are used that, even diluted it comes to be dangerous. If used as there used, this arsenic would be antiseptic and harmful to any bacterial system of disposal. The lime itself is useful in the sewage, in that it helps to keep it neutral and acts as a precipitant; but, unfortunately, a considerable quantity of it settles in the sewers and gives rise to a good deal of trouble. The third part of the process, the chrome treatment, would destroy any pathogenic bacteria present. The chrome is practically all taken up by the leather, and very little of it goes into the sewers. In this process there are, thus, three classes of effluent, the hide washings, the lime and lime washings, and, finally, the chrome liquor. All these at present are sent into the sewers at different times, and, of course, in varying quantities. The damage done could be greatly neutralized by mixing the whole twenty-four hours' sewage, and allowing it to stand; there would settle out a considerable sludge, carrying down a very large percentage of the organic matter present, from 30 to 50 per cent. of it. This would mean a great saving in the way of disposal plant, and, besides, would remove a great deal of the most obnoxious of the materials given to the sewers by this method. The expense to the manufacturers would be very little, as the plant itself would be simply tank capacity enough to hold twenty-four hours' sewage. The chemicals would precipitate one another, a comparatively innocuous effluent would leave the place. They, of course, would have to carry away the sludge, and their tanks would have to be constructed so that this could easily be taken out of them. Some return could be made from the sale of the fats gathered at the surface by the baffle-boards, and these fats form no negligible quantity either. It would pay to hold and render them.

Sole-leather is manufactured from moist and dry hides. Most of the dry hides come from foreign countries, chiefly Argentina. "Fallen hides" are unavoidably amongst them. These are dangerous. Of course, all these animals have not died from communicable diseases; unfortunately anthrax hides sometimes find their way amongst them. Two tanneries in Berlin are tanning sole-leather. In the case of the moist hides, after washing and soaking in water to rid them of dirt and common salt, they are placed in a lime paste to loosen the hair. They are then washed in water, a good deal of the lime going down the sewers. They are then rid of hair, and treated with an acid chiefly sulphuric, and put into a hemlock bark leach, to spend from four to six months in it. This leach is used over and over again, sometimes for two years. The hides after coming out of this are washed in water, the waste going into the sewers. In the smaller of the tanneries the spent leach is sent off into the sewers; at the larger one, and it is very acid here, it is sent off by another route, not entering the sewerage system of Berlin.

When the dry hides are used, they are previously soaked in water to soften them and to get rid of the small quantity of arsenic attached, which has been put there when packing, out of a watering can, to inhibit the growth of moths, etc. It is not sufficient in quantity to act as an anti-

septic to the hide. Dr. Ellis says there is so little arsenic present in the vats in which this soaking takes place that cattle could drink the water without getting enough to produce any symptoms of arsenical poisoning in them. This arsenicated water goes into the sewers. It cannot do any harm there, except as a carrier of pathogenic bacteria.

The hides from this are again washed, and finally sweated in a warm room to loosen the hair. After removal of the hair, the hides are placed in an acid solution, and then into the hemlock leach vats. Up to the acid treatment there is nothing to kill pathogenic bacteria. From that out, probably, this takes place, viz., during the acid and tanning treatment. From this place the only tannin solution going into the waters is that washed off the hides after they are taken out of the vats. And this is fortunate for Berlin's sewage disposal plant, for what they send out by their own private methods is extremely acid, and would be decidedly harmful in the sewage. Milk of lime hardly neutralizes it, except when used in great excess. A great waste of acid is going on here. A large quantity of water is used at this place, and nine-tenths of it goes into the sewers. They make an attempt to hold back the coarse solids at least, but considerable fine suspended matter gets away to the sewers. This could be held back as well as the fats by the settling basin, without anything further, except to hold the whole twenty-four hours' supply. A very large sediment forms in a standing bottle of this sewage.

In the manufacture of harness leather, moist hides entirely are used. These have been cured in common salt. The hides are washed, treated to lime paste, no arsenic, and the hair removed. They are then placed in a bark leach and changed from vat to vat over months of treatment. The tannins are not used for as great a length of time as in the sole leather process. The sewers get the benefit. Usually some one vat is emptied each day, but more especially on two days of the week. These tannin liquors are objectionable, more from the aesthetic than from any other point of view. Nearly all the ground waters about Berlin contain iron, and, of course, blackening takes place as soon as the mixture with this tannin is brought about. The septic tank and the best of the contact-beds removed the greater part of these tannins. These tannins are chiefly responsible for the "huckle-berry milk" color which Schneider's Creek water assumes when the sewage enters it. The purplish black precipitate is made up of tannates and gallates, etc., of iron. The effluent from this tannery is of three kinds, washings from the hides, lime liquor, and tannins in solution. All of these come at different times of the day. We found, experimentally, that the tannins were lost, to an extent, and the organic substances reduced by from 35 to 40 per cent. by merely holding all the effluent together in the one receptacle for twenty-four hours, a considerable sludge settling to the bottom.

No form of settling tank for any of the tanneries with a less capacity than that of the twenty-four hours would be sufficient to be of any value in sedimenting this sewage.

I have found a willingness in all these tanneries to do all that would be required of them to reduce the difficulties from any cause on their part, even to go to the extent of pumping their sewage into such tanks as would be found necessary.

Glue works. This does not give any effluent to the sewers.

After this inspection of the factories was made, the trip to the Eastern States was undertaken. The sewage plants visited were those at Boston, at Andover, at Clinton, two at Hopedale, at Brockton, at Worcester, at Framingham, and the Experimental Station at Lawrence. The greatest kindness was shown me at each of these places, and every facility given me to learn what there was to be learned at each place; and a good deal of

inside information was got. Intermittent sand filtration is the favorite down there, and they have good reason in their preference. It shows the best effluent; they have plenty of sand, the labor is small, and need not be over-skilled, though several of these plants have technically trained men in charge. The plants work about as well in summer as in winter. They have not taken very kindly to the septic tank preliminary treatment. Probably necessity has not driven them to it. Where they have been installed, except at Andover, they are well satisfied, yes, more than satisfied, with the results. At Lawrence, the work is still being faithfully pushed on at the present time, especially along the line of sewage disposal, and there especially with the different bacterial methods, septic tanks, "contact" beds of various kinds of "continuous" and "intermittent" filters. At the time of my visit, six skilled men were working here, besides the unskilled labor about the place. It is a little hive of enthusiasm.

Average Daily Flow of Sewage at Berlin.

This was measured during the dry weather by weiring at the disposal plant. Readings were taken every hour on eleven different days, and showed the quantity arriving during each twenty-four hours to be approximately 450,000 gals. In appearance it varied at different times during the day. From seven to nine o'clock it looked like ordinary domestic sewage, more like dirty dish water than anything else. From nine until eleven o'clock it became quite reddish in color from the large quantity of tannins contained; from eleven until about two in the afternoon, it became whitish, apparently from lime admixture; from then on it usually showed more or less brownish red coloration to about five or six o'clock, when it gradually became cleaner and less colored, so that at nine or ten o'clock at night it became the clearest and least colored of the day, and is said to remain so during the night, when hardly enough to overflow the large septic tank ran over.

In Berlin there is a special surface drainage system, carrying off surface water and storm water.

The four tanneries together give about 150,000 gallons of waste water a day to the sewers. The gas works gives from 12,000 to 15,000 gals. The rubber works sends in about 12,000 to 15,000 gals. per day also. The other factories together give about 20,000 gals. Altogether the factories make up about 200,000 gals., leaving thus about 250,000 gals. of domestic sewage. The population of the town is above 10,000. Not all the town is sewered.

Composition of the Sewage. Thirty-three samples were examined from June 26 to Sept. 4. These were aliquot portions from hourly samples taken at the disposal works from the main sewer, on the days indicated in the subjoined table. These samples were always brown in color except on public holidays and Sundays, and showed considerable sediment from 1-30 to 1-25 of the column. The odor was generally stale and did not vary much. The reaction was never found to be anything but neutral, phenolpthalin, methyl-orange, red and blue litmus being used as indicators. Chemically it showed the subjoined average composition per 100,000 parts: Free ammonia, 2.542; albuminoid ammonia, 2.017; oxygen consumed, 49.95: chlorine, 61.00.

This on passing into Schneider's Creek blackened almost immediately, due to a fine precipitation of tannates, etc. This precipitate was found to be soluble in hydrochloric acid and to then show a distinct iron reaction with potassium thyocyanate. The water above the sewage farm in Schneider's Creek showed iron to be present. Any of the ground waters about the disposal plant and anywhere else about Berlin that were taken showed iron. Any of the sewage that had run through the town beds showed distinct

blackening. None of that from our beds showed it until after some weeks of sewage application. No sewage coming from the septic tanks even showed any appreciable amount of blackening.

Water of Schneider's Creek. During the comparatively dry times the flow of this creek showed about 1,000,000 gals. per 24 hours. Above the sewage disposal plant the water was nearly clear, and showed the following chemical composition per 100,000 parts: Free ammonia, .035; alb. ammonia, .045; oxygen consumed, 3.5; chlorine, 1.0. Below the plant it was invariably

Raw Sewage at Berlin.

(Parts in 100,000.)

1902.	Total free ammonia.	Total albumenoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.	Chlorine.	Color.
June 26th	3.000	1.500	31.50	.....	Red.
" 28th	3.450	1.890	16.90	.....	"
" 30th	3.885	2.856	69.80	.....	"
July 1st	4.788	4.410	27.43	.....	"
" 2nd	2.772	1.092	22.37	.....	Greyish.*
" 3rd	3.780	3.024	43.40	.....	Red.
" 5th	2.520	2.590	21.50	.....	No Color.
" 8th	2.100	2.016	63.00	.....	Red.
" 9th	1.620	1.600	49.70	.....	Little Color.
" 11th	1.640	1.320	66.20	.....	Red.
" 12th	1.960	1.680	51.00	.....	"
" 15th	2.530	2.560	49.80	30.0	"
" 16th	2.120	1.460	56.10	86.0	"
" 19th	2.220	1.900	58.60	40.0	"
" 23rd	2.660	2.280	28.40	88.0	"
" 29th	1.360	1.310	52.90	.....	"
Aug. 8th	2.400	1.450	43.40	.....	"
" 9th	2.300	1.450	55.80	.....	"
" 15th	2.600	2.600	.....	.....	"
" 16th	2.600	2.300	.....	.....	"
" 19th	2.325	1.600	.....	.....	"
" 20th	2.100	1.650	40.80	.....	"
" 21st	2.460	1.750	78.80	.....	"
" 22nd	2.225	2.250	54.80	.....	"
" 23rd	2.475	2.025	72.80	.....	"
" 26th	2.700	2.700	49.00	.....	"
" 27th	2.675	1.660	59.60	.....	"
" 28th	2.925	1.625	52.40	.....	"
" 29th	2.150	1.925	85.80	.....	"
" 30th	2.750	2.200	45.80	.....	"
Sept. 2nd	1.900	2.050	.....	.....	"
" 3rd	2.800	2.100	.....	.....	"
" 4th	2.100	1.750	.....	.....	"
Averages	2.542	2.017	49.95	61.0	.....

*Public Holiday.

blackish in color, sometimes very black and showed the following composition per 100,000 parts: Free ammonia, .875; alb. ammonia, .225; oxygen con., 62.0; chlorine, 18.0.

Uptown Septic Tanks. These tanks (two of them) were placed one above the gas works, the other below, for the purpose of finding if the effluent of the works acted harmfully towards bacterial growth and might thus hinder the treatment of Berlin's sewage. They were started on May 27th. The experiment ceased September 18th.

These tanks were each of 600 gallons capacity, containing a depth of three feet of sewage and being four feet wide. They were each divided into

four equal parts by baffle boards dropping down from above and extending up from below, leaving a space between them of about six inches, the space being about one foot below the surface of the sewage and extending all the way across the tank, with the object of holding the sludge at the bottom and the scum above, at the same time allowing the current to run through continuously with little disturbing influence. The rate of flow was about 1,200 gallons per 24 hours for each tank. During the experiment the first compartment, half of the second and about one inch of the bottom of the third filled with sludge. The odor was never bad. Bubbling was always sluggish, and did not commence until June 28th (season was cool), and with the exception of the first compartment the scum was not marked. There was practically no difference in appearance between the two tanks, except that the color below the gas works always seemed better, probably accounted for by the dilution.

From seven a.m. until six p.m., when samples were collected, half hour quantities of affluent and effluent were taken and kept separate. Of these aliquot portions were taken for examination. And in making the examination it was made on unfiltered specimens.

The tank above the gas work removed 40 per cent. of the albuminoid substance and 22.97 of the oxygen consuming material, whilst that below there removed 38.5 per cent of the albuminoid and 38.4 per cent. of the oxygen consuming substances. The sewage entering the upper tank was not so diluted as that below, but on the whole the difference is small when allowance is made for difference in affluent, but that difference is in favor of the upper tank, in the albuminoid substances, the more important of the constituents of the sewage. The difference though shows that the gas works effluent is not favorable, but that it is not unfavorable to any great extent. The sewage containing it is treatable bacterially at least by anaerobes. The following tables will show the composition of the affluents and effluents for each tank. The averages of these speak for themselves.

Part of the change in both the upper and lower tanks was bacterial. There was little effect of the gas works effluent on this, of course sedimentation played its part too.

Septic Tank Above Gas Works.

(Parts in 100,000.)

1902.	Affluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
June 27th	3.465	1.890	16.79	June 27th	3.570	2.380	16.43
" 28th	3.360	2.520	.....	" 28th	2.835	1.470	.....
" 30th	3.885	2 856	69.80	" 30th	3.150	1.686	64.90
July 1st	4.788	4.410	27.43	Jnly 1st.	4.620	2.268	15.90
" 3rd	3.780	3.024	43.40	" 3rd	2.940	1.590	28.50
" 5th	2.520	2.590	21.50	" 5th	3.150	2.180	12.30
Sept. 18th	.....	2.950	.....	Sept. 18th	.....	1.100	.....
" 19th	2.850	3.025	.....	" 19th	3.250	1.650	.....
" 25th	1.850	1.625	.....	" 25th	2.150	0.925	.....
" 26th	.....	2.050	.....	" 26th	.....	.900	.....
Averages ..	3.312	2.694	35.78	Averages ..	3.208	1.614	27.60

Change in color throughout.
Capacity of tank 600, run at rate of 1,200 gallons per 24 hours.

Septic Tank Below Gas Works.

(Parts in 100,000.)

1902.	Affluent.			1902.	Effluent.		
	Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.		Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
June 27th	3.045	1.417	18.95	June 27th	3.156	1.417	12.24
" 28th	3.780	1.995	.....	" 28th	.....	.....	.....
" 30th	2.940	2.782	37.50	" 30th	2.410	1.260	32.20
July 1st	3.150	2.856	23.46	July 1st	3.570	1.848	16.60
" 3rd	2.360	2.688	40.20	" 3rd	2.520	1.512	14.80
" 5th	2.390	2.590	16.70	" 5th	2.520	1.340	8.50
Sept. 18th	.....	2.075	.....	Sept. 18th	.....	1.275	.....
" 19th	2.925	1.400	.....	" 19th	2.850	1.375	.....
" 26th	.....	2.300	.....	" 26th	.....	.950	.....
Averages ..	3.084	2.231	27.36	Averages ..	2.837	1.372	16.86

Reduction of color always.

Capacity of tank 600 gallons, running at rate of 1,200 gallons per 24 hours.

Results in the Septic Tanks, at the Farm.

In conducting these experiments two tanks were used: one, the tank two years before constructed by the town, with a total capacity of 60,000 gallons, the other one of 1,800 gallons capacity. The smaller tank was a duplicate of the same construction as those uptown in construction and division of compartments, and with the same arrangements of baffle boards. The larger one, as may be seen by the subjoined print, had baffle boards running down from the surface only. The baffling in the small tank was much more successful in arresting suspended matter than that in the large tank, even when making allowance for the difference in flow. The sludge in the smaller tank filled the first chamber and about one foot of the second. There was not more than an inch or two of it in the third. In the large tank all of the grit or first chamber was filled, the proximal floor of the rest did not show more than about 6 or 8 inches of sediment. Both tanks were started on June 26th, the experiments with them ceased on Sept. 4th, when these sludge measurements were made.

The flow through the small tank was continuous, and at the rate of 1,800 gallons per day throughout the experiment. The following table will show the average affluent with the effluent date by date, with the general average of each at the end of the experiment. The average percentage treatment here was for albuminoid substances 53.0, and for oxygen consuming materials, 51.7.

This occurred curiously enough without the production of any unpleasant odor. The gas production was never extremely vigorous, nor was scum formation marked, but compared with the affluent the effluent had lost a considerable quantity, as much as 3-4 of its coloring matter:

Small Septic Tank at Farm.

(Parts in 100,000.)

1902	Affluent.			1902.	Effluent.		
	Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.		Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
June 26th	3.000	1.500	31.50	June 26th	2.500	1.062	11.74
July 8th	2.100	2.016	63.00	July 8th	1.785	1.210	42.80
" 9th	1.620	1.600	49.70	" 9th	.850	.880	19.80
" 11th	1.640	1.320	66.20	" 11th	.850	.840	22.10
" 16th	2.120	1.460	56.10	" 16th	1.180	.740	21.90
" 29th	1.360	1.310	52.90	" 29th	1.620	1.250	31.60
Aug. 8th	2.400	1.450	43.45	Aug. 8th	2.800	1.150	28.40
" 9th	2.300	1.450	55.80	" 9th	3.000	.750	13.20
" 15th	2.600	2.600	.....	" 15th	2.400	1.000	.....
" 16th	2.600	2.300	.....	" 16th	1.500	.575	.....
" 19th	2.325	1.600	.....	" 19th	2.050	.675	.....
" 20th	2.100	1.650	40.80	" 20th	2.075	.975	32.00
" 21st	2.450	1.750	78.80	" 21st	2.350	1.150	23.60
" 22nd	2.225	2.250	56.80	" 22nd	1.375	.760	39.60
" 23rd	2.475	2.025	72.80	" 23rd	1.705	.700	29.60
" 26th	2.700	2.700	49.00	" 26th	2.075	1.025	30.20
" 27th	2.675	1.600	59.60	" 27th	1.800	1.050	20.20
" 28th	2.925	1.625	52.40	" 28th	2.125	.975	37.20
" 29th	2.150	1.925	85.80	" 29th	1.825	.850	30.80
" 30th	2.750	2.200	45.80	" 30th	2.100	.925	33.80
Sept. 2nd	1.900	2.050	.....	Sept. 2nd	2.550	.550	.....
" 3rd	2.800	2.100	.....	" 3rd	2.450	.800	.....
" 4th	2 100	1.700	.....	" 3th	2.475	1.050	.....
Averages ..	2.317	1.835	57 08	Averages ..	1.966	.860	27.56

Capacity 1.800 gallons. 1,800 gallons run through per 24 hours.

The Large Septic Tank.

The large septic tank had just been emptied of sludge when the experiment began. It did not show any advantage over the smaller one in the time of commencing treatment. Bubbles appeared on both about the same time after the warm weather began. Seeding here, apparently, at least, had no advantage. Of course there must be taken into account the much larger bulk of sewage. The resting place for the bacteria being the surfaces of the tank and the contained sludge, the fluid moving out rapidly gave them much less chance to perform their work. This tank, whose capacity was 60,000 gallons, was run at the rate of 100,000 gallons per 24 hours. There was no odor. The removal of color was never as good as in the smaller tank, and there was always more suspended matter in its effluent than in the smaller tank. The bubbling was about the same in both. There was very little scum—hardly as much as in the smaller tank.

In the following table will be found the chemical composition of the affluents and effluents throughout the experiment. The average percentage treatment here was albuminoid substances, 45.5, and for oxygen consuming substances, 40.6.

Large Septic Tank at Farm.

(Parts per 100,000.)

1902.	Affluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
June 26th	3.000	1.500	31.50	June 26th	3.000	1.375	10.45
July 3rd	.....	.....	.....	July 3rd	2.940	1.260	19.47
" 8th	2.100	2.016	63.00	" 8th	1.800	1.176	47.10
" 9th	1.620	1.600	49.70	" 9th	1.357	.874	18.50
" 11th	1.640	1.320	66.20	" 11th	1.270	.864	16.20
" 12th	1.960	1.680	51.00	" 12th	1.160	1.190	53.70
" 15th	2.530	2.560	49.80	" 15th	1.820	1.260	40.40
" 19th	2.220	1.900	58.60	" 19th	2.240	1.240	38.30
" 23rd	2.660	2.280	28.40	" 23rd	2.140	1.160	25.00
" 29th	1.360	1.310	52.90	" 29th	.980	.728	21.00
Aug. 8th	2.400	1.450	43.40	Aug. 8th	2.450	.950	28.60
" 9th	2.300	1.450	55.80	" 9th	1.900	.650	26.60
" 15th	2.600	2.600	.....	" 15th	2.100	1.350	.....
" 16th	2.600	2.300	.....	" 16th	2.200	.950	.....
" 19th	2.325	1.600	.....	" 19th	2.975	1.050	.....
" 20th	2.100	1.650	40.80	" 20th	2.250	1.175	28.80
" 21st	2.450	1.750	78.80	" 21st	2.475	1.125	39.10
" 22nd	2.225	2.250	54.80	" 22nd	1.750	1.265	49.00
" 23rd	2.475	2.025	72.80	" 23rd	2.175	.950	36.80
" 26th	2.700	2.700	49.00	" 26th	2.650	.925	49.75
" 27th	2.675	1.600	59.60	" 27th	2.650	1.150	32.00
" 28th	2.925	1.625	52.40	" 28th	2.650	1.100	36.60
" 29th	2.150	1.925	85.80	" 29th	2.250	1.025	34.00
" 30th	2.750	2.200	45.80	" 30th	2.900	1.025	28.60
Sept. 2nd	1.900	2.050	.....	Sept. 2nd	3.250	.925	.....
" 3rd	2.800	2.100	.....	" 3rd	3.050	.775	.....
" 4th	2.100	1.750	.....	" 4th	2.250	.925	.....
Averages ..	2.329	1.939	54.48	Averages ..	2.223	1.057	32.37

Capacity, 60,000 gallons. 100,000 gallons run through each 24 hours.

There is thus a difference of 7.5 per cent. in the removal of albuminoid subtsance and 10.1 per cent. of oxygen consuming material in favor of not running a septic tank at Berlin above its capacity for the 24 hours. It would seem enough to repay the outlay made in supplying more tankage capacity.

The treatment obtained in both these tanks shows that septic tank treatment here is very well up to the best obtained at other places. The advantage in our experiments here was that both tanks were large, especially the larger one, and we were able to get results more clearly approaching what might be expected in the practical disposal of sewage.

Contact Beds.

There were four of them. Three of these had contact material of gravel and were covered to a depth of 3 inches with a coarse, sharp sand to screen affluent. The gravel in each of the three beds was of different sizes. This was done with the idea of seeing what difference size of material would

have in the treatment obtained. The gravel was screened quite clear of sand and dirt of any kind. It was placed in each bed in a three-foot deep layer, the bottom of the bed being underdrained with 4 inch tile, coarse gravel being placed around the tile in a layer about 2 inches thick. These three beds had each an area equal to one-hundredth of an acre. The banks and bottom of the beds were of clay, fortunately found in situ: any sandy seams present were dug out and tamped well with clay to prevent leakage. Boxes with sliding gates were placed to control the effluents. These three beds were finished and started on July 8th, the experiment with them was continued until Sept. 4th. It was nearly two weeks after starting before they commenced to remove the tannin-color of the affluent, which had been always in the effluent of the large septic tank.

The bed with the smallest material was the first to change the tannins and always did it best, the least efficient of the beds being that with the coarsest gravel. In the effluent of this last there was always left a certain tannin coloration. Consultation of the subjoined tables will show the interspace capacity of each bed, the rate at which run and the composition of the affluent and the effluent from date to date and at the end the averages of each. At no time was the effluent from any of these beds non-putrescible. The bed with the finest gravel gave always the best effluent, the coarsest the least treated, though the nitrate results were best in he coarsest bed when they were made.

During the first part of the experiment the beds were filled 3 times each day, during the second period only twice a day. It will be noted in the tables that there is no appreciable dfference in the results of the treatment, whether two or three applications a day were made. The sand on the surface of the beds had to be raked over every few days otherwise it was found that the sewage could not go down into the beds. In collecting the samples, the affluents were sampled three times whilst running on, the effluents were taken three times whilst running off. The results from the three cycles or two as the case might be, were mixed together, affluent with affluent, effluent with effluent and aliquot portions taken for examination.

The interspace capacity of all the beds was probably reduced during the experiment. No. 1 showed a reduction of one-eleventh. It was the only one measured.

The percentage reduction in each bed over affluent was:

	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
No. 1.....	40 per cent.	34.4 per cent.	51 per cent.
No. 2.....	30.3 "	42.3 "	51.7 "
No. 3.....	33.6 "	27.8 "	44.5 "

The best bed leaves an average effluent showing per 100,000 parts:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen compound.
1.562	.592	16.43

Thus there is shown a percentage reduction from the crude sewage of:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid.	Oxygen compound.
32.8 per cent.	68.8 per cent.	70.3 per cent.

The septic tank has done more than two-thirds of the work.

Contact Bed I.

1/200 acre. (Parts per 100,000.) Quarter inch gravel.

1902.	Affluent. Total free ammon.	Total alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Total free ammon.	To al alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
July 8th	1.785	1.210	42.80	July 8th	1.260	.630	24.00
" 16th	1.180	.740	21.90	" 16th	.760	.670	14.90
" 23rd	2.140	1.160	25.00	" 23rd	.530	.640	8.70
" 29th	1.300	1.039	26.30	" 29th	1.330	.490	27.00
Aug. 8th	2.450	.950	28.60	Aug. 8th	1.400	.650	10.40
" 9th	1.900	.650	26.60	" 9th	.900	.350	11.20
" 15th	2.100	1.350	.....	" 15th	1.700	.825	.....
" 16th	2.200	.950	.....	" 16th	1.525	.550	.....
" 19th	2.975	1.050	.....	" 19th	2.250	.600	.....
" 20th	2.250	1.175	28.80	" 20th	1.475	.700	29.30
" 21st	2.475	1.125	39.10	" 21st	1.200	1.100	14.20
" 22nd	1.750	1.265	49.00	" 22nd	.950	.555	17.60
" 23rd	2.175	.950	36.80	" 23rd	.965	.500	14.60
" 26th	2.650	.925	49.75	" 26th	1.525	.775	15.00
" 27th	2.650	1.150	32.00	" 27th	1.325	.575	12.40
" 28th	2.650	1.100	36.60	" 28th	1.275	.575	12.40
" 29th	2.250	1.025	34.00	" 29th	1.575	.550	20.40
" 30th	2.900	1.025	28.60	" 30th	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2nd	3.250	.925	.....	Sept. 2nd	2.400	.450	.....
" 3rd	3.050	.775	.....	" 3rd	1.950	.500	.....
" 4th	2.252	.925	.....	" 4th	1.375	.675	.....
Averages ..	2.306	1.022	33.72	Averages ..	1.383	.678	16.59

Interspace capacity 234,400 gals. per acre. Run at three times this rate for first half of experiment per acre per day. Run at twice this rate for second half of experimemt per acre per day.

Contact Bed II.

1/200 acre. (Parts per 100,000.) One-eighth inch gravel.

1902.	Affluent. Total free ammon.	Total alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Total free ammon.	Total alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
July 8th	1.800	1.176	47.10	July 8th	1.470	.580	19.70
" 15th	1.820	1.260	40.40	" 15th	.960	.460	9.10
" 16th	1.800	1.206	40.04	" 16th	.660	.560	12.10
" 19th	2.240	1.240	38.30	" 19th	.640	.680	18.60
" 23rd	2.140	1.160	25.00	" 23rd	.780	.800	9.20
" 29th	.980	.728	21.00	" 29th	.730	.500	26.80
Aug. 8th	2.450	.950	28.60	Aug. 8th	1.400	.650	11.60
" 9th	1.900	.650	26.60	" 9th	.900	.300	8.00
" 15th	2.100	1.350	.....	" 15th	2.200	.900	.....
" 16th	2.200	.950	.....	" 16th	2.150	.575	.....
" 19th	2.975	1.050	.....	" 19th	2.925	.800	.....
" 20th	2.250	1.175	28.80	" 20th	1.725	.475	28.70
" 21st	2.475	1.125	39.10	" 21st	1.475	.660	15.20
" 22nd	1.750	1.265	49.00	" 22nd	1.150	.....	21.00
" 23rd	2.175	.950	36.80	" 23rd	1.170	.500	.....
" 26th	2.650	.925	49.75	" 26th	1.725	.700	18.50
" 27th	2.650	1.150	32.00	" 27th	1.475	.650	11.60
" 28th	2.650	1.100	36.60	" 28th	1.475	.525	12.60
" 29th	2.250	1.025	34.00	" 29th	1.675	.575	17.60
" 30th	2.900	1.025	28.60	" 30th	2.050	.575	22.60
Sept. 2nd	3.250	.925	.....	Sept. 2nd	2.650	.450	.....
" 3rd	3.050	.775	.....	" 3rd	2.800	.550	.....
" 4th	2.250	.925	.....	" 4th	1.750	.650	.....
Averages ..	2.247	1.042	34.21	Averages ..	1.562	.596	16.43

Interspace capacity, 187,400 gals. per acre. Run at three times this rate for first half of experiment per acre per day. Run at twice this rate for second half of experiment per acre per day.

Contact Bed III.

1/200 acre. (Parts per 100,000.) One-half inch gravel.

1902.	Affluent. Total free ammon.	Total alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Total free ammon.	Total alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
July 8th	1.800	1.176	47.10	July 8th	1.680	.610	19.10
" 12th	1.160	1.190	53.70	" 12th	.300	.740	26.50
" 15th	1.820	1.260	40.40	" 15th	1.260	.620	17.20
" 19th	2.240	1.240	38.30	" 19th	1.090	1.000	25.90
" 23rd	2.140	1.160	25.00	" 23rd	1.340	.960	15.90
" 29th	.980	.728	21.00	" 29th	1.320	.880	51.30
Aug. 8th	2.450	.950	28.60	Aug. 8th	1.700	.650	10.60
" 9th	1.900	.650	26.60	" 9th	1.000	.350	17.40
" 15th	2.100	1.350	.....	" 15th	1.650	.925	.....
" 16th	2.200	.950	.....	" 16th	1.650	.575	.....
" 19th	2.975	1.050	.....	" 19th	2.100	1.725	.....
" 20th	2.250	1.175	28.80	" 20th	1.425	.575	26.30
" 21st	2.475	1.125	39.10	" 21st	1.425	.825	21.00
" 22nd	1.750	1.265	49.00	" 22nd	1.360	.805	20.00
" 23rd	2.175	.950	36.80	" 23rd	1.225	.750	.....
" 26th	2.650	.925	49.75	" 26th	1.150	.650	13.00
" 27th	2.650	1.150	32.00	" 27th	1.350	.700	11.60
" 28th	2.650	1.100	36.60	" 28th	1.400	.800	14.40
" 29th	2.250	1.025	34.00	" 29th	1.700	.675	20.40
" 30th	2.900	1.025	28.60	" 30th	1.975	.700	10.60
Sept. 2nd	3.250	.925	.....	Sept. 2nd	2.150	.575	.....
" 3rd	3.050	.775	.....	" 3rd	2.400	.600	.....
" 4th	2.250	.925	.....	" 4th	2.200	.850	.....
Averages	2.262	1.041	36.19	Averages	1.502	.758	20.07

Interspace capacity, 257,800 gallons per acre.
Run at three times this rate for first half of experiment, per acre per day.
Run at twice this rate for second half of experiment, per acre per day.

Coke Contact Bed.

This was of the same depth as the gravel beds and was constructed and drained in the same way. The coke was of a specially hard form in pieces of 1 inch in size. It had an area of one-eight hundredth of an area. It was finished and started on August 8th, and finished with on September 4th. It took a week's working before its effluent showed any reduction of the color of the affluent. The effluent as shown by the subjoined table was not satisfactory. Its interspace capacity was 356,000 gallons per acre, and it was run at the rate of 712,000 gallons per acre per day.

During the week beginning September 15, we tried reapplying the effluent of this bed to it again having pumped it into barrels. Curiously, the

Coke Bed.

(Parts per 100,000.)

1902.	Affluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
Aug. 8th	2.800	1.150	28.40	Aug. 8th	2.500	.850	22.00
" 9th	3.000	.750	13.20	" 9th	1.700	.600	49.00
" 15th	2.100	1.350	.....	" 15th	2.250	1.150	.....
" 16th	2.200	.950	.....	" 16th	2.050	.750	.....
" 19th	2.975	1.050	.....	" 19th	2.550	.975	.....
" 20th	2.250	1.175	28.80	" 20th	1.950	1.000	12.20
" 21st	2.475	1.125	39.10	" 21st	1.900	.925	24.60
" 22nd	1.750	1.265	49.00	" 22nd	1.975	1.200	39.20
" 23rd	2.175	.950	36.80	" 23rd	1.700	.725	.....
" 26th	2.650	.925	49.75	" 26th	2.625	1.050	24.50
" 27th	2.650	1.150	32 00	" 27th	1.775	1.125	53.80
" 28th	2.650	1.100	36.60	" 28th	2.625	1.125	29.40
" 29th	2.250	1.025	34.00	" 29th	2.150	.975	22.40
" 30th	2.900	1.025	28.60	" 30th	2.900	1.025	15.20
Sept. 2nd	3.250	.925	.....	Sept. 2nd	3.000	.850	.....
" 3rd	3.050	.775	.....	" 3rd	3.400	.600	.....
" 4th	2.250	.925	.....	" 4th	2.425	1.000	.....
Averages	2.551	1.036	33.27	Averages	2.327	.936	29.23

Interspace capacity, per acre, 356,000 gallons. Run at the rate of 712,000 gallons per acre per day.

second effluents showed more albuminoid ammonia than the first effluent, very like what happened continuously with the Stoddart continuous filter.

Stoddart Continuous Filter. This bed was made of 2 sq. yards area, 4 feet deep of well washed coarse 3 inch hard clinkers, placed on a sloping board foundation, with no walls, except the back one. It was fed with septic sewage from the large septic tank continuously in a rain by an imitation of Stoddart's distributor. Drawings of the bed may be seen by referring to the accompanying scaled sketch of the experimental plant at the disposal farm. The sewage was poured on this at the rate of 5,000,000 gallons per acre per day. The color was rendered black and instead of a fine precipitate as was in affluent, a flocculent one came away with the effluent. The odor about the bed was decidedly offensive. A large growth of low vegetable matter, but not enough to obstruct the bed, soon took possession.

The effluent showed more albuminoid ammonia than went into it. A Kjeldahl estimation showed a decrease in the organic nitrogen coming off to that going on, this might possibly be the origin of the increased albuminoid ammonia, the rest having gone off in gases.

In appearance the effluent was certainly changed. It was still putrescible though; but it had lost its tannin color, and after settling showed a pretty clear supernatant fluid. The following table will show what was done in this bed: Sedimenation after passage through should give an advantageous result.

STODDARD CONTINUOUS FILTER.

(Parts per 100,000.)

1902.	Affluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.	1902.	Effluent. Free ammon.	Alb. ammon.	Oxygen consumed.
Aug. 8th	2.450	.950	28.60	Aug. 8th	2.000	.950	35.60
" 9th	1.900	.650	26.60	" 9th	1.700	1.150	22.40
" 15th	2.100	1.350	.....	" 15th	2.400	1.350	.....
" 16th	2.200	.950	.....	" 16th	2.400	1.150	.....
" 19th	2.975	1.050	.....	" 19th	3.300	1.550	.....
" 20th	2.500	1.400	10.00	" 20th	2.275	.925	13.30
" 21st	2.875	1.000	34.80	" 21st	2.100	1.350	30.40
" 22nd	1.750	1.250	49.00	" 22nd	1.875	1.350	32.00
" 23rd	2.150	1.300	.....	" 23rd	2.150	.900	.....
" 26th	2.850	1.125	29.50	" 26th	2.550	1.550	23.50
" 27th	2.650	1.150	32.00	" 27th	1.675	.925	27.40
" 28th	2.650	1.100	36.60	" 28th	2.200	1.200	27.80
" 29th	2.550	1.100	36.00	" 29th	2.100	1.650	32.80
" 30th	3.000	1.125	42.00	" 30th	2.000	1.500	46.00
Sept. 2nd	3.050	.750	.....	Sept. 2nd	2.350	.675	.....
" 3rd	3.050	.800	.....	" 3rd	1.550	1.025	.....
" 4th	2.450	1.125	.....	" 4th	2.050	1.150	.....
Averages....	2.538	1.069	30.52	Averages	2.151	1.191	29.12

Run at rate of 5,000,000 gallons per 24 hours per acre.

Town Bed.

July 15th.....	1.820	1.260	40.40	July 15th.....	1.350	.400	12.80

Sand in Neighborhood of Farm. The hills in the neighborhood of the farm were visited from time to time in order to determine their composition. Test holes were dug in several places. Sand of an excellent quality was found both in the east and the west of the sewage farm. At a very small depth below the surface not more than from eighteen to twenty-five inches and usually much less. In several of the holes a thin stratum of sandy clay about half an inch thick was found at about 20 inches below the surface of the sand in the hills to the west, but only very few such spots were found in hills to the east of the farm. The sand to the east is decidedly the better. On the surface it seems very fine, but after a few inches is quite coarse and sharp. This clay stratum might hinder free aeration of the beds if they should be constructed there.

Many acres more than sufficient to treat twice Berlin's present sewage could be made into beds on these hills.

Tannery Waste. The whole day effluent from the harness leather tannery was examined on five occasions and gave the following average composition per 100,000: Free ammonia, 3.20; albuminoid ammonia, 5.25; oxygen consumed, 122.4. By using an experimental sedimentation by means of two 40 gallon garrels, baffled after the metallurgists' principle, viz., allowing the fluid to enter into a small narrow chamber open at the bottom and leading into a much larger one, the solids rising against the head of water, are more likely to remain at the bottom, from this first barrel the effluent overflowing into a second divided in the same way. The average effluent was as follows in parts per 100,000: Free ammonia, 2.183; albuminoid ammonia, 3.15; oxygen consumed, 111.0, thus showing a reduction of 40 per cent. in the albuminoid substances by a mere sedimentation process allowing the compounds to react on one another, in a simple retention space. The oxygen consuming materials did not show the same or any considerable reduction at all, though the comparative colors of affluent and effluent showed a decided reduction in favor of the effluent.

By using alum on the tannin liquor before allowing it to enter the general mixture with 15 grains of alum to each gallon of liquor an almost complete removal of tannins could be made, with besides an additional reduction of albuminoid substances to the extent of 10.12 per cent. Sulphate of iron gave the same result, but had the disadvantage of producing an objectionable black color in the effluent.

Conclusions Based on Experiments Regarding Berlin's Sewage Disposal Problem.

The average sewage of Berlin shows per 100,000 parts:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
2.542	2.017	49.95

The average large septic tank effluent, 60,000 gallons capacity, treating 100,000 gallons per day, shows:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
2.223	1.057	32.37

The average small septic tank effluent, 1,800 gals. capacity, treating 1,800 gals. per day, shows:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
1.966	.860	27.56

The average of the bed giving best results on treating 562,000 gals. per acre per day shows an effluent containing:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
1.562	.596	16.43

A good water should approach the following composition:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
.003	.005	.115

A water from peaty soils may contain:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
.005	.023	.740

In a stream diluting 3 times a sewage effluent containing:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
.015	.069	2.220

Might be allowed to enter.

Into a stream diluting 10 times, a sewage effluent containing:

Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.
.05	.23	7.400

Might be allowed to enter.

The combined result of septic and the best bed treatment gives a sewage 4 times too strong to enter Schneider's Creek.

The gas works effluent (gas being made from petroleum), after removal of the tarry products, may be discharged into the sewers.

The tarry material if allowed to enter would render any bacterial oxidation beds useless. Settling tanks, on the gas premises, baffled at bottom and surface, with a capacity of at least a half day's sewage, would hold this back. A small side tank of the same construction should be present to treat it whilst the larger is being cleaned.

The tanneries yield considerable organic matter that could be held back, to as large an extent as 40 per cent. with tank settling capacity equal to the 24 hours' sewage flow.

Schneider's Creek which receives the effluent, is very small, having a dry weather capacity of probably not more than 1,000,000 gallons a day. There is not enough water to dilute the effluent given by septic tanks and contact beds to the recognized standard of a tolerated drinking water.

Enough sandy land to give intermittent sand filtration to all Berlin's sewage for the present and probably years to come can be got in the immediate vicinity of the farm.

To reach such sand pumping would be required. A reservoir to hold the whole 24 hours' sewage could be constructed. In this way all the pumping could be done in a few hours.

Septic tanks as an auxiliary could be used in connection with this intermittent sand filtration to reduce the quantity of organic matter to be treated and to the extent of work done would reduce the quantity of land required to purify the sewage to the required standard.

Were such a sand filtration method adopted, the septic tank capacity for the present sewage flow should not be less than 450,000 gallons.

On such sand beds as could be got at Berlin sand filtration elsewhere gives an effluent equal to the required standard.

Extracts from the Fourth Quarterly Report of the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health, 1906.

Results of the working of the first year of the completed Sewage Disposal Plant at Berlin, Ont.

The plant was finally completed early in January of 1906, and consists of the following parts:

1. Two septic tanks of a combined capacity of 472,500 gallons.

2. A storage reservoir (to accommodate to pumping time) of same capacity as the work of the plant increases half of the reservoir can be used as a

septic tank and finally the last half of it should become necessary later on again.

3. Two electrically propelled centrifugal pumps to lift the sewage 60 feet to

4. Fourteen acres of underdrained and graded "Intermittent sand Filtration" beds.

The operation of the completed plant was begun in January, 1906, without the beds having been ridged up and whilst the filter material was frozen. Some weeks of exceptionally mild weather resulted in the thawing out of the beds but they afterwards froze up again. In spite of all this they gave a more putrescible effluent from the very start and a clear sparkling water and have continued to do so up to the present time, without giving rise to any nuisance in the neighborhood. Schneider's Creek is now clear and no longer a nuisance as it was for years.

The whole plant as constructed under the direction of Mr. Mahlon Davis was a model when completed and if properly handled should give continued good results. It, however, won't run itself, and for a greater part of this summer it was undermanned. At Dr. Hodgetts' and my visit some weeks ago, it was already showing the effects of neglect—overgrowth of weeds, breaking down of embankment, blowing about of the sand, upturning of some of the tile, sinking from flooding in one of the beds and accumulation of sludge on some of them.

Since February 2nd, 1906, average samples of the raw, septic and filtered sewages have been furnished us by Mr. Davis for analysis.

Appended are tables showing the composition of each of the samples and sets of samples.

No deterioration has been found, on the contrary the work done is better and better as time goes on.

Date 1906	Raw sewage. Laboratory Numbers.	Free NH_3.	Alb. Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Date 1906	Septic tank. Laboratory Numbers.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
Feb. 2	644	30.00	25.00	350	Feb. 2	645	22.25	21.25	250
Mar. 10	844	37.75	10.75	210	Mar. 10	845	32.50	5.25	175
" 13	962	43.50	35.00	280	" 13	963	29.50	10.25	280
" 19	1,092	42.75	36.00	225	" 19	1,093	33.50	5.50	170
" 27	1,233	36.50	17.00	325	" 27	1,234	34.75	5.00	155
Apr. 4	1,352	38.00	12.00	310	Apr. 4	1,353	21.50	5.00	890
" 11	1,462	35.25	8.75	490	" 11	1,463	21.50	5.75	540
" 18	1,526	14.25	4.50	50	" 18	1,527	18.25	3.50	120
May 1	1,731	37.50	12.75	240	May 1	1,732	23.00	4.00	140
,, 9	1,853	20.25	9.50	345	" 9	1,854	11.00	4.50	160
,, 30	3,034	20.50	12.25	245	" 22	2,022	22.50	8.75	170
June 6	3,432	27.25	11.75	280	" 30	3,035	17.00	5.00	145
" 14	3,800	23.00	9.50	110	June 6	3,433	26.00	4.75	160
" 26	4,241	42.75	11.25	235	" 14	3,801	23.75	20.75	280
July 5	4,430	14.75	4.25	95	" 26	4,242	27.00	4.50	155
" 11	4,603	22.00	9.50	330	July 5	4,431	31.00	4.25	315
Aug. 22	5,816	16.40	10.40	575	" 11	4,604	25.50	5.50	260
Sept. 26	6,659	26.00	13.00	650	Aug. 22	5,817	18.10	7.00	350
					Sept. 26	6,660	27.00	7.00	430
Average		29.355	14.063	291.3	Average		24.505	7.231	270.8
Per 100,000		2.9355	1.4063	29.13	Per 100,000		2.450	.723	27.08

The plant confirms the experience in other places as to efficiency of the "Intermittent Sand Filtration" method of treating sewage.

The septic tank as an aid or auxiliary to the beds has given good account of itself here. All sewages however, are not like Berlin's.

So much for the Town's sewage disposal plant. The manufacturers of the town have done a good deal to make these good results possible.

The tanners have each put in plants for the preliminary treatment of their waste before discharging into the sewers, and these have been a great benefit.

The brewers have done likewise. The gas-works, not taking the precautions, they were instructed to take, were forbidden the sewers and now discharge into the creek, and will probably be made to answer their action by those affected on the below stream.

Date 1906.	Beds Nos. 1 and 2. Laboratory Numbers.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.	Date 1906.	Beds Nos. 3 and 4. Laboratory Numbers.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
February 2....	641	.50	2.75	160	February 2....	642	10.25	3.50	310
March 10....	846	1.00	2.00	125	March 10....	847	15.25	3.00	190
" 13....	964	2.00	1.25	220	" 13....	965	14.50	4.75	105
" 19....	1,094	2.50	2.25	155	April 18....	1,529	7.75	1.00	200
" 27....	1,235	.50	1.00	145	May 1....	1,734	11.50	.00	210
April 4....	1,345	1.50	2.00	340	" 22....	2,024	6.50	1.00	260
" 18....	1,527	10.25	.50	230	June 6....	3,437	12.50	1.25	290
May 1....	1,733	8.00	.00	200	" 26....	4,244	11.50	1.25	245
" 22....	2,023	9.75	1.25	240	August 22....	5,819	3.70	0.80	243
June 6....	3,436	13.35	1.75	240	September 26....	6,662	4.75	0.50	55
" 26....	4,243	10.35	6.25	230					
August 22....	5,818	3.30	0.90	285					
Septemb'r 26....	6,661	3.25	.50	60					
Average.....		5.942	1.723	202.3	Average.....		9.820	1.695	210.8
Per 100.000.....		.594	.172	20.23			.982	.169	21.08

Date 1906.	Beds Nos. 5 and 6. Laboratory Numbers.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.	Date. 1906.	Beds Nos. 9 and 10. Laboratory Numbers.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Chlorine.
February 2....	643	12.50	2.25	320	March 19....	1,097	2.50	1.75	15
March 10....	848	8.00	2.75	180	" 27....	1,236	1.00	1.50	45
" 13....	966	9.50	2.25	40	April 4....	1,347	1.00	2.00	150
April 18....	1,528	5.50	.75	190	May 1....	1,737	.50	.00	225
May 1....	1,735	4.50	.75	240	" 22....	2,026	6.00	.75	245
" 22....	2,025	8.00	1.25	240	June 26....	4,246	3.00	.25	195
June 6....	3,438	9.50	1.25	280	July 5....	4,433	7.00	1.50	190
" 26....	4,245	8.25	.75	200	Aug. 22....	5,822	0.50	0.20	225
July 5....	4,432	13.50	1.25	270	Septemb'r 26....	6,665	6.00	0.50	45
August 22....	5,820	3.30	0.40	270					
Septemb'r 26....	6,663	5.25	1.00	56					
Average.....		7.98	1.33	207.8	Average.....		3.05	.93	148.3
Per 100.000.....		.798	.133	20.78	Per 100,000.....		.305	.093	14.83

Date. 1906	Beds 8 and 11. Laboratory Nos.	Free, NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
April 4....	1,346	2.50	2.75	280
May 1....	1,736	1.75	.25	205
" 30....	3,029	4.25	.50	210
June 6....	3,439	5.25	1.75	260
July 5....	4,434	16.75	1.25	205
August 22....	5,821	3.60	.60	225
Septemb'r 26....	6,664	6.75	1.00	44
Average	.....	5.735	1.159	204
do per 100.000	.....	.5735	.1159	20.4

Date. 1906	Bed 15. Laboratory Nos.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
May 30....	3,033	2.50	.50	240
August 22....	5,826	7.70	.80	265
Septemb'r 26....	6,820	.04	.01	48
Average	.....	3.413	.437	184.3
do per 100.000	.....	.3413	.0437	18.43

Date. 1906	Bed No. 12. Laboratory Nos.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
April 4....	1,348	.75	2.50	220
" 11....	1,464	.25	1.50	225
May 9....	1,856	2.75	.25	200
" 30....	3,030	2.00	.75	210
June 14....	3,805	4.25	.55	290
July 11....	4,608	1.75	.75	260
August 22....	5,823	0.60	0.10	230
Septemb'r 29....	6,817	0.022	0.005	49
Average	.....	1.465	.800	210.5
do per 100.000	.....	.146	.080	21.05

Date. 1906	Bed No. 13. Laboratory Nos.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
April 4....	1,351	1.25	2.50	280
" 11....	1,467	.25	1.75	340
May 9....	1,858	3.00	.25	150
" 30....	3,032	3.25	.75	250
June 14....	3,802	12.00	.35	245
July 11....	4,605	3.50	1.25	260
August 22....	5,827	4.10	0.30	255
Septemb'r 26....	6,818	.025	.007	46
Average	.....	3.42	.894	228.2
do per 100.000	.....	.342	.089	22.82

Date. 1906.	Bed No. 14. Laboratory Nos.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
Mar. 19.....	1,095	2.50	2.50	140
" 27.....	1,237	1.25	1.00	85
April 4.....	1,349	.50	2.50	250
" 11.....	1,465	.75	1.25	240
June 14.....	3,804	10.50	.65	230
July 11.....	4,607	1.50	.75	220
Aug. 22.....	5,824	6.30	.30	250
Sept. 29.....	6,819	.017	.012	56
Average		2.914	1.180	183.7
Per 100.000...		.291	.118	18.37

Date. 1906.	Bed No. 16. Laboratory Nos.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Chlorine.
Mar. 13.....	967	3.00	4.25	10
" 27.....	1,238	1.25	1.50	145
April 4.....	1,350	10.75	2.50	460
" 11.....	1,466	11.25	1.50	500
May 9.....	1,857	36.00	.45	250
" 30.....	3,031	8.75	1.00	230
June 14.....	3,803	38.00	.50	260
July 11.....	4,606	6.00	1.25	290
Aug. 22.....	5,825	2.60	.20	245
Sept. 29.....	6,821	.012	.005	54
Average		11.161	1.315	244.4
Per 100.000...		1.176	.131	24.44

In parts per 100.000.

Description.	Number of specimens of each examined.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Percentage removal by Septic Tanks and beds of albu · enoid NH_3 over raw sewage.	Percentage removal by each bed of alb. NH_3 from septic sewage.
Raw sewage	19	2.935	1.406	29.13	.....	.....
Septic sewage	20	2.450	.723	27.08	48.5	.....
Beds 1 and 2	13	.594	.172	20.23	87.7	76.2
Beds 3 and 4	10	.982	.169	21.08	87.9	76.6
Beds 5 and 6	11	.798	.133	20.78	90.5	81.6
Beds 8 and 11	7	.5735	.1159	20.40	91.8	84.0
Beds 9 and 10	9	.305	.093	14.83	93.9	87.1
Bed No. 12	8	.142	.080	21.05	94 3	88.9
Bed No. 13	8	.342	.089	22.82	93.6	87.6
Bed No. 14	8	.291	.118	18.37	91.6	83.6
Bed No. 15	3	.3413	.0437	18.43	96.9	94.0
Bed No. 16	10	1.176	.131	24.44	90.6	81.8

The average removal of albumenoid ammonia from the Raw Sewage for all the Beds was 91.87%.

The average removal of albumenoid ammonia from the Septic Sewage for all the Beds was 84.14%.

None of the Bed effluents were putrescible.

PART III.

By Wm. Mahlon Davis, C. E., etc., Berlin, Being Report of Engineer upon the System, Aug. 28th, 1903.

The subject of sewage disposal in general has been treated in such an exhaustive manner by the Government Bacteriologist in his report of last year, which is now in your hands, that I do not deem it part of my duty to consider other methods than those which the conclusions of the report based on the experiments here indicate as necessary for the purification of our sewage.

It would appear from this report that the following are necessary for the satisfactory treatment of the sewage:—

1st. Preliminary treatment of manufacturing wastes.

2nd Treatment of sewage in septic tanks with capacities equal to one day's discharge.

3rd. Land treatment of the septic effluent by intermittent downward filtration, the area of land required being based on the experience in Massachusetts plants.

I shall therefore discuss the best means of accomplishing this work.

Preparatory to beginning the work entrusted to me, I visited several of the sewage disposal plants in the New England States in company with the chairman of your sewerage committee. At Brockton, Massachusetts, the sewage of a city of 47,000 is pumped two miles to a disposal field of twenty-three acres; the filtrate is clear and odorless and there is not the slightest nuisance in the neighborhood. The soil is sandy loam, the beds are drained to a depth of seven feet with field tile, the quantity pumped to these beds per acre per twenty-four hours averaged 27,151 gallons for the year 1902, this includes periods of rest which are necessary to keep the beds in efficient condition, the character of each of the beds is studied by the engineer in charge and the size of dose and the length of rest period regulated to give the best results. The same satisfactory conditions found at Brockton exist at Framingham, Andover and Pittsfield. The Brockton plant was constructed in 1893 and has therefore been in operation nearly ten years; the results are now more satisfactory than at its installation.

The experimental station at Lawrence was also visited and much valuable information was obtained from the officials of the State Board of Health.

In designing a plant for the treatment of Berlin's sewage I consider it wise to provide a capacity in excess of our present requirements for those portions of the system that cannot be easily extended.

Quantity of sewage.—I have measured the dry weather flow of sewage from time to time during the last five years with the following results:

1899, discharge per 24 hours, 225,000 gallons.
1901, discharge per 24 hours, 327,000 gallons.
1903, discharge per 24 hours, 414,000 gallons.
Increase from 1899 to 1901, 46 per cent.
Increase from 1901 to 1903, 27 per cent.

The great increase between 1899 and 1903 is partly accounted for by extensive additions to the sewerage system and to the diversion of the Breithaupt Tannery sewage from an independent outlet to the town system. It would, I think, be safe to assume that the increase for the next two years will not be more than 27 per cent. of the present volume, which would give 526,000 gallons per 24 hours.

Preliminary Treatment of Manufacturing Sewage.—I have already submitted plans and recommendations for the treatment of the sewage from the Lang and Breithaupt Tanneries, which contribute from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total volume of sewage; these plans and recommendations have been adopted and the works are in course of construction. Plans for the purification of sewage from the smaller factories requiring preliminary treatment are now being prepared and will be presentled at an early date. I am of opinion that on the installation of these auxiliary works a marked improvement in the character of the sewage at the outlet will be observed.

Septic Tanks.—I would recommend the construction of two covered concrete tanks, 150 ft. x 36 ft. x 7 ft. These would, with the existing tank, give a total capacity of 530,000 gallons which is slightly larger than the daily discharge estimated for 1905; now, although in the recent experiments the best results were obtained from a septic tank which was only required to treat daily a volume of sewage equal to its capacity, still a very good showing was made by the 60,000 gallon tank while treating daily 100,000 gallons. By working our tanks at this rate therefore the capacity proposed would treat nearly 900,000 gallons, more than double our present discharge.

Intermittent Downward Filtration.—I have made careful topographical surveys of the land in the vicinity of the sewer outfall to determine their suitability for filter beds. Of the two localities where it was reported satisfactory material could be obtained, that to the south on the A. E. Shantz farm is distant 2,400 feet from the sewer outlet, the surface is very undulating, requiring considerable grading to make it available, the sand is covered with from 1½ to 2 feet of clay or sandy loam; the area would be about sufficient for present requirements only, the elevation is 50 feet above the sewer outlet. The land to the north-east, on the Genz farm is 1,700 feet from the sewer outfall, the surface of the land is similar to the other location, the sand is in some places covered with 6 to 8 inches of loam, in others is bare. Ther are thirty acres in the tract I have examined by means of test holes and there is probably as much more of the contiguous lands that are quite as suitable. The elevation of the land would be 50 feet above the grade of the sewer.

In order to compare these materials with those in use in Brockton and those selected for the experiments by the Massachusetts State Board of Health at Lawrence, I forwarded five samples to the chemist in charge of the plant at Brockton for mechanical analysis; attached hereto is a diagram showing the results of these analyises. The samples "A," "F," and "M" were taken from the Genz farm, "O" and "P" from the Shantz farm. All of the curves shown on the diagram except "P" indicate exceptionally good material for purposes of filtration, the effective size of grain being satisfactory and extremely uniform. The green curve "P" shows so much variety in the size of grain that the interstitial space would be small, leaving very little room for air, and air or rather oxygen is absolutely necessary for purification of the sewage by this method. One of the beds which has given excellent results at Lawrence is of similar material to that found on the Genz farm (practically the same material can also be found on the Shantz but it covers a much smaller area). There is therefore no doubt of the material convenient to the farm being of the requisite quality, the elevation is such, however, that the sewage must be pumped to the disposal area. For purposes of comparison I have made an estimate of the cost of excavating the old beds to an uniform depth of 5 feet and filling the space with sand from the neighboring hills, this would permit of a gravity system

of disposal; the initial cost would exceed that of the pumping system by $17,000, the annual saving in operating expenses would justify this extra expenditure were it not for two reasons, 1st, an extension of the area of the disposal field beyond the limits of the present farm would entail a very large expenditure; 2nd, the method of distributing by gravitation would not give as good results as those obtained by flooding each bed quickly by means of powerful pumps and giving a longer period of rest.

For the above reasons I shall advise a pumping system with the Genz farm as the location of the disposal field.

Pumping Machinery.—As I have stated, the best results are secured by forcing the sewage on to the beds in a short time, the pumps can also be operated more economically if run at a uniform rate, and a great portion of the time of the man who runs the pumps will be available for other duties. I am of the opinion that a three million gallon pump, that is a capacity of about 2,000 gallons per minute, is best suited for this purpose. This would deliver the whole of the daily discharge in between three and four hours and when our population has doubled would still be capable of doing the whole of the work during the day time.

Storage Reservoir.—In order to operate the pumps as I have described, a storage reservoir would be necessary to hold one day's supply. I would recommend building this reservoir of concrete with arched roof, underground. By constructing the reservoir and septis tanks in this manner, we would guard against any nuisance at the pumping station from the raw or untreated sewage. The capacity proposed for the storage reservoir, 472,500 gallons, may be assumed to be sufficient for double the present discharge of sewage. For when the quantity of sewage has reached this stage the pumps will require to run during the day so that the reservoir will at this time only be required for the night's flow.

Power.—As the works will be situated some distance from the railway station and the cost of delivering fuel considerable, I would advise operating the pumps electrically, the wisdom of this is more apparent since the electric power plant is owned by the municipality and the power would be supplied at cost.

Force Main.—The size of the force main should be such that the head pumped against will not be unduly increased by friction. 14 inches in diameter is the most economical size to use, considering the cost of pipe and quantity of sewage to be elevated.

Filter Beds.—The beds should be approximately one acre in area for convenience in management, the embankment between beds being composed of the surface material. The sewage carriers will be covered by the embankment, having a manhole at each bed provided with gates to regulate the flow. To distribute the sewage uniformily over the surface of the beds broad, shallow, open distributors should be used, extending clear across the beds.

The depth of clean sharp sand is, at the points where borings were taken, at least 12 feet and I am unable to say how much deeper.

Under drainage as usually carried out at a depth of 5 to 7 feet would certainly under those conditions arrest very little, if any, of the filtrate which would continue downward till stopped by the first impervious stratum; it will therefore be best to leave the details of under drainage to be decided when more accurate information has been obtained regarding the materials underlying the sand.

I have proposed levelling fourteen acres, assuming that material of this character can be depended upon to filter at least 30,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours. The following is estimated cost of works proposed:—

Estimates:—

Pumphouse	$1,000.00
Pump capacity	4,375.00
Motor, belting and counter-shaft	918.00
2 septic tanks, combined capacity 472,500 gallons	8,500.00
Storage reservoir, capacity 472,500 gallons	8,500.00
Cast iron force main, 1,700 ft. 14-inch pipe	3,851.00
Grading 14-acre filter beds	7,500.00
Carriers, manholes, valve chambers and other appliances for distributing sewage	3,160.00
Drainage	1,560.00
	$39,364.00
Add for engineering and contingencies	3,936.00
	$43,300.00
Land and right of way	4,700.00
Total	$48,000.00

In the above estimate I have provided for the construction of septic tanks because unless there is a material improvement in the character of the sewage the services of the tank will be necessary to treat it successfully. It is possible, however, that the preliminary treatment of the manufacturing wastes may have such effect on the sewage as it is discharged at the outfall, that we may be able to dispense with the septic tanks and effect this saving in the first cost as well as escape the troublesome problem of how to get rid of the sludge from the tanks.

Short Description of Sewage Disposal as Carried on at Berlin.

The outfall of the Berlin Trunk Sewer is in Schneider's Creek, about two miles south of the centre of the town. The usual flow of the stream is about twenty-four cubic feet per second, but in dry weather it would not exceed ten per cent. of this amount. At the time of the construction of the Trunk Sewer in 1891, a tract of land for the treatment of the sewage by intermittent filtration was prepared on the flat lands near the outfall, the soil however was unsuitable, the volume of sewage rapidly increased, while the multiplicity of factories making use of the sewers rendered the sewage most complex in composition and difficult to treat successfully.

In 1899 the daily discharge was 225,000 gallons, which ultimately reached Schneider's Creek, whether it passed through the filter beds or entered the creek direct made little difference in its character. Many complaints of the pollution of the stream were made by the owners of the adjacent lands.

In 1900 a septic tank of 60,000 gallons capacity and two screened gravel contact beds of about one-twelfth an acre each were installed as a tentative measure, and gave good results for a short time. They were enormously overworked, no attention was paid to them, and they soon sludged up, nothing further was done to abate the nuisance.

In 1901 the volume of sewage reached 327,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

In 1902 Dr. John A. Amyot, Ontario Government Bacteriologist, was instructed to make an examination of the Berlin Sewage and report to the Government on the best method of treatment. Dr. Amyot with an assistant spent a season on the ground taking up the investigation in a most thorough manner.

The experiments of Dr. Amyot indicated treatment in septic tanks, followed by intermittent sand filtration, as likely to produce the best results, and that the sewage from certain manufacturing establishments should pass through settling basins before being admitted to the sewerage system.

In the latter part of 1903 a by-law was carried by the ratepayers providing for the construction of the works on the design of the writer, who was engineer for the town.

The septic tanks proposed were two, each 150 ft. x 36 ft., depth of the sewage seven feet, these with the small tanks previously installed would provide a capacity of 530,000 gallons, which it is estimated would give a fairly good percentage of purification, when the volume of the sewage had attained double its present proportions.

For the filtration of the septic effluent there is no suitable land available to which the sewage can be conveyed by gravitation, and the preparation of artificial beds being found too expensive, pumping was decided upon.

After an examination of all the land in the neighborhood and mechanical analyses of the various descriptions of sands, a farm about 1,700 feet from the sewer outfall was purchased. The surface of the land was very uneven, the elevations varying from twenty to seventy feet above the grade of the sewer outlet. The sand is clean and sharp and was covered with from six to eighteen inches of loam.

As it is very desirable that the daily discharge of sewage should reach the filter beds in a short time, both on account of the saving in the time of the man operating the pumps, and also of the more equable distribution of the sewage on the beds by this means, it was decided to provide two storage tanks of the same size as the septic tanks, thus giving storage for twenty-hours discharged, which could be pumped to the beds in four hours.

The tanks were constructed of concrete, roofed with groined arches and covered with earth to a depth of two feet.

Fourteen acres were prepared for filtering the sewage, being divided into sixteen level beds of various elevations. The loam was removed from the original surface and placed in the embankments separating the beds, the depth of filtering material was at least twenty feet and in some beds much greater. An effluent pipe of field tile was laid at a depth of six feet through the centre of each bed.

The raw sewage flows first through a grit chamber where heavy substances are arrested, it then passes through the septic tanks, alternately over and under a succession of baffle boards, so arranged as to distribute the sewage over the entire tank, from which it overflows into the storage reservoir.

The septic sewage is pumped from the storage reservoir through a fourteen inch cast iron pipe to one or the other of two distributing wells, from which it is diffused over the beds by gravitation.

The beds are used in rotation and given doses proportionate to the area, the tour of the sixteen beds is made in seven days.

As was expected the most of the filtrate misses the effluent pipes, percolates through the sand till it strikes the impervious strata and then appears in the form of springs at the base of the hills on all sides of the farm, where

it has been necessary to collect and convey it to a proper outlet by means of field tile, to prevent damage to the adjacent property.

Weekly analyses of the raw sewage, septic sewage and sewage filtrate have been made in the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health since the installation of the plant about ten months ago. With reference to its physical character the raw sewage is usually chocolate in color, and the septic sewage not much lighter in appearance but with the matter in suspension eliminated. The filtrate is perfectly clear and odorless and in appearance cannot be distinguished from spring water.

The filter beds were given the first dose in January, 1906, when there was from twelve to eighteen inches of frost in the ground, which was gradually thawed out, but about six weeks elapsed before the whole of the frost disappeared.

The volume of sewage has now reached 680,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The filtering material has not sludged up in the slightest degree.

The cost of the work was:

Septic and Storage Tanks	$18,000
Filter Beds and accessories	20,000
Pump House	1,050
Electric Generator, Motor and Pumps	6,700
	$45,750

Work for the treatment of sewage before admission to the Sewage System have been constructed at three of the manufacturing establishments: The Lang Tanning Co., tannery; The Briethaupt Leather Co., tannery; Huether's Brewery.

Experiments with the sewage from the Lang Tanning Co., Harness Leather Tannery, demonstrated that with a succession of tanks of which the aggregate capacity was equal to one day's discharge, a very large proportion of the organic matter was precipitated chemically. Accordingly four circular tanks, each holding 12,500 gallons, and each divided into two compartments by a partition open underneath, were placed in a row on an elevated trestle. The sewage which drains into a sump is pumped into the top of the first of the series of tanks, passes underneath the partition and overflows into the next tank, continuing in the same manner through each tank in succession, it passes from the last tank to the corporation sewer. The precipitate which has the same manurial value as barnyard manure, is drawn off into waggons from the bottom of the tanks and hauled away by farmers. The tanks were put in commission about twelve months ago and have produced satisfactory results.

At the Breithaupt Tannery three-fourths of the daily flow comes from the beam house, and being septic in character can be successfully treated in a tank, the remainder of the sewage is strongly acid.

A septic tank holding 60,000 gallons has recently been completed, the whole of the sewage will be passed through this tank, the acid sewage having first been neutralized by the addition of milk of lime. Provision is made for the removal of sludge by gravitation to sludge beds where it will be buried or dried and burned. As the tank has only just been put in operation, it is too early to speak of results.

At Huether's Brewery a small screen chamber has been placed, so designed, that the sewage is drawn off midway between the surface and the bottom of the chamber and passes through a screen, with the object of removing the grain husks, which would otherwise find their way to the filter beds and in time clog the interstices; for matter of this sort if kept wet is practically proof against decay.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1a D. C.

TORONTO, February 8th, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. DICKEY,
Inspector.

To the Honourable J. J. FOY, K.C., M.P.P.
Attorney-General, Toronto.

To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C.
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Honour the Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. Foy,
Attorney-General.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Contents.

The contents embrace a full return of the business of the Division Courts of the Province for the year, alphabetically arranged for the Counties and Districts, and carefully tabulated in detail under convenient headings for each court. (See Table A.) Tables B and C are complete lists of the Clerks and Bailiffs of the several Courts, giving the number of the Court and the name of the County, or District for which they severally hold office: the post office address is given in full.

Table D describes the territorial boundaries of the several divisions as corrected to date.

New Courts.

A new Court was established for Pelee Island in the County of Essex, in July last, thus raising the total number of Courts to 330.

The returns for the year shew a substantial increase in the business over that of the preceding year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

J. Dickey,
Inspector.

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Algoma	1	491	20,891 13	28	1,884 61	4	412 64	7,678 44	7,166 32	512 12	379
	2	83	4,060 56	6	520 84	.....	.....	814 19	814 19	.....	79
	3	68	513 91	6	263 09	.....	22 35	488 62	488 62	.....	67
	4	137	3,957 24	10	168 54	2	156 64	1,403 14	1,258 84	305 96	142
	5	141	4,055 00	12	360 50	.....	40 00	1 084 15	988 92	95 23	94
	6	46	1,978 49	5	162 75	2	7 00	755 75	696 95	65 80	44
	7	168	5,179 85	4	198 63	4	66 90	2,225 30	2,133 93	158 27	111
Brant	1	840	28,473 02	41	1,888 81	64	370 41	10,683 43	10,731 58	322 29	796
	2	106	4,397 40	5	140 00	2	4 75	2,324 43	2,317 18	12 00	69
	3	59	2,097 01	.....	.....	5	.....	544 29	526 29	17 00	60
	4	38	1,647 87	8	473 49	11	77 35	449 76	454 76	72 35	35
	5	19	525 54	2	30 09	3	5 17	571 58	571 58	5 17	18
Bruce	1	133	5,165 68	5	168 08	6	.....	1,475 39	1,475 39	.....	135
	2	42	1,208 94	3	138 34	.....	73 27	589 95	516 68	73 27	39
	3	154	3,459 33	7	220 73	2	117 27	1,606 19	1,561 82	163 44	150
	4	54	2,126 11	3	145 37	3	.....	926 07	926 07	.....	49
	5	100	2,207 95	5	239 45	24	.....	2,199 71	2,194 71	5 00	80
	6	4	183 33	1	.....	.....	.....	146 65	146 55	.....	3
	7	54	2,092 19	6	220 33	4	.....	524 93	524 93	.....	52
	8	179	6,078 65	18	870 80	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
	9	56	1,653 61	9	427 35	13	11 00	1,286 18	1,286 18	53 80	54
	10	102	546 72	19	703 40	11	.....	1 258 42	1,258 42	.....	92
	11	80	1,566 47	1	99 94	5	66 50	1,531 50	1,531 50	.....	36
	12	108	3,868 85	9	242 24	5	1 00	1,321 76	1,321 76	10 40	100
Carleton	1	1907	73,776 66	54	2,599 01	549	119 26	13,483 01	13,338 55	263 72	1,772
	2	22	928 21	5	269 15	1	.....	382 07	382 07	.....	22
	3	34	1,014 84	2	48 15	.....	.....	306 94	305 69	1 25	33
	4	31	1,263 96	2	66 84	4	42 89	708 81	751 77	.....	31
	5	43	1,853 43	5	178 15	2	5 60	1,007 47	991 17	21 90	41
	6	67	2,464 25	10	494 64	5	.....	2,359 88	2,284 88	75 00	63
	7	37	1,042 99	3	145 59	2	5 00	510 33	496 41	18 92	37
Dufferin	1	181	7,212 78	11	895 29	24	15 51	1,910 02	1,890 02	32 57	163
	2	166	6,437 90	7	151 83	2	233 29	1,708 09	1,808 66	72 00	130
	3	29	713 21	7	383 86	2	.....	274 25	274 25	.....	24
	4	9	301 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	237 56	237 56	.....	.....
	5	91	2,044 49	5	361 38	5	.....	959 04	959 04	.....	85
	1	222	7,280 74	18	872 96	20	186 58	3,182 76	3,356 19	13 15	206
	2	23	1,136 52	3	120 57	4	.....	411 98	411 98	.....	21
	3	1,154	36,824 47	29	1,696 41	97	13 01	14,055 82	14,006 07	36 71	1 095
	4	144	5,752 93	17	1,550 17	6	.....	3,247 51	3,247 51	.....	150
Essex	1	76	1,589 82	2	212 78	21	25 92	388 53	370 03	18 50	78
	2	167	3,760 88	14	823 63	37	126 05	1,623 87	1,690 57	50 35	163
	3	63	2,791 53	4	104 26	14	11 25	1,424 95	1,426 20	10 00	56
	4	162	4,470 08	15	514 08	18	349 39	2,768 83	3,118 22	.....	158
	5	167	5,611 51	17	934 10	27	25 55	2,508 68	2,385 21	123 47	157
	6	62	1,921 23	6	245 15	8	39 21	1,390 34	1,320 40	47 94	62
	7	494	17 476 23	52	515 75	262	332 05	7,326 83	6,886 72	440 11	425
	8	162	5,656 79	5	179 92	18	97 40	2,900 66	2,971 86	26 20	150
	9	50	2,305 60	4	233 81	1	.....	1,183 69	1,183 69	.....	50
	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A.

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1907, inclusive, shewing:

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honorable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
33	1	.....	3	74	1	5 50	....	.....	.....	2	10 00	.....	.....	886 55	364 58
10	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 35	141 90
1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 65	148 86
5	75	.....	2	23	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 17	280 00
4	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 10	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 34	110 27
5	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319 50	.....
44	18	8	1	230	3	36 00	....	25 50	.....	4	31 00	3	.....	1,602 60	677 73
12	1	.....	1	25	1	12 00	....	4 77	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	230 60	154 75
4	.....	.....	.....	17	1	11 00	....	2 05	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	87 20	65 35
2	.....	.....	.....	8	1	12 00	....	1 13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	110 00	82 21
1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	45 45	32 79
8	.....	.....	.....	31	3	35 00	....	4 67	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	273 35	232 36
3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 95	40 15
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 70	132 40
5	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 70	43 92
9	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	2 79	.....	.....	.....	3	2	237 22	62 37
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 67	45 55
3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 50	69 59
15	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	....	8 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358 60	313 75
2	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	....	1 46	.....	2	15 00	1	.....	147 56	83 74
10	.....	3	.....	22	.....	.....	....	4 48	.....	2	15 09	1	.....	247 70	262 10
5	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	2 24	.....	1	2 00	.....	.....	149 69	58 84
8	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	3 86	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	231 45	.....
127	15	.....	2	384	.....	.....	....	67 47	462 20	9	50 00	132	3	4,311 50	870 84 901 12 725 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	69	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	48 78	.....
1	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 22	66 05
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	1 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 15	86 54
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1 46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	98 05	96 85
4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 20	188 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	78 52	57 21
17	2	.....	.....	39	1	9 00	....	7 40	.....	2	15 00	6	1	494 75	249 15
12	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	....	5 85	.....	1	7 50	.....	.....	418 90	267 21
.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	11 00	....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 25	36 00
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	12 00	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 32	35 87
4	.....	.....	.....	24	1	12 00	....	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 75	87 08
16	.....	.....	.....	42	1	11 00	....	7 30	.....	.....	.....	10	2	546 50	331 43
2	.....	1	.....	3	4	32 00	....	1 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 55	34 04
59	2	3	2	331	2	19 00	1	31 61	30 62	.....	.....	23	1	2,153 10	1,012 47
10	2	1	.....	39	1	12 00	....	5 55	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	311 20	453 37
1	.....	56	.....	28	.....	.....	....	1 21	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	166 59	116 47
4	.....	.....	2	65	.....	.....	....	2 92	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	138 11
7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	163 95	128 86
4	.....	.....	1	45	3	36 00	....	3 70	.....	1	10 00	4	.....	393 90	275 76
10	2	1	1	47	1	12 00	....	5 38	.....	1	10 00	11	.....	414 00	251 53
1	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	....	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00	102 80
21	2	.....	10	299	.....	.....	....	11 55	.....	10	50 00	76	4	1,145 05	651 46
12	1	.....	1	34	.....	.....	....	5 64	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	401 20	211 36
5	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 27	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	92 95	133 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	20 05

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered, where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Frontenac	1	882	25,320 29	18	1,054 68	91	97 60	9,923 93	10,023 94	100 01	852
	2	5	205 19	2	81 29	.....	.....	24 31	24 31	.....	5
	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357 93	357 93	.....	3
	4	69	£,039 32	8	336 19	6	.....	1,173 06	1,168 01	5 00	67
	5	13	403 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 80	169 80	.....	10
	6	39	1,115 25	7	362 29	1	42 03	549 61	586 64	5 00	.....
	7	49	1,411 10	8	467 89	4	.....	343 22	323 22	20 00	46
Grey	1	708	18,646 26	23	1,543 07	126	77 45	6,356 44	6,288 89	45 00	673
	2	331	1,983 60	26	1,163 51	11	37 88	3,288 09	3 300 64	25 33	317
	3	212	5,150 13	5	181 96	47	.....	2,675 18	2,658 31	16 87	259
	4	62	2,669 95	11	643 45	15	22	1,507 75	1,503 51	4 22	54
	5	154	5 142 92	13	475 58	5	8 35	2,946 31	2,823 42	132 89	147
	6	67	2,906 91	11	662 03	3	.....	2,185 43	2,185 43	.....	64
	7	109	2,818 73	11	403 32	6	.....	1,264 43	1,264 43	.....	106
	8	69	2,374 96	4	152 43	16	13 71	780 48	762 19	32 00	66
Haldimand	1	28	1,306 12	8	386 10	5	94 62	747 68	784 50	57 80	26
	2	35	737 10	.....	.....	.....	81 99	356 62	325 12	31 50	35
	3	221	7,291 89	12	454 13	23	144 85	2,662 61	2,619 88	157 58	205
	4	61	2,935 00	8	322 56	9	47 65	841 34	829 94	11 40	24
	5	7	185 17	8	203 20	.....	.....	89 96	89 96	.....	7
Haliburton	1	24	1,107 67	3	190 69	3	.....	501 72	478 53	23 19	22
	2	37	1,481 46	4	182 72	1	.....	678 56	669 11	9 15	35
	3	73	2,469 02	2	181 23	5	22 20	970 43	992 63	.....	69
Halton	1	85	3,529 10	12	959 56	13	72 16	1,073 21	1,129 24	20 43	75
	2	161	5,625 44	12	352 78	14	.....	2,020 36	2,004 31	16 05	99
	3	120	3,737 43	6	403 81	18	.....	2,208 03	2,208 03	.....	116
	4	53	1,372 51	9	281 76	6	.....	592 93	519 02	73 91	50
	5	17	549 82	1	133 89	2	.....	315 00	315 00	.....	19
	6	40	1,375 88	18	663 05	3	.....	525 88	485 63	40 25	37
Hastings	1	417	12 412 41	16	718 63	25	88 64	4,592 51	4,539 51	141 69	255
	2	34	1,199 57	3	214 64	1	.....	370 02	332 52	37 50	34
	3	6	320 79	1	7 92	.....	.....	241 59	237 59	4 00	7
	4	118	3,218 09	4	220 02	4	.....	1,940 33	1,930 33	10 00	46
	5	88	2,741 86	10	529 89	11	2 00	1,126 12	1,126 12	2 00	82
	6	119	5,691 81	16	802 67	1	89 61	2,775 31	2,768 29	7 05	136
	7	102	2,508 79	5	225 62	10	52 00	1,303 05	1,241 69	113 36	98
	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	24	1,339 61	7	556 42	.....	180 20	913 68	1,093 88	.....	20
	11	69	2,656 42	6	148 56	2	74 45	1,435 98	1,210 36	300 07	64
	12	113	4,151 14	3	177 91	.....	51 04	1,426 95	1,546 99	15 00	105
Huron	1	188	6,433 23	17	799 89	4	.....	3,283 90	3,254 40	28 50	192
	2	175	5 758 76	8	522 46	13	253 31	2,209 94	2,251 98	211 27	160
	3	174	5,895 15	8	400 24	17	.....	2,443 29	2,443 29	.....	161
	4	62	2,918 01	8	489 41	10	.....	1,075 07	1,032 07	43 00	56
	5	53	1,650 16	4	259 40	16	.....	1,178 27	1,153 45	24 82	51
	6	23	1,606 33	.....	.....	1	.....	693 52	693 52	.....	21
	7	15	137 29	1	38 79	1	.....	127 28	112 18	15 10	.....
	8	89	3,566 72	7	585 91	8	19 00	1,195 65	1,111 18	103 47	80
	9	59	1,462 52	5	231 82	3	132 50	431 93	294 43	132 50	59
	10	55	2,275 38	4	13 43	2	.....	1,285 64	1 240 64	45 00	50
	11	28	1,317 45	3	180 49	.....	58 38	609 75	628 13	40 00	26
	12	52	1,165 64	10	847 57	4	87 13	613 38	633 23	67 28	80

A.—*Continued*

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1907, inclusive, shewing:

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100, but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerk's returns of emoluments.	Bailiff's returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
42	.....	3	3	295	.....	.....	....	22 71	.....	8	37 00	16	3	1,585 20	722 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 52	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*18 44	42 37
3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	110 45	158 69
2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26 16	44 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 65	48 08
2	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	1 56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	94 06	76 72
27	1	.....	.....	251	2	16 00	....	15 85	.....	3	15 00	1	.....	1,620 70	825 53
14	3	5	.....	21	.....	.....	....	12 23	.....	2	10 00	1	.....	706 85	255 52
7	5	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	....	5 62	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	507 25	244 67
8	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	2 92	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	182 15	187 36
10	3	.....	1	32	.....	.....	....	5 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 98	360 65
3	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 83	166 57
3	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	....	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 10	105 20
3	5	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 83	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	244 23	135 00
2	1	.....	1	2	1	12 00	....	1 28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	88 20	64 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	42	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	73 15	39 81
14	3	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	....	7 00	.....	2	10 00	6	1	442 95	283 77
11	2	.....	.....	9	1	12 00	....	3 65	.....	3	15 00	3	.....	160 75	114 80
.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 21	13 76
4	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	1 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 79	79 10
2	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 36	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	2 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 20	134 38
10	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	3 88	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	224 70	217 58
11	.....	.....	.....	51	3	12 00	....	5 21	.....	1	5 00	2	1	305 10	169 09
4	.....	.....	.....	34	1	12 00	....	3 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 30	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 50	63 98
1	.....	16	1	2	.....	.....	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 50	25 00
3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 85	.....
23	9	.....	.....	130	1	12 00	....	11 06	.....	1	5 00	2	1	1,072 60	475 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 17	87 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 65	17 97
5	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	2 84	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	223 17	65 51
6	.....	.....	.....	28	1	12 00	....	2 90	.....	1	5 00	2	.....	210 73	86 82
11	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	....	5 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 58	398 93
4	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	....	2 26	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	195 75	67 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 35
4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 76	53 39
5	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	2 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 00	190 03
9	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	4 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†78 70	.....
6	2	.....	1	55	1	16 00	....	5 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 86	180 00
14	1	.....	1	58	2	24 00	....	5 90	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	370 55	143 00
13	.....	.....	2	54	.....	.....	....	5 47	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	407 20	157 50
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12 00	....	2 38	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	143 25	107 87
2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 46	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	133 05	84 95
2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	15 00	....	98	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	50 80	65 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 30	21 37
9	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	3 78	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	211 45	108 82
1	.....	.....	.....	8	4	46 00	....	1 51	.....	1	3 00	2	.....	81 90	128 43
5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	2 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 78	84 54
2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 62	51 24
2	1	.....	1	7	1	12 00	....	1 13	.....	1	6 00	.....	.....	126 42	84 17

* Two months only. †Part of year only.

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Kent	1	686	30,997 00	34	1,597 92	143	424 58	10,768 86	9,964 12	1,229 32	616
	2	199	5,905 76	26	1,321 64	41	53 46	3,715 99	3,725 95	43 51	185
	3	79	2,745 57	16	1,149 61	7	.....	1,664 33	1,607 08	57 25	6
	4	125	3,565 90	11	350 92	26	.....	1,583 54	1,558 64	24 90	75
	5	301	8,424 52	24	1,222 94	53	547 44	4,388 74	4,583 73	352 45	287
	6	44	1,598 91	12	568 01	10	2 00	463 04	457 85	5 19	41
	7	256	8,474 56	16	740 10	5	52 56	3,284 83	3,185 52	151 87	252
Lambton	1	761	22,030 08	17	840 58	91	3 60	7,645 58	7,534 47	111 11	713
	2	60	2,807 00	12	731 40	4	93 40	1,815 18	1,761 08	54 10	55
	3	84	2,766 44	12	880 15	14	10 92	1,989 44	1,980 52	8 92	61
	4	62	1,115 04	14	168 20	11	.....	760 61	760 61	.....	61
	5	117	3,647 50	9	510 04	6	.....	1,903 25	1,897 90	535 00	107
	6	23	1,023 71	4	82 00	1	.....	648 80	643 80	5 00	23
	7	25	1,092 72	.....	.....	3	46 71	945 05	989 71	2 05	23
	8	238	7,605 16	14	541 11	17	.....	3,249 35	3,207 05	42 39	118
	9	49	1,723 99	5	209 08	5	28 76	908 70	902 30	6 40	44
Lanark	1	156	5,496 43	4	310 59	11	124 99	2,758 59	2,588 52	295 06	148
	2	30	1,310 37	9	705 28	.....	25 06	540 13	475 29	89 92	27
	3	166	5,324 42	6	297 85	21	.....	1,360 66	1,357 66	3 00	157
	4	447	11,401 02	15	900 78	48	31 50	6,159 39	5,929 32	261 57	465
	5	78	3,681 21	7	433 34	6	.....	1,119 99	1,119 19	.....	69
Leeds and Grenville	1	394	11,307 70	8	375 42	28	.....	4,937 80	4,546 19	391 61	376
	2	116	3,502 60	7	316 00	15	44 18	1,816 57	1,787 75	73 00	163
	3	143	2,715 03	4	169 04	15	145 77	933 01	921 24	157 54	143
	4	179	4,730 04	2	28 18	4	.....	3,000 10	2,965 57	34 53	164
	5	81	2,569 91	5	259 01	2	6 25	1,028 64	1,017 39	17 50	85
	6	74	1,773 11	4	152 38	23	.....	955 02	955 02	.....	99
	7	29	986 95	.....	.....	2	5 00	313 40	318 40	.....	26
	8	74	2,860 78	3	172 87	7	.....	1,255 17	1,255 17	.....	68
	9	33	1,537 27	1	23 60	3	2 90	497 36	500 26	.....	30
	10	8	426 16	1	54 00	.....	5 67	310 95	306 28	4 67	7
	11	29	691 26	.....	.....	4	.....	230 18	230 18	.....	29
	12	21	852 28	.....	.....	2	.....	205 84	205 84	.....	8
Lennox and Addington	1	173	6,229 45	1	61 11	30	31 30	2,076 00	2,060 97	46 33	173
	2	20	803 83	1	35 89	2	.....	259 82	256 82	3 00	19
	3	7	102 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 04	60 04	.....	8
	4	32	1,105 97	2	91 19	2	52 16	396 40	423 89	24 67	30
	5	63	2,133 66	3	100 14	5	61 15	939 84	936 05	94 00	57
	6	17	1,271 67	2	38 60	5	18 17	618 06	602 06	41 17	37
	7	60	1,838 55	6	199 06	7	71 35	686 19	725 54	32 00	57
	8	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 82	225 82	.....	.....
	9	11	179 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 17	76 28	5 87	11
Lincoln	1	75	3,316 24	4	139 25	7	.....	1,738 57	1,666 07	72 50	67
	2	451	13,666 30	29	1,096 59	52	569 65	5,021 37	5,196 61	394 41	432
	3	70	2,067 34	10	523 07	7	3 82	1,362 29	1,329 93	36 18	5
	4	61	2,557 95	8	274 64	3	55 75	1,297 77	1,316 28	37 21	56

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A D. 1907, inclusive, etc. :—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100, but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
60	3	.....	2	109	3	23 00	....	32 32	.....	1	10 00	56	1	1,453 30	531 73 513 59
13	4	.....	.....	60	1	12 00	....	6 44	.....	2	20 00	9	1	507 30	314 58
4	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	2 51	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	174 45	107 60
6	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	....	3 09	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	284 45	146 65
14	5	.....	1	27	4	40 00	....	7 19	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	719 40	328 28
3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 68	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	101 30	36 87 79 96
9	7	4	2	57	2	23 00	....	7 38	.....	1	3 00	.....	.....	554 81	472 96
41	6	.....	1	290	3	34 00	....	21 09	.....	6	30 00	36	5	1,338 25	732 04
3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	2 03	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	132 05	151 57
3	1	.....	1	20	.....	.....	....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	176 25	177 01
1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	94	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	121 55	131 02
10	.....	.....	.....	40	1	12 00	....	3 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 60	304 59
.....	4	.....	....	3	2	12 00	....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 24	45 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	12 00	....	1 07	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	58 10	61 00
8	4	.....	2	43	.....	.....	....	6 26	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	472 85	395 37
4	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 25	114 09
8	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....	....	4 67	.....	1	5 00	6	1	422 85	111 95 137 28
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 03	48 15
9	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	....	4 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 00	43 35 176 30
25	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	....	12 66	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	928 56	452 16
9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	3 84	.....	2	9 50	2	.....	153 25	180 25
17	5	.....	.....	142	1	11 00	....	9 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916 20	232 24 134 80
3	1	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	....	2 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 60	171 62
5	2	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	....	3 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 27	153 22
11	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	....	7 01	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	384 20	366 20
3	.....	2	.....	24	.....	.....	....	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 70	79 41
2	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	....	1 43	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	176 55	198 80
3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 80	46 59
5	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	2 81	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	233 00	65 54 23 48
3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 84	68 86
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 60	21 14
.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	66 62	60 00
3	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 85	51 62
18	2	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	....	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412 95	211 10
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	11 00	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 80	12 83
2	.....	6	1	4	.....	.....	....	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 55	54 24
6	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	2 22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	132 98	90 90
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 80	46 81
3	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	157 40	85 63
.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 35	51 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 15	16 70
7	1	.....	2	13	.....	.....	....	2 95	.....	.....	.....	1	1	167 25	73 65
16	2	.....	1	146	.....	.....	....	11 62	.....	2	13 00	2	.....	902 70	471 25
5	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 75	.....
5	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	2 45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	154 75	73 90

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Manitoulin	1	92	3,637 92	5	228 03	3	8 10	1,494 91	1,484 21	18 80	89
	2	43	1,583 25	3	503 80	2	5 07	524 49	474 27	40 22	43
	3	31	1,183 10	3	203 74	.....	50 00	497 16	547 16	.....	23
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	1	2,090	76,489 66	41	1,882 25	71	617 91	25,210 47	25,228 66	599 72	1,360
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	32	1,163 49	11	590 09	2	22 56	752 70	730 14	22 56	30
	4	29	1,161 06	4	440 93	1	.....	608 27	608 27	.....	26
	5	60	2,203 06	7	381 86	1	23 57	963 73	981 48	5 82	55
	6	107	5,238 07	5	366 16	3	33 52	1,694 84	1,659 28	69 08	95
	7	29	1,109 83	6	164 64	.....	82 07	440 03	513 46	8 64	27
	8	11	413 33	3	298 99	.....	.....	401 60	401 60	.....	10
	9	622	10,029 08	11	275 98	71	.....	4,383 79	4,203 54	180 25	611
Muskoka	1	193	6,952 88	12	906 40	13	132 79	4,173 36	4,016 99	156 37	186
	2	68	2,448 01	20	831 24	5	46 30	1,417 00	1,415 39	47 91	57
	3	128	3,008 31	21	1,090 97	14	32 30	1,680 05	1,699 65	12 70	121
	4	9	388 14	12	422 89	1	18 00	463 02	394 85	86 17	9
Nipissing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	84	3,082 47	5	268 99	10	.....	2,137 35	2,097 35	40 00	79
	3	652	25,938 12	29	1,975 17	42	281 93	9,885 63	10,144 96	22 60	601
	4	539	28,530 19	10	592 07	17	706 02	7,371 93	7,283 44	794 51	427
	5	46	1,101 79	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
	6	154	6,531 58	4	297 94	3	.....	1,710 60	1,710 60	.....	114
	7	709	42,581 94	83	5,121 29	47	559 49	11,391 61	11,104 05	847 05	623
Norfolk	1	125	3,749 55	11	308 94	25	.....	887 95	870 95	17 00	121
	2	43	2,252 74	7	215 70	1	65 50	675 65	721 15	20 00	38
	3	5	83 91	3	218 44	2	17 88	76 36	86 12	8 12	5
	4	38	1,666 57	7	626 65	6	159 22	248 50	311 38	86 34	36
	5	27	720 18	2	21 86	1	.....	401 02	401 02	.....	26
	6	156	5,858 11	10	741 89	26	.....	2,228 24	2,228 24	.....	141
	7	29	592 51	4	219 71	6	27 75	254 36	282 11	.....	29
	8	27	813 88	1	43 39	3	37 10	265 00	298 10	4 00	30
Northumberland and Durham	1	166	6,790 43	11	560 01	19	91 80	4,119 80	1,183 25	28 35	152
	2	51	2,396 12	7	876 28	1	21 27	913 85	904 60	63 52	47
	3	165	5,778 40	5	272 74	3	36 85	1,818 11	1,855 26	.....	155
	4	57	2,259 34	3	93 70	5	95 23	634 10	623 56	105 77	53
	5	124	2,762 12	9	357 97	15	38 66	806 12	865 12	1 00	120
	6	28	1,126 15	5	277 42	1	.....	544 47	544 47	.....	26
	7	92	3,767 01	9	537 85	8	.....	967 66	887 44	80 22	86
	8	57	1,654 16	5	161 41	.....	.....	673 25	673 25	.....	10
	9	100	3,250 25	13	978 85	7	.....	1,599 71	1,599 71	.....	103
	10	56	1,979 52	15	204 67	20	.....	870 02	870 02	.....	56
	11	157	3,873 22	6	203 51	8	15 95	657 86	613 06	60 75	131
Ontario	1	172	6,167 27	23	1 075 08	11	.....	1,867 76	1,851 19	16 57	170
	2	74	2,937 20	14	1,087 36	6	.....	1,665 04	1,665 04	.....	73
	3	95	2,961 80	3	98 80	8	.....	991 38	891 38	100 00	87
	4	80	3,724 77	11	426 65	5	.....	1,005 87	1,005 87	.....	68
	5	76	3,998 96	11	744 31	9	.....	2,313 67	2,298 66	15 10	64
	6	48	2,613 00	7	473 79	1	16 00	1,380 56	1,396 56	.....	41
	7	17	640 91	2	166 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

A.—*Continued.*

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1907, inclusive, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered where claim exceeds $100, but does not exceed $400.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or retained, does not exceed the sum of $90.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
5	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222 95	208 89
12	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 35	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 54	110 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 63
131	8	.....	.....	590	6	61 00	....	68 59	416 65	13	67 00	9	1	4,083 25	1,339 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 75
1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 45	98 37
3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	12 00	....	1 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 51	91 76
5	.....	.....	1	15	2	15 00	....	2 24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	122 00	112 76
16	2	.....	1	19	1	12 00	....	6 23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	260 15	197 48
2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 55	77 55
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 63	47 41
11	.....	.....	.....	310	1	10 00	....	5 02	.....	.....	.....	2	1	942 00	286 82
6	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	431 30	253 05
3	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	198 45	103 78
7	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	229 40	192 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 85	98 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296 87
4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	218 15	122 47
48	.....	.....	1	153	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1,650 50	691 81
41	9	6	2	75	1	6 00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,113 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	92 07	42 97
12	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 08	247 60
76	8	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	3 00	12	.....	1,763 80	1,406 79
4	.....	.....	.....	37	1	11 00	....	3 44	.....	1	6 00	3	1	260 33	160 73
3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 50	86 54
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	06	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23 15	.....
2	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	1 34	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	75 70	60 17
1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 95	69 05
12	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	6 39	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	281 43	265 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 49	58 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	66	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	56 58	20 93
14	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	....	7 07	.....	2	10 00	10	.....	428 35	288 33
4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 23	.....	6	15 00	.....	.....	118 50	126 41
9	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	....	4 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 33	142 71
3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 14	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	212 74	.....
8	.....	2	.....	40	2	21 00	....	4 08	.....	1	10 00	2	.....	*252 12	104 31
2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	1 42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	62 95	67 94
6	.....	.....	.....	18	2	16 00	....	3 57	.....	2	10 00	6	.....	209 80	151 30
2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 09	146 17
4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	3 06	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	201 17	177 12
3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 53	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	181 46	135 94
6	.....	.....	.....	43	1	12 00	....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	261 57	137 62
11	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	....	6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361 85	320 91
5	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	2 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 10	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	3 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274 60	202 84
10	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	4 32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	163 40	1 9 43
9	.....	.....	.....	14	1	12 00	....	4 23	.....	2	10 00	3	.....	210 66	122 95
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 63	104 10
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 35	54 51

*Part of year only.

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Oxford	1	374	14,394 5	25	1,013 14	42	149 91	7,340 53	7,361 39	129 05	338
	2	120	4,432 53	5	221 53	8	46 65	3,045 45	3,072 60	19 50	113
	3	60	2,151 66	7	143 00	5	43 36	604 92	534 10	114 18	55
	4	168	4,706 93	21	980 14	23	34 02	2,303 39	2,224 67	113 14	178
	5	590	18,126 95	24	1,542 39	22	.....	8,074 37	7,886 66	270 69	555
	6	190	5,810 40	14	528 48	27	101 87	2,353 88	2,277 14	178 61	184
Parry Sound	1	207	8,400 25	10	407 24	6	.....	2,766 68	2,668 93	97 75	192
	2	18	665 99	6	170 72	4	119 87	154 29	242 72	31 44	16
	3	11	632 06	3	66 87	.....	76 77	379 90	435 38	21 29	9
	4	113	4,401 37	11	663 06	8	75	1,489 07	1,489 07	75	5
	5	36	1,113 21	3	.....	5	34 02	500 56	535 02	.....	40
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	70	3,207 30	10	225 00	18	.....	849 09	849 69	.....	63
Peel	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	27	1,400 07	9	502 78	3	.....	282 07	282 07	.....	25
	3	32	1,348 68	13	873 03	10	.....	665 57	655 57	10 00	30
	4	28	1,326 87	4	195 58	2	.....	484 93	.....	.....	25
Perth	1	626	26,110 08	34	1,572 15	71	158 54	8,116 52	8,230 76	45 35	625
	2	170	6,308 19	19	737 35	16	168 77	1,833 92	1,801 62	376 11	186
	3	172	5,953 58	6	271 43	21	1 50	2,064 85	2,057 23	9 12	172
	4	32	578 93	1	.....	1	.....	189 65	187 65	.....	31
	5	115	3,378 02	6	249 09	3	.....	882 11	867 86	14 25	107
	6	195	8,225 98	25	284 80	23	12 00	32 80	32 92	.....	174
Peterborough	1	682	23,084 32	19	1,059 73	56	.....	7,264 15	7,264 15	.....	643
	2	113	2,709 08	11	571 82	12	35 69	1,790 22	1,615 63	210 28	119
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	65	1,790 33	.....	.....	1	11 88	820 28	782 97	49 19	64
	5	10	297 38	18	947 32	.....	.....	106 73	106 73	.....	10
Prescott and Russell	1	50	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	142 02	142 02	.....	28
	2	91	3,879 44	4	479 52	3	273 43	970 13	1,093 56	150 00	89
	3	51	1,738 38	.....	.....	1	36 40	708 91	626 34	118 97	48
	4	84	2,627 09	3	65 08	7	15 00	955 05	941 62	13 43	84
	5	34	837 57	2	120 36	1	7 00	755 56	762 56	.....	34
	6	46	1,702 64	5	176 34	5	.....	826 96	826 96	.....	46
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	21	774 23	1	50 01	.....	1 50	539 79	531 29	10 00	18
	9	36	1,283 20	.....	.....	5	.....	762 47	770 70	5 00	33
	10	89	2,651 52	7	441 67	10	5 00	2,091 07	2,085 07	11 00	102
	11	76	2,574 93	6	421 60	5	1 51	1,289 86	1,225 76	64 10	72
Prince Edward	1	569	10,300 06	5	351 15	152	.....	3,963 78	3,652 32	311 46	717
	2	6	319 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 85	.....	28 85	.....
	3	7	234 00	2	32 67	.....	.....	88 43	88 43	.....	7
	4	5	263 28	1	22 90	2	.....	59 00	59 00	.....	4
	5	24	847 20	1	36 18	.....	.....	265 43	259 93	5 50	.....
	6	12	95 44	.....	.....	4	.....	41 99	40 12	1 87	12
	7	7	196 42	2	45 81	.....	.....	122 19	122 19	.....	7
	8	3	177 66	.....	.....	1	.....	104 33	104 33	.....	3
Rainy River	1	323	13,005 36	2	91 47	7	384 59	4,792 91	4,684 71	492 79	274
	2	33	1,401 05	.....	.....	.....	30 68	811 24	826 82	15 10	30
	3	92	3,798 13	1	90 44	2	19 70	1,159 31	989 12	170 19	88
	4	65	3,275 85	6	462 71	1	99 29	1,310 97	1,397 31	12 98	59
	5	128	507 75	1	56 40	2	78 64	1,865 67	1,613 37	330 94	120

A.—*Continued.*

to the 31st day of December, A.D. 1907, inclusive, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim exceeds $100, but does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
33	1	.....	.....	84	3	22 00	2	14 79	....	4	30 00	2	.....	870 10	514 10
7	1	.....	.....	31	2	24 00	....	3 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237 80	199 57
5	1	.....	1	11	1	12 00	....	2 30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	106 12	163 66
9	.....	.....	.....	62	1	10 00	2	3 85	.....	1	10 00	1	.....	346 00	260 28
33	.....	.....	.....	103	6	22 00	....	20 06	.....	8	41 00	2	.....	1,206 10	192 28
5	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	1	4 65	.....	2	10 00	.....	.....	388 70	212 70
14	7	.....	1	30	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	413 20	337 52
2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	73 35	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 81	45 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 14	252 38
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 91	50 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 44
6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	135 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 19
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 10	86 57
2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 36	95 02
3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 33	67 79
63	.....	.....	1	122	.....	.....	....	28 83	.....	5	34 00	14	3	1,427 55	777 55
17	.....	.....	.....	63	1	12 00	....	7 51	.....	.....	.....	3	1	395 95	259 10
7	1	30	.....	45	.....	.....	....	4 54	.....	1	5 00	6	1	370 50	226 49
1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	27 75
5	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	....	2 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 53	235 00
21	.....	1	.....	58	.....	.....	....	8 16	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	368 20	210 90
39	5	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	....	21 42	.....	2	10 00	12	.....	1,141 20	684 25
6	2	.....	.....	20	1	11 00	1	3 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 57	185 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	18	3	26 00	....	1 21	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	149 25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 75	.....
2	1	.....	.....	9	1	12 00	....	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 99	42 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	4 11	.....	2	10 00	.....	.....	232 69	67 96
3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 50	61 81
7	3	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	2 85	.....	1	3 00	1	.....	200 53	107 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 73	48 44
2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 84	70 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 80	34 79
3	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 20	44 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	....	2 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197 65	131 07
4	2	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	2 41	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	157 16	6 00
3	.....	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	....	4 67	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1,099 35	498 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 70	8 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 15	17 40
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 51	9 12
.....	21	3	.....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 98	22 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 36	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745 50	203 33
3	22	3	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 55	68 55
4	3	.....	2	15	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 45	65 52
4	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 65	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 40	58 50

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Division.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Renfrew	1	315	9,682 03	6	592 34	16	22 89	2 836 60	2,817 50	41 99	34
	2	32	1,169 83	2	65 86	1	.....	505 93	487 93	18 00	33
	3	147	6,037 09	12	589 20	7	18 60	1,788 09	1 825 63	11 06	139
	4	311	9,183 90	16	901 23	11	103 32	4,149 13	3,744 55	507 90	299
	5	11	314 60	.....	.....	2	.....	162 30	162 30	.....	11
	6	180	6,355 08	3	220 81	20	.....	3.456 02	3,456 02	.....	85
	7	127	5,235 03	9	296 98	10	.....	2,456 22	2,456 22	.....	119
	8	100	4,005 10	5	419 01	4	.....	1,794 30	1,794 30	.....	92
Simcoe	1	548	18,710 02	17	711 32	32	30 63	7,702 87	7,715 73	17 77	554
	2	91	3,487 29	6	407 64	2	61 26	1,917 32	1,877 89	100 26	82
	3	87	4,263 56	10	563 57	3	.....	1,676 42	1,600 22	76 20	77
	4	239	8,848 20	7	559 37	10	32 31	2,972 79	2,599 92	405 18	238
	5	77	2,687 76	12	681 38	6	110 75	1,306 38	1,384 63	32 50	74
	6	208	6,532 49	22	966 45	20	19 97	1,735 16	1,575 97	179 16	210
	7	21	860 82	11	483 19	1	58 58	979 78	979 78	58 58	20
	8	119	4,984 65	21	1,070 33	12	59 61	2,488 47	2,460 47	28 00	110
	9	415	12,749 33	20	1,598 66	53	84 62	5,095 30	5,066 53	113 39	395
	10	146	5,371 03	10	435 51	9	31 31	1,062 72	968 55	94 17	145
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	51	1,789 88	3	120 05	10	44 21	1,079 72	1,038 23	85 70	47
	2	180	5,142 12	14	599 79	10	95 25	2,050 57	1,882 76	167 81	163
	3	540	15,641 00	17	1.043 31	75	9 97	4,353 29	4,203 79	150 50	501
	4	72	2,774 07	4	186 29	1	.....	597 82	597 82	.....	66
	5	95	2,446 72	2	101 39	21	.....	1,286 38	1,078 65	207 73	112
	6	103	2,805 86	10	439 96	7	40 00	981 18	930 65	50 53	79
	7	58	1,841 44	4	255 48	2	3 00	772 37	735 81	40 19	55
	8	121	5,313 99	6	291 59	8	19 10	2.477 75	2,309 31	187 54	118
	9	43	1,224 47	4	179 26	4	.....	831 73	827 73	4 00	43
	10	143	4,558 03	1	32 32	14	91 78	2,026 12	1,967 98	149 92	146
	11	53	1,844 50	7	508 10	16	18 16	909 26	920 19	7 23	41
Sudbury	12	53	2,589 04	3	332 26	5	15 00	1,371 02	1,362 47	26 55	66
Thunder Bay	1	546	28,815 01	12	1,138 94	5	191 75	7,617 73	7,274 08	313 65	466
	3	502	22,642 69	15	1,010 00	43	362 78	6,511 41	6,236 65	274 76	465
Victoria	1	41	1,896 97	4	280 27	.....	50 00	563 64	1 497 53	35 00	40
	2	57	2,875 16	1	83 52	1	.....	965 94	965 94	.....	54
	3	51	1,463 00	.....	.....	5	7 82	566 27	571 27	2 82	54
	4	23	791 05	2	171 80	3	7 00	270 94	270 94	.....	.....
	5	424	12,163 53	13	542 10	51	52 75	4,079 14	4,085 52	46 37	393
	6	34	1,365 26	1	48 00	4	3 75	411 01	382 06	32 70	34
	7	41	1,883 18	4	228 41	.....	81 46	464 61	455 69	8 92	42
Waterloo	1	709	18 530 50	38	3,025 01	68	212 70	10,922 09	10,833 24	88 85	632
	2	170	4,519 09	13	823 62	12	11 00	3,106 81	3,079 81	27 00	85
	3	535	13,761 31	18	736 70	105	.....	6,614 31	6,614 31	.....	515
	4	87	2,791 98	13	585 45	10	201 83	1,029 06	1,142 74	158 15	83
	5	53	1,840 13	13	694 79	9	10 05	875 02	870 12	4 90	49
	6	92	2,840 02	10	411 84	5	.....	1,401 91	1,401 91	.....	90
	7	9	240 53	1	81 84	.....	.....	57 35	57 35	.....	9
Welland	1	278	9 718 93	36	2,023 11	37	179 85	4,152 67	3,910 84	240 66	259
	2	39	1,450 14	11	806 24	1	7 50	864 55	863 35	8 70	36
	3	117	4,386 15	3	91 10	13	4 80	1,607 04	1,601 54	2 50	111
	4	321	9 384 99	37	906 33	26	644 76	4,534 46	4,516 37	662 85	299
	5	66	1,217 90	3	232 56	4	5 00	861 33	856 33	13 00	56
	6	76	2 713 14	5	173 16	4	.....	2,415 26	2,401 86	13 40	79

A.—*Continued.*

to the 31st day of December, A.D. 1907, inclusive, etc.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D. C. A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
13	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	....	7 75	.....	2	15 00	3	1	53 75	46 52
....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 51	62 28
150	2	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	....	6 57	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	298 65	136 43
9	3	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	....	7 49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	638 90	256 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 71	136 43
10	1	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	5 17	.....	2	9 00	2	.....	391 05	296 02
8	2	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	4 40	.....	1	6 00	3	.....	282 70	195 62
8	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	3 89	.....	1	10 00	2	.....	201 58	187 56
26	1	.....	1	140	7	87 00	....	16 04	.....	2	12 00	6	.....	1,284 45	451 97
9	.....	.....	.....	22	1	12 00	....	3 81	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	165 40	162 69
8	.....	.....	.....	10	2	24 00	....	4 13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	232 82	176 53
18	1	.....	5	57	3	42 64	....	8 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469 80	362 93
3	2	.....	.....	8	2	24 00	....	2 19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	160 95	122 30
18	.....	.....	1	43	.....	.....	....	8 16	.....	1	5 00	4	.....	483 10	246 99
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 80	102 71
9	6	.....	.....	21	1	12 00	....	4 96	.....	1	5 00	3	1	382 28	207 05
20	1	.....	1	154	.....	.....	....	11 09	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	741 55	513 99
8	1	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	4 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254 55	166 98
4	.....	.....	.....	5	1	12 00	....	2 02	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	136 90	106 31
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4 57	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	376 46	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	210	1	12 00	1	16 20	.....	3	15 00	10	2	1,218 20	551 02
6	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	2 73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	148 10	142 22
5	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	3 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 42	.....
6	74	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 20	135 56
2	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	1 59	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	129 50	124 28
11	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	5 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 70	240 15
2	10	.....	1	10	.....	.....	....	90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	92 82	87 40
11	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	....	4 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328 50	239 52
4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	2 15	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	129 27	181 43
3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 15	124 16
47	.....	.....	1	51	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340 13	392 84
37	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	985 65	545 68
6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 65
4	2	.....	.....	6	1	12 00	....	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 56	100 86
2	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	1 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 05	58 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	38 60
31	4	.....	1	61	1	15 00	....	15 64	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	970 15	406 84
4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 51	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	90 00	48 57
4	2	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	1 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 05	.....
75	3	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	....	27 95	.....	3	11 00	15	.....	1,390 65	1,009 37
10	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	....	4 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 60	225 36
20	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	....	11 39	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1,059 70	392 27
4	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	2 47	.....	1	2 00	1	.....	172 32	172 89
4	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	....	1 87	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	137 15	139 46
2	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	2 24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	220 25	184 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	7 62
19	.....	.....	1	80	2	24 00	....	8 96	.....	2	5 00	7	2	642 05	464 41
3	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 15	118 14
6	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	....	3 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 10	249 00
18	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	....	10 66	.....	2	15 00	2	.....	768 60	548 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 05	67 85
5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	2 82	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	168 25	5 26

TABLE

Return of Division Court Business from the first day of January

Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Wellington	1	772	21,017 56	31	1,428 64	185	1,430 59	8,703 76	9,744 12	390 23	731
	2	7	293 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 18	49 18	.....	7
	3	11	429 87	2	362 58	.....	.....	349 93	349 93	.....	10
	4	64	1,708 53	10	610 32	21	.....	1,107 53	1,097 53	10 00	62
	5	25	563 73	3	60 00	5	.....	302 90	302 90	.....	25
	6	59	2,613 73	5	180 19	3	7 90	1,435 11	1,362 66	80 35	52
	7	77	1,950 69	20	950 14	4	.....	1,577 38	1,566 34	11 04	66
	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	121	4,864 39	7	363 40	18	162 10	2,478 00	2,485 38	154 72	123
	11	106	4,417 12	12	851 18	8	107 49	2,245 98	2,209 73	143 74	84
Wentworth	1	1,034	42,382 28	25	1,386 25	32	384 96	6,613 69	6,579 59	419 06	951
	2	124	4,926 39	7	593 48	3	.....	1,517 86	1,517 86	.....	112
	3	16	427 10	1	65 34	.....	.....	119 78	119 78	.....	16
	4	25	693 96	6	230 55	.....	.....	324 47	324 47	.....	25
	5	32	856 93	1	18 64	.....	.....	395 21	395 21	.....	32
	7	2	46 34	5	377 51	1	.....	192 11	192 11	.....	.....
	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	852	24,589 35	19	852 23	32	222 86	9,380 76	9,304 40	299 22	801
York	1	3,238	152,290 32	61	4,272 41	448	2,628 72	28,521 50	29,251 38	1,898 84	2,951
	2	96	6,662 53	10	419 83	13	2 10	1,971 28	1,973 38	.....	81
	3	58	2,881 58	2	208 92	4	16 25	1,858 13	1,816 63	57 75	58
	4	236	8,419 07	8	361 80	37	85 13	4,069 71	3,959 24	195 60	213
	5	65	2,877 40	6	529 80	2	55 95	948 97	968 47	36 45	54
	6	72	3,731 96	15	539 63	5	.....	1,842 65	1,842 65	2 00	55
	7	40	1,728 20	7	281 40	10	23 06	616 87	634 93	5 00	47
	8	421	10,423 53	23	1,047 08	28	43 83	4,990 75	4,930 05	104 53	420
	9	98	303 47	.....	.....	9	10 87	599 38	586 85	23 40	93
	10	2,863	122,159 45	63	3,184 89	342	1,011 07	23,684 98	23,303 92	1,392 13	2,643
Total		330	53,208	1,895,057 97	2,988	154,703 50	5,619	21,726 37	692,398 87	679,349 65	26,440 74	48,993

A.—*Concluded.*

to the 31st day of December, A.D. 1907 inclusive, etc.—*Concluded.*

Number of suits entered where claim does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D. C. A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
34	6	.....	1	294	1	12 00	....	22 97	.....	.....	.....	61	1	1,689 30	710 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 60	10 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 37	18 06
2	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	1 28	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	169 05	95 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	12 00	....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	1	69 47	59 58
7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 15	55 13
10	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	....	3 42	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	202 40	149 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 96
14	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	5 27	.....	.....	.....	2	1	259 95	198 45
9	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	4 41	.....	2	10 00	1	.....	291 10	183 33
81	11	.....	1	214	4	33 00	....	39 35	84 30	14	64 00	7	.....	2,421 50	850 25
12	7	.....	.....	22	2	24 00	....	5 25	.....	4	25 00	1	.....	256 85	201 23
.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 25	59 04
1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 70	39 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 93	20 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	8	.....	.....	247	2	22 00	....	20 38	.....	2	10 00	3	1	1,793 63	718 99
287	46	.....	17	509	13	24 00	....	143 84	678 02	23	115 00	79	.....	5,390 10	3,058 37
12	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	242 35	153 09
6	3	.....	.....	5	2	24 00	....	2 71	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	156 26	93 37
20	4	.....	1	77	1	10 00	....	8 63	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	495 30	431 72
6	4	.....	1	9	1	12 00	....	2 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 60	107 66
11	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	4 07	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	175 25	215 72
3	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	1 83	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	130 81	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	....	12 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841 32	709 17
4	.....	.....	3	25	.....	.....	....	2 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 17	.....
196	5	...	3	605	3	20 00	....	115 66	643 45	22	112 00	130	.....	5,217 27	3,535 28
3,533	550	175	122	13,487	160	1,511 95	9	1,570 47	2,315 24	196	1,227 00	1,141	48	.....	.....

TABLE B.

List of Division Court clerks, their post office address, their county or district and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1907, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County and District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	F. A. King	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	T. Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	W. Bowers	Thessalon.
	4	J. C. McMillan	Webbwood.
	5	P. J. Tyne	Chelmsford.
	6	W. F. Adams	Richard's Landing.
	7	John Muncaster	Blind River.
Brant	1	James C. Spence	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	S. B. Laurason	St. George.
	4	W. F. Miles	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	John Lee	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	J. C. Gibson	Paisley.
	5	J. A. Chapman	Port Elgin.
	6	A. Nelson	Tiverton.
	7	J. R. Vandusen	Tara.
	8	J. H. Fielding	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	Jno McCaig	Lion's Head.
	11	W. J. Little	Lucknow.
	12	Joseph O. Stinson	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Wm. McElroy	Richmond.
	3	Jas. H. Wilson, Jr.	Carp.
	4	Matthew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	W. C. Cameron	Metcalf.
	7	W. A. Mason	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Thos. Reburn	Shelburne.
	3	A. Ferris	Stanton.
	4	Robt. Orr	Mono Mills.
	5	M. G. Varcoe	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	3	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. F. Pequegnot	Sandwich.
	2	G. E. Pulford	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	Geo. A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	H. Taylor	Belle River.
	7	Joseph D. A. Deziel	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.
	10	Jno. Watt	Scudder.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County and District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	W. H. Carson	Kingston.
	2	J. F. Letherland	Cataraqui.
	3	J. W. Davis	Sydenham.
	4	H. McMullen	Verona.
	5	C. M. Van Luven	Battersea.
	6	A. W. Buell	Sharbot Lake.
	7	T. H. H. Hall	Arden.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Archibald Davidson	Durham.
	3	H. P. Heming	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	W. J. Bellamy	Flesherton.
	6	Wm. J. Winter	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard L. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canboro'.
Haliburton	1	J. H. Delamere	Minden.
	2	G. Bemister	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	A. Hillmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R. J. McNabb	Acton.
	5	Wm. Fraser	Campbellville.
	6	O. T. Springer	Burlington.
Hastings	1	F. M. Clark	Belleville.
	2	W. Grier	St. Ola.
	3	V. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	F. A. Bartlett	Tweed.
	5	Thomas Y. Clute	Stirling.
	6	Dennis Gillen	Madoc.
	7	Thos. Donnelly	Deseronto.
	9	J. N. James	Trenton.
	10	J. C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	James Haryett	Maynooth.
	12	G. L. Jarman	Bancroft.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	J. C. Greig	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	H. R. Brewer	Brussels.
	5	R. N. Creech	Exeter.
	6	James Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	Jno. Tippett	Bayfield.
	8	Alex. Ross	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	A. F. Hess	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	James McMurchie	Blyth.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County and District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown.
	3	James T. Smith	Dresden.
	4	J. W. Gibson	Blenheim.
	5	Charles B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	Jos. Dillon	Bothwell.
	7	Arthur A. Wilson	Tilbury.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Thomas L. Jones	Forest.
	6	Charles Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McCrea	Moortown.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	A. R. G. Peden	Carleton Place.
	4	James H. Ross	Smith's Falls.
	5	P. C. Dowdall	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	I. J. Mansell	Brockville.
	2	B. C. Hughes	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	S. J. Law	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	E. J. Purcell	Athens.
	10	C. W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	John Haley	North Augusta.
	12	Charles Tennant	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	Jno. H. Patterson	Newburgh.
	5	Robert Cox	Enterprise.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
	8	J. M. Dafoe	Flinton.
	9	Robt. Slater	Denbigh.
Lincoln	1	Sam'l Shearer	Niagara-on-the-Lake
	2	A. H. Trapnell	St. Catharines.
	3	Thos. Pearson	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	A. Hall	Gore Bay.
	2	David McGilvery	Little Current.
	3	J. T. Burns	Manitowaning.
	4		Cockburn Island.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	Wm. J. McRoberts.	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	J. H. Matthews	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	John H. McIntosh	Strathroy.
	7	Edward Thomas Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	H. F. Whetter	London.
Muskoka	1	Charles Bard	Bracebridge.
	2	W. M. Moody	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	Fred D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	A. W. Smith	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	J. K. McLennan	Sudbury.
	5	J. A. Levesque	Bonfield.
	6	E. A. Wright	Warren.
	7	Paul A. Cobbaid	Haileybury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tobin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Vittoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	Watson Park	Fairground.
	8	W. Francis Tibbetts	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle.
	3	S. Purser	Port Hope.
	4	W. S. Givens	Millbrook.
	5	J. C. Rosevear	Cobourg.
	6	Geo. Cuthbert	Grafton.
	7	H. S. Keyes	Colborne.
	8	B. C. H. Becker	Brighton.
	9	H. J. Walker	Warkworth.
	10	Wm. Little	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	E. L. Macdonell, *pro tem*	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jas. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	James Gordon	Beaverton.
	7	D. Leonard	Atherly.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas. K. Curry	Drumbo.
	3	O. M. Alger	Embro.
	4	M. L. Bushell	Norwich.
	5	Neil G. Gunn	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tillsonburg.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Parry Sound	1	W. J. Jones	Parry Sound.
	2	John Fletcher	McKellar.
	3	Wm. Ditchborn	Rosseau.
	4	Walter Sharp	Burk's Falls.
	5	Harry Snuggs	Magnetawan.
	6	F. J. Williams	Powassan.
	7	Jno. Harper	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John Clarke	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	J. K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	John McDonald	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	J. Dougherty	Mitchell.
	3	Richard Shepherd	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	Wm. Wright	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	J. L. Squires	Norwood.
	3	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	4	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	E. A. Johnson	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Napoleon Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	D. Viau	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	John C. Murray	Hawkesbury.
	8		Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	South Indian.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	George Burley	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William H. C. Robin	Ameliasburg.
	5	H. A. Jollery	Wellington.
	6	C. H. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	A. S. Burr	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	E. Appleton	Kenora.
	2	B. F. Phillips	Emo.
	3	W. H. Elliott	Fort Frances.
	4	Fred Deacon	Wabigoon.
	5	D. K. McGregor	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	G. W. Ross	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh S. Miller	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr.	Renfrew.
	4	John R. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	T. M. Costello	Calabogie.
	6	Robert Bannerman	Eganville.
	7	J. R. Warren	Cobden.
	8	P. J. Harrington	Killaloe Station.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of District.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	R. E. Stevenson	Bradford.
	3	George Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	D. C. Barr	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	F. Webber	Orillia.
	7	Angus Bell	New Lowell.
	8	D. A. Lee	Alliston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	Howard Chester	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. Macmillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	G. A. Milden	Cornwall.
	4	Geo. Sampson	Aultsville.
	5	Jas. N. Eastman	Morrisburg.
	6	Jas. Collison	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Sudbury			
Thunder Bay	1	R. E. Mitchell	Port Arthur.
	3	T. W. Rutledge	Fort William.
Victoria	1	David Bingham	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	G. W. Taylor	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Fred. Rohleder	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Edward D. Wilkins	Galt.
	4	David Eby	New Hamburg.
	5	C. W. Parsill	Linwood.
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacobs.
	7	A. E. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Jno. M. Livingston	Welland Station.
	2	Joseph Henderson	Marshville.
	3	Jos. Clark	Ridgeway.
	4	Jos. G. Cadham	Niagara Falls South.
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	Jas. E. Neff	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Thos. J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm. Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clark	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	J. A. Farrell	Arthur.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Concluded.*

County or District.	No. of District.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunburry	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	H. M. McPherson	Orkney.
	5	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	7	G. T. Neal	Glanford.
	8		Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert J. Corson	Markham.
	3	Thomas F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	K. N. Robertson	Newmarket.
	5	F. G. Tremayne	Sutton West.
	6	M. F. Doyle	Lloydtown.
	7	E. W. Brown	Woodbridge.
	8	Jno. Hamshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County or District and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1907, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	T. J. Bowers	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Chas. Hamilton	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	A. E. Storie	Webbwood.
	5	L. Frappier	Chelmsford.
	6	A. Kitchen	Carterton, St. Jos. Is.
	7	Jno. Graham	Blind River.
Brant	1	John M. Dyckman	Brantford.
	2	Horace Huston	Paris.
	3	J. H. Cornell	St. George.
	4	Robt. Balkwill	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Ezra Briggs	Walkerton.
	2	John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Geo. G. Collins	Kincardine.
	4	Alex. Fraser	Paisley.
	5	J. J. George	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	H. G. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	Thos. Long	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	R. J. Cameron	Lucknow.
	12	D. R. Bone	Chesley.
Carleton	1	E. Lavoie	Ottawa.
		D. Mulligan	Ottawa.
		E. T. Van Nierop	Ottawa.
	2	Jno. Hemphill	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	J. Morrison	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelbourne.
	3	Jno. Armstrong	Earnscliffe.
	4	Thos. McCandless	Mono Mills.
	5	T. H. Rounding	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	4	Malcolm C. Leitch	Dutton.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Essex	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	John Pettypiece	Amherstburg.
	3	James Wigle	Kingsville.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Harrow.
	5	Wm. Prosser, *pro tem*	Leamington.
	6	John D. Renaud	Belle River.
	7	M. Rourke	Windsor.
		Clement Reaume	Windsor.
	8	Jas. Johnston	Essex.
	9	Leon Souchereau	Stoney Point.
	10	R. Piper	Pelee.
Frontenac	1	Hiram Davis	Wolfe Island.
		Chas. G. Clark	Kingston.
	2	Thos. Guess	Cataraqui.
	3	W. R. Buck	Sydenham.
	4	M. Revell	Verona.
	5	E. F. Dennee	Inverary.
	6	W. J. McCormic	Plevna.
		Chas. A. Morris	Sharbot Lake.
	7	John E. Hays	Arden.
Grey	1	Robt. Taylor	Owen Sound.
	2	Wm. Sharpe	Durham.
	3	Jno. Findlay	Meaford.
	4	Geo. Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr	Flesherton.
	6	Jas. Dudgeon	Chatsworth.
	7	Henry Prast	Hanover.
	8	W. J. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorburn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	Wm. McIndoe	Dunnville.
	4	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
	5	Theodore Barker	Camboro.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2		Haliburton.
	3		Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2	Alex. McCleary	Oakville.
	3	J. L. Wilson	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5	Ephraim Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	Hiram Land	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Joshua Duffin	Belleville.
	2	E. Moore	St. Ola.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. H. Davis	Tweed.
		W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	A. McCutcheon	Stirling.
	6	C. St. Charles	Madoc
	7	A. P. Brown	Deseronto.
	9	H. Mumford	Trenton.
	10	O. R. Jones	Marmora.
	11	J. A. Cunningham	Maynooth.
	12	Jas. McCaw	Bancroft.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Huron	1	G. C. Black	Goderich.
	2	James McNamara	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	E. Crich	Brussels.
	5	Alex. Devitt	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	Thos. W. Cameron	Bayfield.
	8	G. A. Phippen	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	C. Eilber	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. N. Wilson	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. Fellows	Blenheim.
		H. B. Marshall	Blenheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	John Eachran	Thamesville.
		Henry Chambers	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	J. W. Bilton	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Camlachie.
	6	W. E. Moloy	Thedford.
	7	Ed. Harkness	Corunna.
	8	R. J. Kelly	Petrolea.
	9	Jno. A. Cummings	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
		Wm. J. Wilson	Perth.
	2	Robt. White	Lanark.
	3	Max McPherson	Carleton Place.
		J. McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	John R. Polk	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhall	Brockville.
		Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward M. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Jno. Wilson	Merrickville.
	6	W. J. Morris	Delta.
		J. W. Russell	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	H. S. Foster	Newboro.
		R. W. Leech	Westport.
	9	H. C. Phillips	Athens.
	10	James P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	W. H. Love	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	1	Geo. Greer	Napanee.
	2	....	Bath.
	3	Jno. H. Ruttan	Dorland.
	4	S. E. Sager	Newburgh.
	5	Dorland Wagar	Enterprise.
	6	Geo. Watts	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
	8	T. A. Freeburn	Flinton.
	9	Chas. P. Stein	Denbigh.
Lincoln	1	Robert Chapman	Niagara-on-the-Lake
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Thos. Griffith	Gore Bay.
	2	....	Little Current.
	3	Jno. Hembruff	Manitowaning.
	4	D. Dobson	Cockburn Island.
Middlesex	1	Jas. W. Hevey	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	Jno. Atkinson	Lucan.
	4	Henry Elvidge	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	T. F. Hawkin	Strathroy.
	7	W. H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Thos. A Shoebotham	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	R. E. Armstrong	Bracebridge.
	2	D. Kernighan	Gravenhurst.
	3	A. R. Corbett	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	H Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	Aime Jodouin	Mattawa.
	3	W. A. Brown	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	E. Lariviere	Bonfield.
	6	H. Boyd	Warren.
	7	J. Latchford	Liskeard.
Norfolk	1	John Algeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.
	3	....	
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Chas. A. Duncan	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	Robt. N. Smith	Fair Ground.
	8	S. L. Butler	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville.
	2	Jas. Coleman	Newcastle.
	3	T. A. Thompson	Port Hope.
	4	Jas. Francey	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton
	7	G. M. Peebles	Colborne.
	8	Jno. Marshall	Brighton.
	9	William Love	Warkworth.
	10	F. Ellis	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Ontario	1	B. F. Campbell	Brooklyn.
	2	Wm. Birkett	Claremont.
	3	Jos. Baird	Manchester.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	Lachlin McBain	Cannington.
	6	W. S. Glassford	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.
Oxford	1	Benj. Hobson	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	A. S. Herd	Embro.
	4	Arthur Catton	Norwich.
	5	Wm. Dundas	Ingersoll.
	6	C. E. Crossitt	Tillsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	J. H. Tully	Parry Sound.
		.....	French River.
	2	Archie R. Jackson	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rossseau.
	4	H. S. Moore	Burk's Falls.
	5	S. Walton	Magnetawan.
	6	Jno. Lang	Powassan.
	7	J. P. Johnson	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	D. McArthur	Caledon.
	4	Thos. Barons	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thos. Tobin	Stratford.
		D. W. Forbes	Stratford.
	2	John Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	F. W. Guenther	Milverton.
	6	Jacob Seaburger	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	.....	Norwood.
	3	.....	Lakefield.
	4	.....	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	S. C. Mooney	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	John A. Peltier	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thos. Yonge	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	Jno. Renwick	Fournier.
		.....	St. Isidore.
	9	Jos. Miron	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Mosie Laviolette	Clarence Creek.
	11	D. C. O'Byrne	South Indian.
		E. Chevrier	Casselman.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Prince Edward	1	S. A. Ruttan	Picton.
	2	G. N. Ostrander	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg
	5	J. E. Lane	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Herman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	Robt. Donkin	Kenora.
	2	J. P. Kelly	Emo.
	3	K. Campbell	Fort Frances.
	4	Thomas W. Thompson	Dryden.
	5	Geo. Simpson	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	Geo. McDonald	Pembroke.
		Hudson Smith	Pembroke.
	2	L. O. Christman	Beachburg.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Renfrew.
	4	John Warnock, jr.	Arnprior.
		Peter McLaughlin	Arnprior.
	5	T. J. Murphy	Calabogie.
	6	Wm. Luloff	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	W. Walsh	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	W. Simpkin	Bradford.
	3	M. J. Casserly	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	George Reeve	Orillia.
	7	Wm. Switzer	New Lowell.
	8	John R. Arnold	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		Williamstown.
	2	H. C. Weir	Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		M. D. Cline	Cornwall.
	4	J. P. Ferguson	Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Jas. McNairn	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	Archibald McIntosh	Finch.
	9	John Paratte	North Lancaster.
	10	E. Merkley	Chesterville.
	11	Chas. W. Kahala	Avonmore.
	12	Donald J. Robertson	Maxville.
Sudbury			
Thunder Bay	1		Schreiber.
		A. Clavet	Port Arthur.
	3		
		A. Inman	Fort William.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

County and District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Victoria	1	S. Dumond	Woodville.
	2	E. Mark	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. Mitchell	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Wm. J. McCullough	Oakwood.
	7		Kirkfield.
Waterloo	1	Chas. Huber	Berlin.
	2	John Soeder	Preston.
	3	Levi Bawtinheimer	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Jas. G. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	J. C. Nixon	Welland.
	2	Jno. Haymes	Marshville.
	3	Jno. R. Huffman	Ridgeway.
	4	Jas. Jones	Niagara Falls South.
	5	R. C. Higgins	Thorold.
	6	Jno. C. Wilson	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Jno. Ogg	Guelph.
	2	Jno. Ogg	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	William M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	Peter McGill	Erin.
	6	J. W. Love	Elora.
	7	William Richards	Drayton.
	8	O. D. White	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford.
	11	A Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	Alex. Galbraith	Dundas.
	3		Waterdown.
	4	Alex. Misener	Troy.
	5	J. F. Felker	Stony Creek.
	7	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	8	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	Chas. Synge	Toronto.
	2	Alex. Duff	Locust Hill.
	3	Walter Eyer	Richmond Hill.
	4	A. E. Widdifield	Newmarket.
	5	Peter Grant	Sutton.
	6	James Playter	Aurora.
	7	G. Burton	Woodbridge.
	8	A. Kaake	Weston.
	9	Jos. Skelton	Scarboro.
	10	Frank Woods	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ALGOMA.

F. W. Johnston, Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.

Edward O'Connor, J. J., Sault Ste, Marie.

M. McFadden, County Crown Atty. and Clk. P., Sault Ste. Marie,

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland, and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comprised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Township of Rayside, Balfour, Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess, Moncrief and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Moncrief to the westerly boundary of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma and all that portion of the said District lying north of the said C.P.R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Moncrief. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been, and is a portion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

7.—To include the following territory—commencing at a point in the boundary line between the townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced south to the shore of Lake Huron, thence west, including the village of Cutler and John's Island, to a point on the north shore of Lake Huron, between the Townships of Bright and Thompson, produced to the northern boundary of the said District of Algoma; thence east along the said northern boundary of the said District of Algoma to a point in the boundary line between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly, then south along said boundary line, between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly to the place of beginning.

BRANT.

A. D. Hardy, Judge, Brantford.
A. J. Wilkes, C.C.A. and C.P., Brantford.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and all that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of the continuation of the last-mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

BRUCE.

Wm. Barrett, Judge, Walkerton.
A. B. Klien, J.J., Walkerton.
Thomas Dixon, C.C.A, and C.P., Walkerton.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick and the Township of Brant, south of the 12th concession, in the lots up to No. 26, and south of the 10th concession, in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, the Townships of Culross and Greenock south of the 12th concession.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, the Township of Kincardine, lying south of the 10th concession.

4.—The Village of Paisley, and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of 11th concession and west of lot 26. That part of Greenock lying north of concession 11; lots 26 to 35, inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and Saugeen, east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the proportion of the town line between Aaron and Elderslie to the Saugeen River. All Elderslie lying west of the 25th side line and south of the 12th concession. And also that part lying north of concession 11 and west of lot 17.

5.—All of the Township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession. Port Elgin and Southampton, and all Saugeen not in No. 4, and Arran, west of the line between lots 10 and 11, north of Arran Lake and its outlet, and Amabel, south of concession 11, and west of concession C, and concessions 8, 9 and 10.

6.—The Village of Tiverton and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4, and all Kincardine north of the 9th concession.

7.—Tara and all Arran, not in No. 5, and all Elderslie, not in Nos. 4 and 12, and Amabel, south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C.

8.—The Town of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of Amabel not in Nos. 5 and 7.

9.—The Township of Huron.

10.—The Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds.

11.—Lucknow and the Township of Kinloss.

12.—Chesley and those parts of Brant and Elderslie not included in Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

CARLETON.

D. B. McTavish, Judge, Ottawa.

R. D. Gunn, J.J., Ottawa.

J. A. Ritchie, C.C.A., and C.P., Ottawa.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau Front, and concession 1 and 6, inclusive, Ottawa Front, and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—The Township of Goulbourne, the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough, all the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood, and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concession.

3.—The Township of Huntley and the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—The Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—The Township of North Gower, Long Island in the Rideau River, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—The Township of Osgoode, the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa Front, and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau Front of the Township of Gloucester.

1.—The Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concessions 4, 5 and 6, north of the River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions, and, including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

DUFFERIN.

T. A. M. McCarthy, Judge, Orangeville.

W. J. L. McKay, C.C.A., and C P., Orangeville.

1—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession in the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

ELGIN.

C. W. Colter, Judge, St. Thomas.

C. O. Z. Ermatinger, J. J., St. Thomas.

A. McCrimmon, C.C.A., and C.P., St. Thomas.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

ESSEX.

M. A. McHugh, Judge, Sandwich.
J. H. Rodd, C.C.A., and C.P., Sandwich.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich East.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and the Townships of Alden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all Colchester North south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession, and the lots on both sides of Maiden street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in the said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville, and all of Sandwich East north of the Talbot street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street, to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Maiden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lots No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.

10.—The Township of Pelee.

FRONTENAC.

C. V. Price, Judge, Kingston.
J. L. Whiting, C.C.A., and C.P., Kingston.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island, and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sunbury, the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—The Townships of Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Canonto, and South Canonto.

7.—The Township of Kennebec.

GREY.

W. J. Hatton, Judge, Owen Sound.
C. H. Widdifield, J.J., Owen Sound.
J. Armstrong, C.C.A, and C.P., Owen Sound.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brooke and the Townships of Derby, Keppell, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2,—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Township of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows :—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent, and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying between the 4th and 5th concessions and south of the lots between 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road in the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the 12th concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions, inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 20, inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18, inclusive in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130, inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being northeast and southwest) of the Toronto and Sydenham road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid : all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14, inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the southwest of the third concession, southwest of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia ; all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in con-

cessions 5 and 6, and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and from lots 25 to 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland; and all the lots lying east of allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the Township of Glenelg.

HALDIMAND.

G. B. Douglas, Judge, Cayuga.
J. A. Murphy, C.C.A., and C.P., Cayuga.

1.—Comprising the Township of Seneca except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robert Weir; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line, the Dennis tract, and the lots southerly of the said tract, and the Village of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca, except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, the Young tract, and the lands of the late Robert Weir and Richard Martin, Esquires, in the said Township of Seneca, the first range of Oneida north of the Cayuga line, also the Dennis tract and river lots lying south, and the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.

3.—Comprising the Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn and the Town of Dunnville.

4.—Comprising the Township of Walpole, and the Village of Hagersville.

5.—Comprising the Township of Canboro', that portion of North Cayuga lying east of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and those parts of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

(Annexed to Victoria for Judicial Purposes.)

J. E. Harding, Judge, Lindsay,
H. McMillan, J.J.
A. P. Devlin, C.P., and C.C.A., Lindsay.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Township of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale, and that portion of Monmouth not included in the third division.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprising Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 and 19 inclusive), in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

HALTON.

T. A. Gorham, Judge, Milton.

W. I. Dick, C.C.A., and C.P., Milton.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

HASTINGS.

G. E. Deroche, Judge, Belleville.

E. B. Fralick, J.J., Belleville.

P. J. M. Anderson, C.C.A., and C.P., Belleville.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney, lying south of the 8th concession and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel, and the six northerly concessions of the Township of Tudor and Grimsthorpe, and all those parts of the Township of Lake, in all the concessions thereof lying north of lots 21, in said concessions all in the County of Hastings.

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6, in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawden which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession; also Block A and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division), together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Township and Village of Madoc, all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the sixth concession of said township, and all of the Townships of Tudor and Grimsthorpe, except the northerly six concessions of each of said townships.

7.—The Village of Desoronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the township including Mill Island. Also, all of said Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Township of Marmora, that part of the Township of Lake lying south of lots 22 in all the concessions thereof, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies north of the 8th concession thereof.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Faraday, Dungannon and Mayo, and the Village of Bancroft.

HURON.

B. L. Boyle, Judge, Goderich.

Philip Holt, J. J., Goderich.

Chas. Seager, C.C.A., and C.P., Goderich.

1.—Comprising the Town of Goderich, that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line, then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland, then along the River Maitland to Goderich together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the third division.

3.—Comprising all that portion of the Township of Hullett south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Hullett, that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7 ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, Township of Stanley, 1st and 2nd concessions, Township of Tuckersmith, L.R.S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H.R.S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey, all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots Nos. 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12), and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and all West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich, south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich ; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield, all Stanley not included in No. 3 and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in No. 12, and all of the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the northeast angle of the Township of Hullett, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullett to the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township, thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township, thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the southeastern corner of the Maitland Block, thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached, thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh, thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township, thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris, thence easterly along said road to the line between

lots 10 and 11, thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions, thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 19, thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett, thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

KENT.

Archibald Bell, Judge, Chatham.

John L. Dowling, J. J., Chatham.

H. D. Smith, C.C.A., and C.P., Chatham.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East, and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that portion of Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13 and the road to the shore through lots 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Oxford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Rone, the Township of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh south of the 6th and 7th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot Road.

LAMBTON.

D. F. McWatt, Judge, Sarnia.
A. E. Taylor, J.J., Sarnia.
J. P. Bucke, C.C.A., and C.P., Sarnia.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

LANARK.

W. S. Senkler, Judge, Perth.
E. G Malloch, C.C.A., and C.P., Perth.

1.—The Town of Perth, and the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark, and west of lot No. 12 in each concession. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Perth

2.—The Second Division to consist of the Village of Lanark, and the Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke. The sittings of said court to be held at the Village of Lanark.

3.—The Third Division to consist of the Town of Carleton Place and the Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of Township of Ramsay. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Carleton Place.

4.—The Township of Montague, the Town of Smith's Falls, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive, not within the limits of the Town of Smith's Falls. Sittings at Smith's Falls.

5.—The Township of Pakenham, the Town of Almonte, and the Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the said township. Sittings at Almonte.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. S. McDonald, Judge, Brockville.
E. J. Reynolds, J. J., Brockville.
M. M. Brown, C.C.A., and C.P., Brockville.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots No. 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburg.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowances of roads within and between them), lots No. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and allowances of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Township of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Township of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession of and west of lot No. 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions; and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta: the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots No. 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their lines those portions of the River St. Lawrence and islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Jas. H. Madden, Judge, Napanee.

H. M. Deroche, C.C.A., and C.P., Napanee.

1.—The Town of Napanee, Township of Richmond, all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, lying north of Hay Bay, and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburg and all that part of North Fredericksburg, and Adolphustown not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division Number 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown not included in the limits of Division Number 2.

7.—Township of Sheffield.

8.—Townships of Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham.

9.—Townships of Abinger, Ashby and Denbigh.

LINCOLN.

R. B. Carman, Judge, St. Catharines.

M. Brennan, C.C.A., and C.P., St. Catharines.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville, the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

A. B. McCallum, Judge, Gore Bay.

A. G. Murray, C.A., and C.P., Gore Bay.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, The Islands, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 in the several concessions thereof, and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah and the 4th and 7th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the line between lots 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Townships of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell and the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18 of said township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

4.—Cockburn Island.

MIDDLESEX.

Talbot Macbeth, Judge, London.

Edward Elliott, J.J., London.

J. B. McKillop, C.C.A., and C.P., London.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly on a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames, south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames, and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and east of the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots Nos. 42 and 43, not included in the first division, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions to the River Thames, and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe, the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions, with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames, that portion of tne Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminister.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13 to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the lines between lots 14 and 15.

9.—All that part of the City of London lying east of Maitland Street; that part of the Township of London, lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions and that part of the Township of Westminister lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

W. C. Mahaffy, Judge, Bracebridge.

Thomas Johnson, C.A., and C.P., Bracebridge.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Caldwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin. and that part of the Township of Watt situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst, the Townships of Morrison, Ryde and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville, the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair, and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Township of Wood, Medora and that part of the Township of Watt situated on the west of lot 11 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Jos. A. Valin, Judge, North Bay.

H. D. Leask, J.J., North Bay.

A. G. Browning, C. A., and C.P., North Bay.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig produced north to the Ottawa River and east to the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon Dryden, Blezard, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfield and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Fitzpatrick, Dunnett, Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between the lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7.—To be composed of the Townships of Lorrain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Armstrong, Evanturel, Marter, Henwood. Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robil-

lard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said district lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

NORFOLK.

James Robb, Judge, Simcoe.
T. R. Slaght, C.C.A. and C.P., Simcoe.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse and all that part of said township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the said line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concession lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said township.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

T. M. Benson, Judge, Cobourg.
J. Ketchum, J.J., Cobourg.
W. F. Kerr, C.C.A. and C.P., Cobourg.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and the Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

ONTARIO.

N. McCrimmon, Judge, Whitby.
D. J. McIntyre, J.J., Whitby.
J. E. Farewell, C.C.A. and C.P., Whitby.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

OXFORD.

Alex. Finkle, Judge, Woodstock.

F. R. Ball, C.P., Woodstock.

R. N. Ball, C.C.A., Woodstock.

1.—Comprising the City of Woodstock, the Townships of Blandford, East Zorra and East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Township of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Township of North Oxford and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tillsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the Fifth Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

P McCurry, Judge, Parry Sound.

W. L. Haight, C. A., and C. P., Parry Sound.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Ferguson, Hagerman, Croft and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferrie and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—The Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour, Proudfoot and Bethune.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson and Lount.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to the French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

PEEL.

D. McGibbon, Judge, Brampton.
W. H. McFadden, C. C. A. and C. P., Brampton.
1.---Township of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of the Township of Toronto Gore.
2.---Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.
3.---Township of Caledon.
4.---Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

PERTH.

J. A. Barron, Judge, Stratford.
G. G. McPherson, C. C, A. and C. P., Stratford.
1.---To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Townships of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to 13th concession, inclusive.
2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.
3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east of lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.
4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and the north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions: all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.
5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 13 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Township of North Easthope.
6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive.

PETERBOROUGH.

C. A. Weller, Judge, Peterborough.
R. E. Wood, C. C. A. and C.P., Peterborough.
1.—Composed of the City of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon,

and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 4th concession and north of lots 21, from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of the said Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11, and concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the Township of Otonabee.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots number 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and South Bobcaygeon.

4.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther, and Chandos.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

A. Constantineau, Judge, L'Orignal.
A. Johnston, J.J., L'Orignal.
J. Maxwell, C.C.A. and C.P., L'Orignal.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the 1st concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

D. Morrison, Judge, Picton.
Jas. R. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Picton.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions of "Military Tract" from the west line of lot No. 13 eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place, 1st concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" in the concession north and

east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg, and 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the first concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th division also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74 in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract" 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13, in those concessions, Gore "E," 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots No. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession lying north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

T. W. Chapple, Judge, Kenora.

P. E. Mackenzie, C.A. and C.P., Kenora.

1.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending northward parallel with the sixth meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the mouth of Rainy River at Hungary Hall, in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying east of the western boundary of the Townships of Shenstone and Tait, and extending northwards in a straight line from the westerly boundary line of the Townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extending northward and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong

Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extending further in an easterly direction to the boundary line between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the southwest angle of Hawke Lake.

4.—That part of the district lying north of the northern boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

5.—To be composed of all that portion of said district lying west of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and the line drawn northward to the northern boundary of the second division.

RENFREW.

D. J. Donahue, Judge, Pembroke.
Thomas Deacon, J.J., Pembroke.
J. R. Metcalf, C.C.A. and C.P., Pembroke.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Herd, Clara and Maria and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concessions, both inclusive, and also those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior, and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Township of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said Township of Admaston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said Townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 14th concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

SIMCOE.

J. A. Ardagh, Judge, Barrie.
W. F. A. Boys, J.J., Barrie.
J. R Cotter, C.C.A. and C. P., Barrie.

1—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd,

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford, the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, excepting that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions thereof.

3.—The Township of Tecumseh, excepting concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, excepting that portion lying north of lot No 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lot No. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concession, respectively; that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 3rd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte, being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lot No. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying west of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots No. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseh; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 9th division, and lying wholly and for the most part opposite thereto.

10—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6, in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14 concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except that portion lying west of the 8th concession; the island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

NOTE.—Each of the said several divisions shall include all allowances for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

J. R. O'Reilly, Judge, Cornwall.
J. W. Liddell, J.J., Cornwall.
Jas. Dingwall, C.C.A., and C.P., Cornwall.
1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry
2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.
3.—Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.
4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.
5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.
6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.
7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.
9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.
10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.
11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.
12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

H. O'Leary, Judge, Port Arthur.
W. F. Langworthy, C.A., and C.P., Port Arthur.
1. All that part of the district lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.
3. Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

VICTORIA.

J. E. Harding, Judge, Lindsay.
H. McMillan, J.J., Lindsay.
A. P. Devlin, C.C.A., and C.P., Lindsay.
1. The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: Of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of the Portage Road.

2.—All of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The Township of Verulam.

4.—The Township of Emily.

5.—The Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

WATERLOO.

D. Chisholm, Judge, Berlin.

W. H. Bowlby, C.C.A., and C.P., Berlin.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Blockline on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying north of said township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Blockline on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19 in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 19, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of the said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

WELLAND.

George W. Wells, Judge of Welland.

T. D. Cowper, C.C.A. and C.P., Welland.

1.—The Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland

2.—The Township of Wainfleet.

3.—The Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—The Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the westerly limit of the township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—All the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10, in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

WELLINGTON.

A. C. Chadwick, Judge, Guelph.

Joseph Jamieson, J.J., Guelph.

H. W. Peterson, C.C.A. and C.P., Guelph.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—The Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions: the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa; and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—The Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots Nos. 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that township.

8.—That part of the Township of Arthur south and southeast of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions A and B of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—The Township of Minto.

11.—The Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

WENTWORTH.

C. G. Snider, Judge, Hamilton.

J. F. Monck, J.J., Hamilton.

S. F. Washington, C.C.A. and C.P., Hamilton

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverly and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson street.

YORK.

John Winchester, Judge, Toronto.

Edward Morgan, J.J., Toronto.

F. M. Morson, J.J., Toronto.

H. L. Drayton, C.C.A., Toronto.

H. E. Irwin, C. P., Toronto.

Toronto City.—Crown Attorney, J. W. Seymour Corley.

1.—The City of Toronto east of Yonge street, at date 14th September, 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen street, and all south of Queen street as far as Lee avenue.)

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaugham.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Townships of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 4 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaugham.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—Township of Scarboro, and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor street on the north and Dufferin street on the west.)

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from and after 1st of July, 1894.

Form I.

Clerk's Fees.

1.	Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book.... (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)	$0 15
2.	Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in forms) in all:	
	Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20.....	40
	Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60.....	50
	Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100.....	60
	Where claim exceeds $100..... (N B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.)	1 00
3.	Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon.....	25
4.	Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff.....	25
5.	Copy of set-off or counterclaim (including particulars), when not furnished by defendant..... (Note.—In either of the last two preceding items the fee may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs.)	25
6.	Receiving and entering bailiffs' return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division)	15
7.	Taking confession of judgment..... (This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8.)	10
8.	Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the Clerk, and administering oath to the deponent.....	25
9.	Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and papers with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 157), as required by either party, per folio of 100 words.....	05
10.	Certificate therewith.....	25
11.	Certifying under seal of the Court and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act, or for any other purpose.....	25
12.	Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmision to the Judge, each....	10
	If exceeding two folios, per folio.....	05
13.	Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages	15
14.	Entering final judgement by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed.....	50

15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the Judge $0 50
(Note.—This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons.)
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial. If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)
16. Subpœna to witness 25
(The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.)
17. For every copy of subpœna required for service 05
18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman), when required by parties 1 25
19 Calling and returning jury ordered by the Judge 25
20 Every order of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the Judge, and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination 25
(Any warning necessary with order, *e.g.*, the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)
21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court 25
22. (Abolished—Transcript to County Court.)
23. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering the same to bailiff 50
24. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of commitment; when ordered by the Judge 15
25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk (including affidavits of justification and of execution) 1 00
26. For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case (in all) 20
27. Transmitting transcript of judgment; or transmitting papers for service to another division; or to the Judge, on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postage 25
28. Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise) 30
29. Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant 10
Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)
30. Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced 25
31. Making out statement of costs in detail (including Bailiff's fees, at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default 10

(Neither item 30 nor 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served.)

32. Taxing Bailiff's costs, under section 241 of the Division Courts (R.S.O.), 1897 ..... $0 25

33. Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, Judge's decision to appeal 50

2.—BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons or order, on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman:—
   Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20 30
   Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60 40
   Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100 50
   Where claim exceeds $100 75
   (In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)

2. For every return as to service under item 1; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183 15

3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice 15

4. Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove 10

5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons 15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each:
   Where claim does not exceed $20 50
   Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60 75
   Where claim exceeds $60 ..... 1 00
   (Where goods replevied, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant.)
   Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12; and section 25 of R.S.O., cap. 65), shall be taxed according to this tariff.

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure 12

8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile 12

9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile 20

10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary:
    Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20 30
    Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60 50
    Exceeding $60 75

11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff, including affidavit of justification and execution 50

12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution, or under attachment, each $0 15

13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily incurred in the care and removal of property.

(*a*) If a Bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.

(*b*) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.

(*c*) If assistance is necessary in the seizure or securing, or retaining of property, the Bailiff is entitled to the disbursements for such assistance

(*d*) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the Judge.

(*e*) The Bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the Bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.

(*f*) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the Bailiff's returns properly.

14. If execution or process in attachment in the nature of execution be satisfied in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise the Bailiffs shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied; or on the amount of the value of the property seized, whichever shall be the lesser amount.

15. Poundage on executions, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent., exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property necessarily sold.

3.—FEES TO WITNESSES AND APPRAISERS.

Allowances to Witnesses.

Attendance, per diem, to witnesses within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county	75
And if without the county	1 00
Attendance if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings and within the county, per diem	1 00
Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, per diem	1 25
Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, per diem	4 00

(Note.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees, by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportional part in each cause only.)

The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile, one way.

FEES OF APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict., cap 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order $1 25

In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the sum.

For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent and entering the return thereto 50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the Judge, mileage excepted. 40

For enforcing execution, schedule of property seized, or attached bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy . 1 00

(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed to be first taxed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the Judge.)

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices

ONTARIO

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1908

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TORONTO.

To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, Knight,
&c., &c., &c.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the twenty-fifth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1907.

J. J Foy,

Attorney-General.

Toronto, March 12, 1908.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices, 1907

His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, Knight,
&c., &c., &c.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to present the twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

With the exception of a few local masters' offices, which were closed at the time of my visits, I inspected during the year the various judicial offices of the Province, and also the offices in Osgoode Hall, and conducted a number of investigations.

The Statute, 7 Edward VII., chapter 25, creating the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury, came into force November 14th, 1907, but as a judge had not been appointed for the District very little business was transacted before the close of the year.

A list of the officers appointed during the year 1907 will be found in Appendix J. to this Report.

Sheriffs.

The incomes of seven of the sheriffs, who are not paid wholly or in part by salary, were each less than $1,000; they are entitled under 2 Edward VII., chapter 12, section 5, to receive from the Province sums sufficient to bring their incomes up to $1,000. The incomes of two who, in addition to fees, receive a salary, were also under $1,000; these, however, are not entitled to payments under the statute. Of the other sheriffs 14 received less than $1,500, 14 received more than $1,500, but less than $2,000. The incomes of nine were over $2,000.

A want of care in making entries in their books of office was noticed in some offices. In one or two instances the fee books were in arrears; a reference was not always made in the process and execution books to the pages of the fee, and cash books, where fees are entered, and in some cases the jury books were not signed.

Where fines, or the proceeds from estreated recognizances, are received by a sheriff without a levy having been made, he may retain two per cent. only of the sum received. 7 Edward VII., chapter 23, section 15. Where, however, a levy has been made, item 26 of the Sheriff's Fees in the Schedule to R.S.O., chapter 101, governs. Returns must be made of these fines each quarter to the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer and to the Inspector of Legal Offices, whether or not any fines have been received during the quarter for which the return is made. R.S.O., chapter 17, section 47.

Appendix A. sets out in tabulated form the statistical return of the sheriffs for the year 1907.

Local Masters.

There was a slight improvement in the volume of business transacted in these offices during the year. The earnings of 18 of the local masters were less than $100. Where fees had been commuted I found that the masters had been careful to affix law stamps.

In Appendix B I have set out in tabular form the returns of the Local Masters for the year 1907.

Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, County and District Court Clerks.

A want of care in the arrangement and fyling of suit papers was shown in some offices. The papers in each action must be kept by themselves in separate envelopes. These envelopes may be had on application to the Clerk of the Process at Osgoode Hall.

Law stamps aggregating $108.80 were missing from suit papers, some of which were in connection with the Shorthand Reporters' Fund. A fee of $2.00 in law stamps is payable in respect of the Shorthand Reporters' Fund, on the entry of every action for trial in the High Court, which stamps should be affixed to the praecipe for entry and cancelled

Jury fees to the amount of nearly $200 had not been promptly paid over to the County Treasurers, and in some instances stamps were not cancelled for the searches made by the mercantile agencies of High Court writs and judgments.

In a few instances books that are little used, such as the Creditors' Relief book and the book in which articles of limited partnership are copied, had been mislaid and could not be found. To facilitate the work of inspection officers should see that books and papers are kept in the vault in their proper places.

The fees earned on examinations, the per diem allowance received from the Province by Local Registrars as Marshals and Clerks of Assize, and the stamps cancelled for searches made for the mercantile agencies, must all appear in the fee books; in a few cases they were omitted.

In forwarding papers to the Central Office, officers should see that a list of exhibits accompany the same, and that such exhibits have been properly numbered and marked at the trial.

As delays have been occasioned, and much of the time of the judges unnecessarily taken up, by reason of some of the officers not being familiar with the forms and procedure at the Assizes, I have, with the assistance of Mr. G. B. Nicol, Marshal and Clerk of Assize at Toronto, prepared for the use of these officers the following forms and instructions:—

Criminal Court.

Oath of Foreman:—You *A. B.* as foreman of this Grand Inquest for the body of this County of.....shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge; the King's counsel, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no one for envy, hatred or malice, neither shall you leave any one unpresented for fear, favor or affection, gain reward or hope thereof; but you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding.—So help you God.

(Administer same oath to rest of Grand Jury according to custom three at a time, though no reason why they should not be sworn all together.)

The same oath your foreman hath taken on his part, you and every of you, shall well and truly observe and keep on your part.—So help you God.

Presbyterian Oath.—You swear by Almighty God and as you shall answer at the Day of Judgment that the same oath your foreman hath taken, &c.

Quaker, Mennonist, &c.—I, *C. D.*, do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I am one of the Society called Quakers (or as the case may be) and I do also solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I will well and truly observe and keep everything contained in the oath of my foreman.

Bailiff's Oath to attend Grand Jury.—You swear that you will diligently attend the Grand Inquest during the present Assizes, and carefully deliver to them all such Bills of Indictments, or other things as shall be sent to them by the Court without alteration.—So help you God.

Grand Jury bring in indictment, read True Bills first; say King *vs.* A.B., Forgery (or as the offence may be) "True Bill", C. D. Foreman.

Then to Grand Jury after reading True Bills only, say:—

You are content the Court shall amend matter of form, altering no matter of substance in this Bill (or these Bills) you have found, without your privity.

Then read those returned "No Bill"—say King *vs.* A.B., Forgery (or as the offence may be) "No Bill.' C. D., Foreman.

Procedure after bill found—arraignment of prisoner.—"You stand indicted by the name of....." Then read indictment. "How do you, A. B., plead?" "Guilty or not guilty?" (The old books give it, "How do you say? Are you guilty or not guilty?" but that is the question the jury have to decide.) If he pleads "Not guilty," put "Po. Se." with date and clerk's initials opposite his name, and ask him "Are you ready for your trial?"

If prisoner pleads guilty hand indictment to the judge, and when plea is recorded and indictment returned by judge say:—"Hearken to your plea as the Court records it. You plead guilty as within charged." When Clerk has drawn number of names of Jurors decided by the Court (Code sec. 927 ss 3) he addresses prisoner thus:—"These good men that you shall now hear called and who do appear are the Jury which are to pass between Our Sovereign Lord the King and you on your trial, if therefore you (or any of you) shall challenge them or any of them you must do so as they come to the Book to be sworn before they are sworn and you shall be heard."

The clerk then proceeds to swear Jury, each Juror being sworn in the order in which his name is drawn (Code sec. 927, ss 4).

Oath:—"Prisoner look at the juror, juror look at the prisoner—You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between Our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner at the Bar whom you shall have in charge and true verdict give according to the evidence.—So help you God."

Call over names of Jury, who answer "Sworn" and then address them:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury look upon the prisoner and hearken to his charge. He stands indicted by the name of.....(read indictment) and say "Upon this indictment he hath been arraigned.—Upon his arraignment he pleaded "Not Guilty" and for his trial he hath put himself upon the Country, which Country you are. Your charge therefore is to enquire whether he be guilty of the indictable offence charged, or not guilty, and to hearken to the evidence."

Peremptory Challenges.—(Code secs. 932 and 933). (*a*). By the accused:—Treason or death penalty, 20; more than five years, 12; other offences, 4. (*b*). By the Crown, 4.

Oath on the Voir dire.—You shall true answer make to all such questions as the Court shall demand of you.—So help you God.

Oath of triers in Criminal Cases.—You shall well and truly try whether A. B. one of the Jurors, stands indifferently to try the prisoner at the bar and a true verdict give according to the evidence.—So help you God.

Oath of witness before them.—The evidence you shall give to the Court and triers upon this inquest shall be the truth, etc.

Oaths—(Dumb Prisoner). You shall well and truly try whether A.B. the prisoner at the bar who stands charged with an indictable offence is mute of malice or by visitation of God, and a true verdict give according to the evidence.—So help you God.

Insanity—You shall diligently enquire and true presentment make for and on behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King whether A. B., the defendant, who stands indicted for a.....be insane or not, and a true verdict give according to the best of your understanding.—So help you God.

Oath to witness.—The evidence you shall give to the court and jury sworn between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner at the bar shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.—So help you God.

Presbyterian Oath.—You swear by Almighty God and as you shall answer at the Day of Judgment that the evidence you shall give, etc.

Quakers, Mennonists, etc.—Repeats after Clerk,—I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I am one of the Society called Quakers (or as the case may be), and I also do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that the evidence I shall give between our Sovereign, etc.

Agnostic.—I solemnly affirm that the evidence to be given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. 56 Vic. (Dom.) cap. 31, sec. 23.

Interpreter's Oath.—You shall true interpretation make of the oath to witness, and of the evidence between the Court the Jury and the prisoner at the bar, according to the best of your skill and understanding.—So help you God.

Chinese Oath—The witness kneels down and a china saucer being given him, he strikes it against something and breaks it. The oath will then be ad-

ministered as follows:—You shall tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The saucer is cracked and if you do not tell the truth your soul will be cracked like the saucer. Regina *vs.* Entrehman and Samut, 1 Carr. and M. 248—Oke's Magisterial Formulist, 7th edn., page 617.*

Oath to Constable on Jury retiring.—You swear you will keep every one sworn of this Jury in some private and convenient place, you shall not suffer any person to speak to them or any of them, neither shall you speak to them yourself, unless it be to ask them whether they are agreed upon their verdict, without leave of the Court,—So help you God.

A Jury retiring during trial.—You shall attend such of the Jury as wish to retire, remain with them and return them to court, suffer no one to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself with reference to this cause.—So help you God.

Jury locked up for night on adjournment of case.—You shall attend this Jury and remain with them during the night and return them to the court to-morrow morning at....o'clock; suffer no one to speak to them, etc.

When Jury comes in call over names. Crier numbers them.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed on your verdict? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

After Court has recorded the verdict say to jury:—"Hearken to your verdict as the Court hath recorded it. You say the prisoner at the bar is guilty, (or not guilty) so say you all."

If the verdict is guilty, and there are counts for previous convictions, read to prisoner, and then say, "Are you the A.B. mentioned in this count of the indictment?" If "Yes," then say, "Do you admit this previous conviction just read to you?" If "Yes," Judge endorses "admits previous conviction." If prisoner denies it witness sworn before same jury, who remain in their box and try it, but are not resworn.

Civil Court.

Oath of Jury.—You shall well and truly try the issues joined between the parties and a true verdict give according to the evidence.—So help you God.

Presbyterian Oath.—Hand up:—You swear by Almighty God, and as you shall answer at the day of judgment, etc.

Quaker Oath.—I, A.B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm etc.

Oath to Witness.—The evidence you shall give to the Court (and Jury sworn in this cause) shall be the truth, etc.

Presbyterian.—You swear, etc. as above.

Quaker, etc.—I, A.B., do solemnly, etc. R. S. O. cap. 73, sec. 12.

Agnostic.—I solemnly promise, affirm and declare that the evidence given by me to the Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. R. S. O. cap. 73, sec. 14.

*See also Rex. *v.* Ah Wooey, 8 Can. Cr. Cases 25. It is becoming the practice to administer, instead of the above, the affirmation set out in 56 Vic. (Dom.) cap. 31, sec. 23, and R.S.O. cap. 73, sec. 141.

Scotch Oath.—Stat. Ont. 2, Ed. VII, cap. 12, sec. 29, provides that if any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand, in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted to do so.

Scotch Oath. I swear by Almighty God (as I shall answer to God at the great Day of Judgment) I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Chitty's Forms, 13th Ed., page 755.

Scotch Covenanter's Oath.—I, A. B, do swear by God Himself (as I shall answer to Him at the great Day of Judgment) that the evidence I shall give to the Court and the Jury touching the matter in question, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God. Foot note (b) to Mildrone's Case, Leach's Crown Law Cases, vol. 1, p. 412.

Other persons.—R. S. O., cap. 73, sec. 13: I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that the taking of an oath is, according to my religious belief, unlawful; and I do also solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare, etc.

Exhibits—Number the exhibits 1, 2, 3, etc., and mark them as follows:—

In the High Court of Justice,

A—B

vs.

C—D

This exhibit the property of .....
is produced by.....th .....
this.....day of..... .....19....

E. F.,

Deputy Registrar, Deputy Clerk of the Crown or Local Registrar.

When Jury come in call over names, then say:—"Gentlemen have you agreed upon your verdict"? When Judge endorses verdict he will return record; then say "Gentlemen hearken to your verdict as the Court records it."

Peremptory Challenges.—In Civil Cases, each party may challenge four. R.S.O., cap. 61, sec. 111. Ratepayers, members, officers, etc., may be challenged for cause, where a municipal corporation other than a county is a party. R. S. O., cap. 61, sec. 112. (Defendants cannot sever in challenges.)

Crier's Proclamations.

Opening Court—Oyez, Oyez, Oyez—All persons having anything to do before my Lord the King's Justice of the High Court of Justice at its sittings of Assize and Nisi Prius Oyer and Terminer and General gaol delivery (if a Civil Court omit the words Oyer and Terminer and General gaol delivery), for the County of.....draw near and give your attendance.—God save the King.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.—Sheriff of the County of.....return the several writs and precepts to you directed returnable here this day that my Lord the King's Justice may proceed thereon.—God save the King.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.—You good men who are summoned as Grand Jurors to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King and the County of.....answer to your names and save your fines.—God save the King.

The Grand Jury are then sworn.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.—All persons are commanded to keep silence while my Lord the King's Justice delivers the charge to the Grand Inquest upon pain of imprisonment.

Judge charges Grand Jury.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.—You good men who are summoned here as Petit Jurors answer to your names and save your fines.—God save the King.

To estreat a recognizance:—A. B., come forth and answer to the charges preferred against you, or you forfeit your recognizance (3 times).

Sureties each one separate—C. D. bring forth the body of A. B. to answer to the charge preferred against him as you undertook or you forfeit your recognizance (3 times).

To close Court.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.—All persons having anything further to do before my Lord the King's Justice of the High Court of Justice at its Sittings of Assize and Nisi Prius, for the County of.... ...may depart hence at this time and give their attendance here again to-morrow morning at.....

Formal adjournment of Criminal Court not now necessary. Code, sec. 945, sub-sec. 6.

Appendix "C" is a return of the business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of the Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown; while appendix "D" shews the business in the offices of the Clerks of the County and District Courts for the year 1907.

Surrogate Court Registrars.

In 27 offices law stamps were missing from Surrogate papers. The sum due the Province as represented by these stamps, and which under the authority of R. S. O. Chapter 25, Section 14, I caused to be affixed and cancelled, was $282.00. In a few instances stamps though affixed to the papers had not been cancelled.

The copying in the Registers and Bond books was in arrears in some offices In one office no copying had been done from the date of my former inspection.

Only one case of an overcharge was noticed during the year, namely, the charging of a fee on the grant for the Registrar in Guardianship cases.

On applications for Letters of Administration "de bonis non" all of the necessary papers leading to grant should be fyled, and the usual fees for the Crown, the Judge, and Registrar are to be collected, except the "fee on grant" (*i.e.*, Item 5 of Schedule "A" and Item 1 of Schedule "B" to the Surrogate Courts Act; and Item 6 of Tariff 1 of the Surrogate Court Rules of Practice) unless the inventories fyled on the application for Letters "de bonis non" show (1) that the personal property has increased in value since the original Letters

were granted, or (2) the inventories include personalty not set out in the inventories fyled with the application for the original grant; in which cases the fee on grant for the Crown, Judge and Registrar would properly be chargeable: but then only upon the increased value, or the value of the additional personalty, as the case may be.

Appendix "E" gives in tabulated form the business of the Surrogate Registrars for the year 1907.

County and District Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

By Order-in-Council of October 9th, 1885, it is the duty of the County Crown Attorney of each County to supervise the collection of fines, penalties and forfeited recognizances to which the Province is entitled.

Where these are received from a Sheriff the Crown Attorney may retain two per cent. only of the moneys received by him. If received from Police Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, he may retain four per cent. A few County Crown Attorneys have failed to observe this distinction.

In case the sums received amount to $50.00 he is required to pay over to the Provincial Treasurer every such sum forthwith on the receipt thereof, whether or not any additional sum is to be paid in the same matter; and in case the sum received is under $50.00 then he is required to pay the same over as soon as he has received sums amounting to $50.00; and at any rate on the 1st day of January, April, July or October next succeeding the receipt of any sum; proper particulars to be given with each sum remitted.

He must also report annually, on or before the 15th of January, particulars of all moneys received by him during the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December, or in case no such money has been received during such year, then to report such fact, to the Provincial Treasurer; a duplicate report to be sent in each case to the Inspector of Legal Offices.

Notwithstanding what has been said in former reports as to the necessity of having the Jury books properly certified I found in four instances that they had not been signed by the Justices of the Peace. A copy of this book should be fyled with the Local Registrar or Deputy Clerk of the Crown immediately after the Jury Rolls have been copied therein; the Jury Lists may be written in at a later date.

Since the Statute 4 Edward VII. cap. 10, sec. 24, dispensed with the publication by the Clerks of the Peace of the returns made to them of their convictions by Justices of the Peace, it has become very necessary that accurate entries be made in the Sessions books of these returns. The only means now afforded the public of checking the amount of fines and costs imposed is a reference to the returns in the offices of the Clerks of the Peace. Four officers failed to record them.

General Remarks.

The correspondence of this office continues to increase. During the year many questions of practice were submitted, and I am glad to have been able to render assistance where difficulties presented themselves.

A few of the officers have apparently forgotten that office rent, furniture, stationery and caretaking, which by section 506 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, the Counties are obliged to furnish, must not be included among the disbursements in their annual returns.

Remarks in former reports with reference to the inadequate vault accommodation throughout the Province and in Osgoode Hall still hold good. Very little

improvement has been made by the Counties during the year. Something has been done in Osgoode Hall towards cleaning and arranging the papers in the vaults formerly known as those of the King's Bench and Common Pleas ; and new fyling cases have been provided for the Clerk of Record and Writs. More vault accommodation however is required as there are many papers in Osgoode Hall wholly unprotected from fire.

The sums payable to the province under R.S.O., Chapter 18, amounted to $10,464.50, as follows :

Local Registrars, &c., - - - - -	$8,795.37
Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace, -	$1,669.13

Appendix F. is a statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers for the year 1907, and of the sources from which they derive their incomes.

In Appendix " G " is set out the more important business of the High Court of Justice at Toronto during 1907, compiled from statements received from the officers at Osgoode Hall.

Appendix " H " shows the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof, during the year 1907.

Appendix I is a statement of the business transacted in the office of the Surrogate Clerk, for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. W. MALLON,
Inspector.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Number of writs of summons received for service.		Number of subpœnas received for service in--				Number of orders for arrest.		Number of other process.	
			Criminal Cases.		Civil Cases.					
	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.
Algoma	20	27	8	8	.....	1	1	.....	12	23
Brant	21	14	2	17	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Bruce	17	19	5	22	.....	2	.....	1	2	10
Carlton	120	68	14	15	21	6	.....	.....	36	9
Dufferin	5	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	12	20	5	13	3	2	1	.....	3	8
Essex	16	16	7	13	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Frontenac	36	13	1	8	3	2	.....	.....	3	1
Grey	8	18	5	33	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
Haldimand	7	10	58	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	8	4	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings	27	14	1	52	3	2	.....	.....	16	1
Huron	25	34	.....	13	6	4	.....	.....	9	2
Kent	26	28	1	24	7	4	1	3	4	3
Lambton	5	10	2	16	1	2	.....	.....	6	4
Lanark	18	5	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
Leeds and Grenville	22	15	4	13	1	.....	1	.....	7	4
Lennox and Addington	9	1	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1
Lincoln	20	14	.....	23	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Manitoulin	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex	59	36	12	36	17	.....	2	.....	23	1
Muskoka	11	8	9	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing	29	35	13	23	14	.....	2	.....	1	1
Norfolk	1	5	.....	24	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...
Northumberland and Durham	24	13	8	23	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Ontario	18	17	3	11	1	.....	1	.....	2	3
Oxford	17	15	2	8	6	4	.....	.....	9	6
Parry Sound	23	13	8	23	7	1	.....	.....	7	3
Peel	5	15	31	61	4	8	.....	3	.....	1
Perth	16	18	1	10	7	4	1	.....	6	3
Peterborough	24	13	1	17	10	1	.....	.....	17	4
Prescott and Russell	12	18	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Prince Edward	6	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rainy River	15	19	7	21	5	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Renfrew	15	11	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Simcoe	29	40	6	16	.....	.....	.....	1	11	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	33	21	20	2	4	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Sudbury	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	36	55	6	16	3	.....	1	.....	18	24
Victoria	5	12	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Waterloo	55	61	5	3	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	23	12	4	17	4	2	.....	.....	7	.....
Wellington	24	22	3	10	2	3	.....	1	1	8
Wentworth	68	48	9	76	13	2	.....	.....	14	8
York	34	35	.....	282	11	1	.....	.....	12	5
Toronto	286	231	68	.....	53	7	5	6	87	35
Totals	1,189	1,132	344	1,073	233	69	16	15	354	191

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Total process received.		Number of persons served.		Estreats received.		Number of jurors summoned.		Number of writs of execution received.		
H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.
41	59	79	67	.....	.....	124	43	18	32	17
27	38	33	84	.....	.....	119	117	6	5	7
24	54	54	81	.....	1	122	122	16	23	13
191	98	270	170	.....	.....	219	122	36	40	8
9	14	22	36	.....	.....	122	120	4	3	4
24	43	40	77	.....	.....	122	122	10	15	13
30	30	74	80	.....	.....	122	122	17	15	24
43	24	63	53	.....	.....	122	98	21	4	4
14	53	27	163	.....	2	122	122	17	13	22
65	50	65	50	.....	.....	121	120	.....	3	3
11	13	.....	28	.....	.....	122	98	5	2	.....
47	69	69	213	.....	.....	122	122	27	11	12
40	53	63	101	.....	.....	122	122	9	21	8
39	62	54	112	.....	.....	112	112	20	27	19
14	32	21	76	.....	.....	122	98	13	11	31
20	13	27	33	.....	1	119	118	12	8	10
35	32	56	87	.....	.....	122	218	13	12	5
10	16	17	66	.....	.....	122	98	1	1	2
30	37	34	97	.....	.....	122	88	17	16	9
5	15	4	21	.....	.....	61	49	.....	9	4
113	73	267	320	.....	.....	185	122	14	21	18
20	48	20	48	.....	.....	122	122	13	7	7
59	59	52	60	.....	.....	126	88	75	87	33
1	29	1	29	.....	.....	122	122	2	4	9
44	36	97	118	.....	.....	122	122	40	21	21
25	31	56	91	.....	.....	192	52	6	14	12
34	33	65	111	.....	.....	122	128	8	9	11
45	40	65	87	.....	.....	125	186	9	14	7
15	30	39	79	.....	3	122	122	7	10	1
31	24	52	96	.....	.....	121	206	24	17	6
52	35	89	91	.....	.....	122	122	30	12	4
16	20	21	29	.....	.....	122	122	6	6	8
6	12	11	16	.....	.....	122	122	.....	4	5
34	45	73	103	.....	.....	122	61	24	9	4
22	16	29	18	.....	.....	126	122	12	13	9
46	59	66	129	.....	.....	106	86	20	33	34
62	25	122	71	.....	.....	183	122	24	12	14
.....	...	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
64	95	107	172	.....	.....	131	132	23	46	18
10	19	7	45	.....	.....	122	122	5	9	12
46	69	102	104	.....	.....	112	112	35	45	20
38	31	59	103	.....	.....	122	122	16	16	17
30	44	63	114	.....	.....	122	122	11	11	16
104	134	198	392	.....	2	183	122	25	35	15
57	314	86	1,430	.....	.....	.....	372	42	37	12
499	279	786	293	.....	.....	339	.....	194	190	21
2,192	2,296	2,496	5,844	.....	9	5,854	5,372	928	953	549

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Number of renewals of writs of execution against—								Number of writs of possession received.	
	Goods and Lands.			Lands only.			Goods only.			
	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.	H.C.	C.C.	D.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.
Algoma	12	16				9				
Brant	2	2								2
Bruce	6	6				3			1	
Carlton	17	10				4			2	1
Dufferin				1		1				
Elgin	1									
Essex	1	2		2	3					1
Frontenac	7					6			1	
Grey	1	2				4				
Haldimand	2								1	
Halton	1	1								
Hastings	4	7		1		3			3	2
Huron	2	9							1	
Kent	3					1				1
Lambton	3	2				7			1	
Lanark									1	
Leeds and Grenville	1	2							1	
Lennox and Addington	2	1							1	
Lincoln	1					3			1	
Manitoulin										
Middlesex	1					1			2	1
Muskoka										
Nipissing									2	
Norfolk			2							
Northumberland & Durham	9	5				8			2	1
Ontario	3	3				7			1	1
Oxford	2									
Parry Sound	2	2				4				1
Peel	3	6				3				
Perth	1									
Peterborough	3					1			2	
Prescott and Russell										
Prince Edward										
Rainy River	5	1				2				2
Renfrew	1		1							
Simcoe	2	3								
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1	1				2			1	
Sudbury										
Thunder Bay	2	4				1			1	
Victoria	7	4				4			2	
Waterloo									1	
Welland	1	1							5	4
Wellington										2
Wentworth	9	8				13				2
York	4	10		1		3				1
Toronto	64	50		1		9			3	3
Totals	186	158	3	6	3	99			36	25

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1907.—*Continued.*

Number of writs Ca. Sa.		Number of sales under writs of execution of					Seizures under writs of execution where no subsequent sale.			Writs of execution on which money realized.		
		Goods.		Lands.								
H.C.	C. C.	H.C.	C. C.	H.C.	C. C.	D. C.	H.C.	C. C.	D. C.	H.C.	C. C.	D.C.
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	2	2
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	4	7	4
.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	5	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	5	4	3
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	6	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	10	9	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	3	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	3	1	2
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	3	4	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	8	2	8	9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	3	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	70	80	35	9	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	10	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	3	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8	1	5	8	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....
..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	6	5	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	4	2	10
.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	4	3	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	8	14	1
.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	5	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	3	4	1
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	7	7	.....	5	4	2
1	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	34	3
1	3	49	39	7	3	8	192	238	44	155	212	53

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Attendance to seize when no goods found.		Cases under Creditors' Relief Act.	Certificates received under Creditors' Relief Act.	Assessment made to Sheriff under R.S.O. cap. 147.	Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution (not renewals).				
						(1) For debt or damages.			For costs taxed.	
	H.C	C. C				H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.	H C.	C.C.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	2	4			1	18,319 89	8,585 83	1,589 44	1,637 40	972 07
Brant	1	3				41,393 94	1,621 64	522 59	314 41	109 18
Bruce		1	3	2		10,772 88	500 71	1,303 16	1,000 66	410 14
Carlton			2			165,316 42	10,910 56	840 20	1,587 67	992 26
Dufferin		2				2,236 28	1,070 77	116 85	82 76	107 66
Elgin	1					2,080 53	2,898 12	1,215 01	1,036 46	403 58
Essex	2	10	1	1	2	64,316 34	3,343 57	1,943 89	995 95	707 12
Frontenac		1			1	21,408 33	591 51	339 44	794 56	175 05
Grey	8	4	1	2		9,471 91	2,497 62	1,907 94	1,062 84	236 72
Haldimand							1,094 10	275 00	66 28	34 57
Halton					1	4,525 74	719 71		136 50	105 16
Hastings	7	3	10	1	1	17,209 20	2,542 61	1,021 93	2,178 28	361 27
Huron			1			6,103 40	6,259 89	618 30	317 63	603 90
Kent	3	8	2	2	4	21,986 69	7,157 89	2,360 21	1,364 90	725 79
Lambton	1		1			12,286 74	2,307 20	2,860 65	1,245 68	210 28
Lanark	2			7		46,087 41	2,096 99	1,029 69	848 29	134 28
Leeds & Grenville	1	1	3	6	3	5,469 49	3,490 32	682 93	609 33	407 01
Lennox and Addington		1	1		1	904 12	72 20	221 31		227 51
Lincoln						39,020 37	4,542 24	710 48	1,848 20	593 88
Manitoulin							2,059 46	368 49		251 91
Middlesex	2	3	1			25,565 04	6,098 53	2,130 48	1,301 28	437 99
Muskoka					1	2,495 00	1,156 99	876 84	195 00	90 66
Nipissing	7	10	2	18	1	77,872 37	20,228 45	2,777 72	3,000 91	2,759 61
Norfolk						589 32	1,035 76	739 24	12 00	68 83
Northumberland and Durham	7	2				51,151 70	5,538 80	2,328 48	526 21	597 90
Ontario	1	4				3,946 17	3,126 32	1,693 47	154 56	342 07
Oxford	2					6,589 04	2,069 55	1,307 51	178 40	115 64
Parry Sound	1	2	4		1	4,220 49	2,210 73	508 90	321 24	420 09
Peel	2					30,009 06	2,222 16	88 50	457 42	356 49
Perth	2	1	1	1		26,463 35	5,059 26	582 14	1,553 42	452 85
Peterborough	9					41,664 20	2,449 48	259 74	1,318 75	508 93
Prescott and Russell					2	14,764 28	1,253 52	517 58	139 06	101 45
Prince Edward							859 31	397 07		156 66
Rainy River		1	2	7		22,574 57	12,780 04	440 46	724 07	700 55
Renfrew	3	3				17,228 57	3,204 45	686 55	877 94	254 07
Simcoe	4	1	2	7	2	11,600 33	8,759 59	2,306 35	1,388 63	915 14
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	11			17,107 10	2,835 94	1,351 68	1,348 13	211 74
Sudbury						828 99			30 99	
Thunder Bay	2	4	7			32,911 55	14,668 96	2,031 08	1,479 40	857 71
Victoria			1	1		924 03	7,543 97	802 85	455 77	255 39
Waterloo	8	6	7			255,208 63	12,328 18	10,141 89	5,168 48	784 68
Welland	2	1				18,057 66	3,182 95	1,814 18	610 45	435 06
Wellington	1	3			3	12,449 98	2,099 53	1,591 60	394 35	187 07
Wentworth	10	8			1	52,210 52	6,918 94	1,556 87	1,910 33	765 11
York	4	7	4	1		69,193 92	9,518 15	1,123 77	5,165 77	655 97
Toronto			13	8		230,685 19	46,254 60	2,285 65	13,528 76	4,068 31
Totals	96	95	80	64		1,315,320 74	247,767 10	60,260 11	59,669 12	24,268 31

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1907.—*Concluded.*

Amounts realized under writs of execution from sales of						Amount received for fines, penalties, etc.	Amount received under Writs of Ca. Sa.	Amount received (not fees) under Fi. Fas. without sale, goods and lands.		
Goods.			Lands.							
Div. C.	H.C.	C.C	H.C.	C.C.	Div. C.			H.C.	C.C.	Div. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
88 08	.....	148 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024 14	.....
27 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777 04	467 46	280 03
114 03	511 15	198 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 40	734 78	116 45
.....	2,230 82	565 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,105 16	1,088 13	.....
5 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 01	.....
18 73	146 65	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	931 42	3 78
113 03	255 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	1,612 32	1,291 18	331 16
37 17	1,161 80	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	593 77	.....	.....
140 36	646 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,134 28	356 99	167 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	96 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114 71	718 00	1,267 83	300 00	.....	218 09	.....	.....	1,812 52	994 59	.....
29 81	.....	232 60	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	800 00	1,468 44	.....
152 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	296 44	.....	472 04	398 61	198 90
237 41	47 20	.....	.....	.....	152 93	.....	.....	.....	538 68	277 54
63 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	3,202 14	1,119 79
28 97	1,071 83	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,401 69	2,061 06	335 00
10 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 95	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 00	2,046 75	.....
21 04	44 20	62 00	.....	.....	235 00	.....	.....	.....	245 80	267 75
16 40	210 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	.....	652 29	980 46	210 37
54 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	692 17	370 59	.....
218 13	6,076 36	56 18	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482 76	391 35	.....
68 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 25	.....	278 27	685 13	.....
57 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 68	.....	.....	.....	561 81	.....
24 37	321 50	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	1,352 50	1,449 91	.....
5 93	.....	160 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,519 37	164 88
33 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....	65 96	614 94	.....
16 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482 00	.....	.....
52 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 34
36 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	914 83	.....
11 45	.....	967 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 95	.....
34 96	120 00	.....	.....	.....	62 90	.....	.....	3,084 49	1,136 73	.....
110 52	.....	553 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672 73	955 39	178 61
69 54	919 50	.....	6,525 00	23 00	.....	300 00	.....	1,845 44	707 72	59 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 90	1,500 00	1,412 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113 90	2,309 14	70 00
213 70	755 84	238 43	22 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,67	.....
104 00	2,460 16	2,303 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048 32	658 87	124 09
89 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 46	.....	.....	207 50	.....	200 50
183 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	314 09	845 06	52 24
42 13	425 72	.....	302 87	.....	.....	300 80	.....	646 20	333 74	155 03
101 16	2,279 39	1,282 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,878 36	6,341 91	272 68
3,049 00	21,010 59	9,585 62	7,349 02	23 00	1,578 97	27,758 49	.....	42,034 20	38,466 66	4,899 23

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District.	Number of Orders made for the following purposes.					Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial.
	For administration of estates.	For partition or sale of property.	Respecting Infants under R.S.O., c. 168, s. 3. (Examination only).	Under Winding-up Acts.	Other Orders made in chambers.	
Algoma						
Brant		1				
Bruce		1			1	
Carlton	1	1		9	106	56
Dufferin					16	
Elgin		2				23
Essex	2		2			1
Frontenac		2				4
Grey	2				20	
Haldimand					1	
Halton						
Hastings		1			36	40
Huron	3			1		
Kent		3		1	5	1
Lambton					31	
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville					42	
Lennox and Addington		1			3	
Lincoln	1	1		2	11	1
Manitoulin						
Middlesex	1	2			2	
Muskoka						
Nipissing						
Norfolk						
Northumberland and Durham		1			4	
Ontario						
Oxford		1				
Parry Sound					3	
Peel					12	1
Perth				5		3
Peterborough					26	
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward	2	1			16	
Rainy River					10	4
Renfrew						
Simcoe	1	2			14	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1			34	
Thunder Bay						
Victoria		1				
Waterloo						3
Welland						
Wellington	2	1			20	31
Wentworth		3				
Totals	13	25	2	18	393	180

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Number of Judgments or Orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates.	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation.	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond.	Redemption of mortgage or bond.	Sale under mortgage or agreement.	Account on any charge or liens on land other than mechanics' liens.	Account under Mechanics's Lien Act.	Specific performance.	Partnership accounts.	Alimony.	Partition or sale.	Damages for breach of contract or covenant.
		4									
	1									1	
1	1	4		2		2					
					1			1		1	
								3			
	2	6			1					3	
2	1	1							1	1	
2											
										1	
						1				1	
1		1									1
										3	
1											
		3		1							
		2									
	1									1	
						3			1		
		1									
2		1									1
	1	2					1				
	2									1	
1	2									1	
							1				
						1					
1										1	
1						1		1			
2		2								1	
1		1		1							
1											
3		3								2	1
1		2		3	1						
											1
1		2		2		1				1	
		1		1							
						1					
2										2	
1	2	1				6		1	1	2	
24	13	37		10	3	16	2	6	3	23	4

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders.—*Con*						
	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.	Promissory notes and bills of exchange.	Bonds, life and fire insurance.	Infants' estates.	Quieting Title matters.
Algoma							
Brant							
Bruce			1				
Carlton	1	3					
Dufferin							2
Elgin							
Essex	1						1
Frontenac							1
Grey		1					1
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							
Huron							
Kent							
Lambton							
Lanark							1
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							1
Manitoulin							
Middlesex							2
Muskoka							
Nipissing							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford							
Parry Sound							
Peel							
Perth				1			2
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward							
Rainy River							
Renfrew							
Simcoe	1		1				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							
Thunder Bay							3
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington			1				
Wentworth							1
Totals	3	4	3	1			15

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

tinued.

Lunacy.	Miscellaneous.	Advertisements of sale issued.	Reports issued.	References pending at date of return.	Bills of cost taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master.	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	52 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 80
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50
1	3	8	24	10	30	42,053 04	9,264 11	.....	1,870 85
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 42
.....	1	2	11	2	10	12,900 00	976 00	351 00	684 13
.....	.....	2	7	6	4	4,500 00	293 67	320 00	158 08
.....	.....	2	11	2	11	26,800 00	941 24	149 32	298 97
.....	.....	1	4	5	3	.....	259 34	130 00	203 40
1	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 60
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 26
.....	8	1	11	5	8	4,025 00	602 81	276 25	1,039 60
1	.....	1	3	8	2	7,400 00	95 92	250 00	221 20
3	.....	4	6	3	4	3,540 00	.....	186 20	155 00
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 20
.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	4,500 00	463 17	.....	58 04
....	2	.....	10	5	6	1,200 00	754 90	341 50	442 24
.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	3,190 00	443 66	228 00	108 30
.....	.....	1	3	6	7	3,250 00	238 87	.....	209 20
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	105 00	.....	12 90
3	1	2	7	8	2	11,085 00	352 14	314 25	220 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	3	4	.....	982 77	460 78	159 72
3	.....	2	3	2	.....	5,950 00	.....	.....	163 15
1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	300 00	190 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 71
2	1	2	7	.....	1	4,074 00	250 61	375 00	167 45
.....	25	1	2	9	2	.....	.....	.....	190 07
.....	.....	1	3	1	1	193,533 75	96 90	.....	192 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	128 25	.....	130 90
.....	.....	2	4	3	3	10,900 00	178 00	350 00	157 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 60
.....	.....	4	5	3	10	3,900 00	1,802 99	333 00	378 31
....	1	3	4	5	4	10,375 00	449 97	135 00	192 55
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
.....	.....	.....	5	4	7	.....	.....	.....	91 56
1	.....	1	3	1	2	2,550 00	216 51	.....	84 80
.....	1	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 60
.....	1	1	3	3	2	.....	1,107 96	.....	380 60
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 50
20	57	47	178	114	140	355,725 79	20,004 79	4,500 30	9,060 67

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars 31st Dec

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.			*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examinations of parties returned.	Records passed.	Actions entered for Trial.		Actions tried.		Remanets standing for Trial.	
			Writs issued during year.	Writs issued during previous years.	Otherwise than by Writ.					By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.
Algoma	69	1	55	3	7	34	64	14	19	5	13	2	9	....	....
Brant	69	....	68	4	1	30	12	20	21	4	15	4	14	....	2
Bruce	65	....	52	1	4	31	31	31	10	2	6	1	5	1	....
Carlton	263	....	185	7	24	87	31	64	30	17	32	8	28	1	4
Dufferin	18	....	18	1	1	11	1	5	5	1	4	1	3	....	1
Elgin	95	....	80	....	3	52	30	26	39	24	13	13	11	....	2
Essex	88	....	72	....	4	61	58	50	28	10	18	5	17	....	....
Frontenac	19	....	58	1	4	16	31	9	9	1	7	1	7	....	....
Grey	107	....	46	9	5	48	15	23	35	20	12	13	15	6	....
Haldimand	24	....	12	1	....	10	2	8	4	2	4	1	1	....	....
Halton	14	....	12	1	....	7	....	....	8	1	8	....	6	....	....
Hastings	89	....	72	3	2	75	16	42	36	16	31	8	4	....	....
Huron	72	....	55	3	2	31	7	17	20	14	10	6	6	1	....
Kent	83	....	63	5	6	28	51	20	10	1	11	1	6	....	....
Lambton	65	....	57	1	11	38	29	23	16	9	8	3	8	....	....
Lanark	48	....	31	4	2	16	17	14	8	5	4	5	5	....	....
Leeds and Grenville	53	....	36	12	6	30	....	36	21	8	13	4	11	....	1
Lennox and Addington	30	....	28	....	1	21	7	13	9	4	6	3	5	....	....
Lincoln	52	....	47	2	....	26	23	39	9	3	14	3	12	....	1
Manitoulin	8	....	8	1	....	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Middlesex	268	2	187	7	30	149	75	113	81	39	56	15	49	10	21
Muskoka	14	....	12	....	1	16	5	7	4	2	3	2	1	....	....
Nipissing	221	....	157	9	27	66	117	63	47	20	43	14	24	2	2
Norfolk	17	....	16	1	1	8	8	8	2	....	3	....	2	....	1
Northumberland and Durham	40	....	34	1	3	33	19	20	17	5	13	2	9	2	1
Ontario	39	1	28	1	1	10	6	6	4	2	5	....	4	....	3
Oxford	72	....	50	....	2	47	25	33	20	9	13	3	14	2	1
Parry Sound	45	....	27	1	4	9	5	....	7	1	7	....	7	1	....
Peel	12	....	10	....	6	6	8	11	2	4	4	....	....	....	1
Perth	102	1	80	1	3	48	50	30	22	7	15	7	15	....	....
Peterborough	56	....	51	....	6	23	16	23	15	5	9	3	7	....	....
Prescott and Russell	13	....	10	1	1	6	9	9	6	2	4	2	4	....	....
Prince Edward	13	....	6	....	1	2	3	4	2	....	2	....	1	....	....
Rainy River	42	....	30	3	3	24	25	5	7	1	6	....	6	....	....
Renfrew	39	....	22	....	....	....	....	19	15	6	7	3	1	1	....
Simcoe	114	....	83	2	8	25	23	27	23	5	16	2	13	....	....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	98	....	75	6	11	41	19	1	24	27	13	5	21	1	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thunder Bay	76	....	63	5	38	33	66	34	28	17	13	13	11	1	3
Victoria	27	....	22	5	6	12	11	9	7	1	6	....	5	....	2
Waterloo	86	....	52	3	4	20	9	14	15	9	7	7	2	....	....
Welland	60	....	39	2	17	28	24	20	16	9	11	3	17	....	....
Wellington	77	....	57	1	....	12	9	14	13	....	9	....	9	....	....
Wentworth	303	....	261	7	19	195	111	104	96	56	45	32	35	10	16
Totals	3165	5	2427	115	275	1467	1078	1088	740	374	533	195	430	39	66

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1907.

Judgments entered without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of Disbursements).	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments for over $10,000.	Number of Judgments for over $10,000 and above $5,000.	Number of Judgments for over $5,000 and above $2,000.	Number of Judgments for over $2,000 and above $1,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
16	15,401 06	800 90	226 52	11	3,819 23	602 97	240 14	....	3	3	6
7	40,054 39	229 96	192 73	5	16,345 73	524 80	51 18	2	....	....	1
9	5,811 04	148 50	70 49	3	252 00	194 90	358 94	....	....	....	2
91	103,668 31	2,052 14	650 24	32	46,166 30	3,598 88	1,206 60	3	2	16	13
4	2,366 60	166 30	28 47	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1
4	46,030 83	63 16	26 14	18	18,203 42	3,969 01	862 81	2	..	5	1
11	44,119 54	161 13	42 51	13	3,051 41	735 41	617 85	2	....	1	2
26	39,687 78	617 62	183 64	7	2,503 68	215 76	130 97	....	1	8	3
17	8,802 33	410 92	89 21	12	4,789 50	928 35	558 43	....	....	1	1
2	2,000 00	250 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1
1	1,182 84	23 15	4 75	2	450 00	.....	.....	....	....	....	1
12	10,132 10	364 52	84 48	10	1,276 52	2,291 33	1,148 35	....	....	....	1
12	11,944 30	435 29	153 43	6	3,028 46	712 42	213 47	....	....	2	3
15	21,639 35	650 35	257 95	3	1,150 00	221 45	130 00	....	....	3	6
9	7,154 78	194 58	90 50	11	11,715 73	1,203 89	978 49	....	....	4	5
12	5,330 35	145 50	70 98	7	2,439 00	102 05	179 02	....	....	....	2
10	33,810 32	214 79	99 51	4	364 34	336 95	481 96	1	....	....	4
3	561 65	32 30	15 92	3	2,411 84	319 85	190 62	....	....	....	1
11	10,540 38	369 29	64 14	5	1,959 34	820 02	134 37	....	....	1	4
3	.....	55 03	10 07	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
40	25,313 04	940 29	286 93	27	17,092 50	1,365 38	1,357 38	....	....	8	5
3	1,402 00	133 20	57 09	1	450 00	.....	.....	....	....	....	1
54	66,326 35	937 55	280 64	22	10,118 31	1,565 08	994 70	....	4	9	4
4	2,486 70	565 97	15 41	4	5,500 00	500 00	.....	....	1	....	....
10	5,418 95	46 82	17 21	1	600 00	38 07	42 69	....	....	1	....
8	3,081 30	121 60	42 36	2	1,850 00	121 60	42 56	....	....	....	1
8	6,213 00	152 56	61 18	25	18,992 00	668 31	679 22	....	....	1	16
3	4,647 76	.....	.....	6	2,035 92	198 89	50 91	....	....	1	....
3	4,031 07	129 17	14 57	2	810 00	358 34	414 59	....	....	1	....
13	16,063 15	294 10	104 12	21	15,049 34	2,617 51	2,548 97	....	1	6	4
14	59,570 28	436 82	148 89	7	9,106 60	1,235 21	731 92	1	2	3	....
5	5,138 60	118 64	49 42	3	1,302 00	157 76	614 99	....	....	1	....
5	2,029 91	89 72	37 18	2	2,300 00	106 85	315 58	....	....	....	2
6	10,454 12	142 89	66 09	1	500 20	.....	.....	....	1	....	1
8	8,193 19	157 90	72 17	4	10,230 29	100 00	.....	....	1	1	2
11	11,449 11	390 00	119 38	16	9,576 91	625 38	486 72	....	....	2	3
23	32,907 03	491 35	177 13	16	6,623 53	1,648 45	417 48	1	1	2	4
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
7	20,802 64	125 37	19 82	14	11,611 67	191 30	109 70	....	1	1	5
7	563 20	94 32	34 46	9	6,597 61	825 02	401 74	....	....	1	1
28	19,742 83	930 31	366 10	9	19,822 93	886 31	410 10	1	2	3	3
10	6,038 09	551 00	338 74	13	13,021 15	562 22	377 99	....	....	4	4
14	12,332 21	348 45	97 42	4	1,075 00	766 24	377 89	....	....	1	4
50	54,033 04	1,655 53	404 79	45	51,954 39	4,190 13	1,301 61	1	3	11	13
599	788,754 43	6,238 90	5,171 68	4093	310,146 85	35,363 71	19,159 97	14	23	101	131

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars 31st Dec

County or District.	Number of Judgments for over $1,000 and above $400.	Number of Judgments for $400 and under.	Number of Judgments dismissing Actions.	Number of Judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of Judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of Judgments for reference to Master.	Number of Writs of Execution issued,	Number of Writs of Execution renewed.	No. of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder (including Disbursements).
											$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	8	7	....	15	2	3	11	5	....	....	.....	.....
Brant	5	1	3	6	....	....	6	4	....	....	.....	.....
Bruce	3	7	....	7	....	2	9	3	....	....	.....	.....
Carlton	22	16	29	35	11	12	44	14	....	....	.....	.....
Dufferin	1	2	1	3	....	....	4	2	....	....	.....	.....
Elgin	6	8	3	4	....	1	11	....	....	....	.....	.....
Essex	5	7	1	6	3	2	14	2	....	....	.....	.....
Frontenac	4	4	....	20	5	6	12	7	....	....	.....	.....
Grey	8	7	4	13	1	3	17	2	....	....	.....	.....
Haldimand	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Halton	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	....	.....	.....
Hastings	1	10	10	8	....	4	14	6	....	....	.....	.....
Huron	6	7	2	6	4	1	8	2	....	....	.....	.....
Kent	5	4	2	14	4	3	20	3	....	....	.....	.....
Lambton	1	10	2	7	1	....	8	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lanark	6	4	1	9	2	3	8	....	....	....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	2	7	3	6	3	4	11	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	3	2	....	2	....	1	2	4	....	....	.....	.....
Lincoln	4	7	3	7	5	1	8	1	....	....	.....	.....
Manitoulin	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Middlesex	11	11	9	24	3	7	22	....	....	....	.....	.....
Muskoka	1	2	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	.....	.....
Nipissing	20	31	6	38	16	2	30	....	....	....	.....	.....
Norfolk	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	4	1	....	4	....	....	9	4	....	....	.....	.....
Ontario	5	2	....	6	....	1	4	....	....	....	.....	.....
Oxford	6	3	15	5	3	1	5	1	....	....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	4	3	1	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....
Peel	2	2	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	.....	.....
Perth	7	1	1	10	3	1	27	....	....	....	.....	.....
Peterborough	6	4	....	9	3	2	58	5	....	....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	5	1	1	5	....	....	4	....	....	....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Rainy River	4	....	2	6	....	1	5	....	....	....	.....	.....
Renfrew	5	1	....	8	2	....	7	....	....	....	.....	.....
Simcoe	7	5	4	6	4	9	13	9	....	....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	10	7	22	1	5	17	2	....	....	.....	.....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	2	12	2	3	3	1	9	1	....	....	.....	.....
Victoria	2	11	1	3	....	5	6	1	....	....	.....	.....
Waterloo	17	9	1	27	....	1	8	....	....	1	1,520 51	9 40
Welland	5	9	1	7	2	2	5	1	....	....	.....	.....
Wellington	8	3	2	10	5	3	10	....	....	....	.....	.....
Wentworth	25	42	11	38	11	6	35	12	....	....	.....	.....
Totals	250	275	130	412	100	97	498	95	....	1	1,520 51	9 40

Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending ember, 1907.

Number of days of sitting of Judge with Jury, H.C.J.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without Jury, H.C.J.	Number of Estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of Estreats issued.	Amount of Jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Amount of fees collected in law stamps for the Short-hand Reporters' Fund.	Amount of fees collected in law stamps under Section 41 of the Creditor's Relief Act.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2	8			15 00	4,335 68	345 41	36 00		372 80	
6	3			9 00	366 31		44 00		297 55	
3	7			6 00			16 00		300 00	
8	22			51 00	1,805 51	100 00	98 00		573 20	275 50
1	3			3 00	154 35		10 00		93 70	
13	5			72 00			74 00		478 10	
10	7			30 00	160 00	110 00	56 00		527 50	
3	4			3 00			16 00		314 60	
14	12			60 00	50 00		64 00		485 40	
14	1			6 00			12 00		82 90	
	5			3 00			18 00		66 80	
8	6			45 00	50 00	50 00	94 00		131 90	478 20
9	2			36 00	5 00		42 00		251 40	
5	5			3 00	287 00		24 00		498 90	
5	4			27 00	100 00		34 00		284 30	
5	3			15 00	605 00		18 00		250 20	
10	8			24 00			42 00		338 90	
3	4			12 00			20 00		163 80	
3	4			3 00	49 22		24 00		245 50	
2									33 70	
40	11			117 00	5,625 40		192 00		261 50	264 90
7	7			6 00			10 00		140 95	
9	10	1	1	54 00	1,554 39		120 00	1 50	893 60	
2	2						4 00		103 40	
10	7			15 00	250 00		34 00		269 50	
4	5			6 00			14 00		136 00	
8	6			27 00			44 00		283 70	41 70
8	4			3 00	914 51		14 00		147 55	
17	1			12 00	398 15		16 00	2 00	109 10	
4	4			21 00			44 00	6 00	804 10	
6	4			9 00	1,850 00		28 00		357 50	
2	4			6 00			12 00		97 40	
	3						4 00		64 90	
6	6			3 00			14 00	3 00	194 60	
6	1			18 00	1,950 00		26 00		183 00	
6	12			18 00	732 50		38 00			69 50
21	7			33 00	275 00		48 00		514 20	
12	5			51 00			60 00		464 50	
2	4			3 00			14 00		167 60	
6	5			21 00	11 00		32 00	3 00	361 30	
5	5			27 00	91 40		38 00		364 40	
7	3				243 50		18 00		331 80	
36	11			168 00	2,319 99		202 00		1,474 70	125 49
	240	1	1	1,041 00	24,183 91	575 41	1,768 00	15 50	13,517 45	

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders of arrest issued.	Actions enterd in Procedure Book. (a) Writs issued during the year.	(b) Do. previous yr.	(c) Otherwise than by Writ.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of Parties returned.	Records passed.	Actions entered for Trial by Jury.	Actions entered for trial without Jury.	Number of actions tried by Jury.	Number of actions tried without Jury.	Number of Remanets standing for Trial by Jury.	Number of Remanets standing for Trial without Jury.
Algoma	62	..	43	...	1	17	69	4	9	....	9	....	3	....	....
Brant	41	..	26	1	11	7	9	6	6	2	3	1	3	....	....
Bruce	43	..	28	2	2	7	13	10	5	3	2	3	1	....	1
Carleton	105	..	79	4	....	25	20	11	8	2	6	1	6	....	....
Dufferin	15	..	11	....	2	6	6	6	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
Elgin	53	..	35	1	....	18	19	10	8	4	3	3	3	....	....
Essex	31	..	25	....	14	....	....	9	10	1	9	2	6	....	2
Frontenac	32	..	20	2	2	10	12	8	7	4	3	2	4	1	....
Grey	62	..	26	3	....	8	....	12	9	3	6	2	4	1	2
Haldimand	12	..	6	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	1	1	....	....
Halton	11	..	6	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Hastings	28	..	25	1	4	11	10	6	9	4	5	4	5	....	....
Huron	60	..	39	1	8	11	8	6	10	7	3	....	3	2	....
Kent	63	3	44	2	....	13	34	10	6	1	6	....	5	....	1
Lambton	34	..	28	3	18	11	8	9	5	2	3	....	4	....	....
Lanark	15	..	12	2	1	3	8	3	3	...	2	....	2	....	....
Leeds and Grenville	31	..	22	2	....	8	10	8	10	5	5	4	5	....	....
Lennox and Addington	7	..	4	....	1	3	4	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Lincoln	33	..	27	3	....	8	18	9	5	1	5	1	5	....	....
Manitoulin	23	..	22	....	....	2	19	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	13
Middlesex	135	..	80	2	5	26	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muskoka	14	..	9	....	1	2	6	4	2	....	2	....	1	....	....
Nipissing	195	..	120	6	7	14	90	7	13	1	12	2	13	....	1
Norfolk	4	..	4	....	....	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	1
Northumberland and Durham	26	..	11	....	2	5	7	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2
Ontario	28	..	26	2	6	5	17	2	2	....	3	....	5	....	....
Oxford	31	..	33	....	6	10	34	4	2	2	1	....	2	....	....
Parry Sound	12	..	....	....	6	7	5	....	6	1	4	....	....	....	3
Peel	12	..	8	....	1	2	4	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Perth	51	..	35	....	2	19	10	11	12	8	4	3	2	5	2
Peterborough	35	..	24	2	1	12	6	7	6	1	5	..	4	....	....
Prescott and Russell	15	..	12	1	....	7	14	5	4	3	1	2	1	....	....
Prince Edward	12	..	10	1	....	5	3	6	6	2	3	1	4	....	....
Rainy River	62	..	48	....	....	5	21	1	2	....	3	....	3	....	....
Renfrew	36	..	12	1	....	....	....	2	4	3	1	3	1	....	....
Simcoe	80	..	64	2	1	14	13	19	10	4	6	3	5	...	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	67	..	39	3	....	9	16	....	3	....	3	....	2	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thunder Bay	124	1	109	2	....	19	81	10	10	4	7	3	6	....	2
Victoria	22	..	13	1	....	3	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	....	....
Waterloo	61	..	32	3	....	12	2	10	5	4	3	4	3	....	....
Welland	21		17	1	10	6	12	6	5	4	1	2	3	....	....
Wellington	40	..	28	....	....	8	12	2	4	1	3	1	1	...	1
Wentworth	159	..	117	2	17	42	60	10	25	10	15	9	8	2	5
York	962	6	655	32	1	209	397	56	140	49	91	47	99	7	4
Totals	2975	10	1934	89	130	513	1124	302	388	140	251	107	332	18	42

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Number of Judgments entered without Trial.	Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder, (exclusive of disbursemets.)	Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments entered after trial.	Total amount of such Judgments without cost.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder, exclusive of Disbursements.)	Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments $400 and under.	Number of Judgments dismissing Actions.	Number of Judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of Judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of Judgments for refence to Master.	Writs of Execution issued.
	$ c	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
24	6,567 87	562 06	124 11	4	1,173 59	334 30	100 71	26	....	18	6	....	16
10	2,455 82	121 60	54 83	....	.....	.....	.....	10	....	9	1	....	6
16	4,341 62	197 94	82 22	1	179 32	53 75	64 94	17	....	13	1	....	13
45	13,169 17	637 42	216 31	10	1,018 66	489 36	595 38	55	5	33	11	....	35
1	378 65	19 10	5 21	4	210 05	159 27	98 49	5	1	....	1	....	2
10	2,578 97	161 89	75 80	5	812 50	247 53	110 25	15	....	10	....	....	12
11	909 82	128 59	30 96	8	898 95	646 21	381 86	12	3	11	....	....	10
4	724 59	41 20	18 44	9	1,225 24	410 67	313 06	13	1	4	2	....	7
15	3,790 33	183 90	58 34	2	226 30	109 60	58 73	17	....	14	1	....	16
1	792 29	26 73	6 30	1	10 00	.....	.....	1	....	2	....	....	1
1	127 94	13 80	9 56	....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	1
4	1,176 07	36 16	22 91	8	602 85	303 80	402 90	11	1	4	....	....	5
16	4,350 77	308 65	114 99	1	66 91	118 58	91 57	17	....	15	2	....	14
20	7,074 00	335 26	150 52	2	462 00	101 81	50 35	24	....	15	7	....	16
8	2,466 40	100 17	25 97	4	949 53	171 92	86 78	12	1	8	2	....	7
11	2,733 43	147 23	56 32	2	640 72	157 13	188 38	13	....	9	1	....	5
9	2,288 92	126 85	67 48	2	237 00	52 65	73 30	11	....	7	2	....	10
1	302 60	9 73	4 97	1	156 25	79 75	153 00	2	....	1	....	....	1
12	3,480 21	239 05	58 48	4	1,048 59	298 34	109 59	16	....	11	1	....	14
5	1,089 87	120 32	25 00	1	20 00	89 94	7 00	5	....	5	....	1	3
29	6,511 28	387 32	141 47	10	2,594 67	286 54	146 61	39	....	29	....	....	36
4	537 69	46 44	9 53	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	....	....	3
67	15,247 92	881 45	203 83	13	1,452 31	245 85	162 03	79	7	46	20	....	44
1	149 83	13 35	5 65	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...
7	1,930 77	87 65	32 79	...	.....	.....	.....	6	....	7	...	....	9
11	3,740 25	148 20	61 67	4	712 90	398 10	149 09	15	....	7	1	....	13
14	4,182 37	157 01	79 11	1	.....	67 84	51 74	14	1	14	....	....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	3	139 15	6 50	.....	....	....	....	....	....	3
1	226 39	12 07	2 52	1	200 00	152 45	85 40	....	1	1	....	..	2
11	3,223 15	131 49	42 28	2	57 50	61 08	242 08	13	....	10	1	...	9
12	2,966 33	432 29	121 33	2	649 26	111 21	36 06	13	....	6	2	4	12
6	1,215 11	92 15	35 84	2	376 94	114 93	70 41	7	1	6	....	....	4
3	424 01	10 55	4 26	3	450 00	141 85	151 04	3	1	3	....	2	4
24	18,985 39	481 72	133 03	1	2,500 00	.....	.....	22	....	24	....	....	15
20	4,950 07	210 89	85 53	1	76 00	28 75	67 14	21	....	20	....	....	11
26	7,835 99	344 09	156 19	6	549 43	312 44	200 34	31	2	25	....	....	19
26	6,168 35	353 80	130 13	3	78 66	156 07	130 97	29	...	24	2	....	19
40	22,794 72	639 37	204 22	6	3,435 07	492 02	247 24	46	1	33	8	....	36
5	1,076 45	159 08	55 08	2	5 00	73 67	13 47	7	....	5	....	....	4
29	8,602 57	385 08	140 40	1	.....	25 00	.....	30	....	29	....	....	16
5	818 57	94 34	27 74	2	282 36	122 37	115 09	7	....	4	1	....	9
13	2,932 07	229 12	51 71	3	600 00	197 23	95 50	16	....	8	5	....	5
55	15,017 88	959 24	285 24	8	605 65	483 34	153 16	63	1	47	7	....	38
367	90,197 86	4,721 84	1,533 28	67	9,901 21	3,011 65	887 54	434	14	269	99	2	371
903	280,534 37	14,296 21	3,751 55	210	34,394 59	10,309 90	5,891 20	1179	41	811	184	9	858

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Number of Writs of Execution renewed.	Number of Writs of *Fa. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without Costs.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder, (including Disbursements.)	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of Jury Fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.
				$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	14	....	1	124 20	.....	2	.....	.....	200 00
Brant	1	....	....	.....	.....	4	3 00	.....	.....
Bruce	2	....	....	.....	.....	5	4 50	.....	.....
Carleton	16	....	....	.....	.....	15	3 00	204 00	302 45
Dufferin	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	45 50	45 50
Elgin	2	....	....	.....	.....	7	6 00	.....	.....
Essex	....	....	....	.....	.....	10	3 00	50 00	6,559 26
Frontenac	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	6 00	.....	.....
Grey	2	....	....	.....	.....	13	4 50	250 68	330 68
Haldimand	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	1 50	155 98	.....
Halton	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	7	....	1	28 42	4 00	9	6 00	44 34	289 34
Huron	4	....	....	.....	.....	9	7 50	.....	.....
Kent	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	1 50	313 28	100 00
Lambton	2	....	....	.....	.....	5	3 00	515 00	375 00
Lanark	....	....	1	91 60	7 72	4	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	....	....	6	774 04	34 95	17	4 50	189 00	289 00
Lennox and Addington	2	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	1 50	.....	.....
Manitoulin	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	2	....	....	.....	.....	10	4 50	267 42	100 75
Muskoka	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	115 00	115 00
Nipissing	....	....	5	1,749 39	37 18	9	1 50	5 00	.....
Norfolk	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	1 50	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	3	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	2	....	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	3 00	.....	.....
Parry Sound	2	....	....	.....	.....	4	1 50	142 95	115 00
Peel	5	....	....	.....	.....	4	1 50	.....	.....
Perth	1	....	1	583 65	.....	9	12 50	30 00	30 00
Peterborough	4	....	....	.....	.....	5	1 50	113 17	.....
Prescott and Russell	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	4 50	1,425 00	265 00
Prince Edward	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	3 00	2 00	2 00
Rainy River	....	....	2	600 00	20 29	4	.....	.....	408 00
Renfrew	1	....	....	.....	.....	6	4 50	.....	.....
Simcoe	4	....	....	.....	.....	8	6 00	100 00	50 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	440 00	440 00
Sudbury	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	3	....	....	.....	.....	8	6 00	1,097 68	176 01
Victoria	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	1 50	.....	.....
Waterloo	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	6 00	.....	.....
Welland	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	6 00	.....	.....
Wellington	1	....	....	.....	.....	8	1 50	.....	10 20
Wentworth	3	....	....	.....	.....	20	15 00	25 00	25 00
York	67	2	2	151 74	9 04	105	73 50	1,123 11	2,079 54
Totals	151	2	19	4,093 04	113 18	285	210 50	6,654 11	12,307 73

in the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st Dec., 1907.—*Concluded.*

Number of Partition Matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.	Amounts paid out.	Amount of moneys in Court in County Court matters, including interest (under Con. Rule 1221.)	Number of Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale filed.	Total amount secured by such mortgages.	Number of mortgages renewed.	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of creditors.	Number of Hire Receipts, etc., filed under R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts, etc.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk, including salary.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
..	.....	.....	.....	208	1,713,373 78	74	8	24	92	19,290 64	1,048 15
..	.....	.....	597 97	176	145,382 50	98	20	3	130	20,743 74	432 79
..	.....	.....	.....	271	108,630 00	172	7	10	90	12,923 69	581 64
..	.....	.....	6,879 89	281	617,437 48	262	23	27	102	30,577 90	887 40
..	.....	.....	.....	65	18,927 50	59	2	9	61	5,472 85	256 40
..	.....	.....	474 97	466	263,853 93	159	14	15	223	22,490 32	590 50
..	.....	.....	582 63	425	347,080 83	174	19	8	77	34,583 98	744 93
..	.....	.....	.....	359	209,967 30	140	14	6	515	26,519 21	469 88
..	.....	.....	.....	546	203,624 10	222	6	13	244	46,585 05	593 20
..	.....	.....	.....	119	45,725 50	46	8	5	37	5,164 03	185 70
..	.....	.....	.....	50	151,483 95	27	1	4	12	3,351 30	73 55
..	.....	.....	193 32	530	1,427,040 54	202	13	6	202	159,113 37	648 16
..	.....	.....	1,599 38	250	442,382 21	97	9	13	79	14,681 41	293 05
..	.....	.....	213 28	520	385,300 69	413	9	7	991	50,924 33	789 75
..	.....	.....	140 00	311	936,037 69	251	5	9	131	32,803 49	462 74
..	.....	.....	.....	71	562,004 36	55	4	7	54	6,527 50	254 45
..	.....	.....	15 00	170	77,300 43	122	8	5	51	9,832 20	463 95
..	.....	.....	.....	103	62,920 02	114	18	3	176	10,560 21	214 75
..	.....	.....	.....	101	53,118 81	70	6	2	141	49,964 58	455 34
..	.....	.....	.....	50	30,750 18	32	3	1	.....	.....	653 85
..	.....	.....	167 42	211	126,195 47	177	10	10	201	46,119 34	577 20
..	.....	.....	.....	306	114,810 06	56	6	2	34	8,608 90	219 33
..	.....	.....	2,430 63	380	2,804,196 58	91	9	37	140	77,384 63	1,226 45
..	.....	.....	341 27	133	30,738 57	123	4	3	204	12,522 55	313 20
..	.....	.....	.....	234	147,314 96	223	8	5	96	9,895 49	323 15
..	.....	.....	25 00	344	133,096 78	103	4	8	70	12,384 75	248 33
..	.....	.....	2,144 01	169	293,333 67	82	15	11	89	20,319 79	509 80
..	.....	.....	27 95	137	99,055 70	53	10	5	69	32,704 78	183 35
..	.....	.....	125 00	88	89,632 97	39	1	3	10	1,661 75	168 30
..	.....	.....	.....	130	119,532 39	46	4	11	89	30,458 12	392 00
..	.....	.....	113 17	246	169,487 20	87	8	4	46	13,924 22	262 85
..	.....	.....	1,300 00	138	316,200 84	50	6	6	29	8,411 58	247 30
..	.....	.....	.....	76	230,004 29	49	1	2	28	2,137 50	275 68
..	.....	.....	408 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 75
..	.....	.....	.....	152	88,114 92	109	1	10	91	16,371 21	295 05
..	.....	.....	400 00	363	664,692 44	261	5	21	209	36,037 35	925 69
..	.....	.....	.....	310	137,698 62	104	13	20	273	22,981 87	945 89
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	921 67	129	208,978 04	11	5	15	277	76,969 99	781 75
..	.....	.....	.....	89	32,124 57	69	3	8	40	6,986 75	310 81
..	.....	.....	.....	125	104,711 93	80	10	10	167	34,249 22	271 70
..	.....	.....	512 32	289	5,814,652 10	86	15	2	80	58,795 72	408 55
..	.....	.....	1,992 10	260	145,640 82	96	5	13	89	18,209 41	324 90
..	.....	.....	132 15	477	278,907 84	284	11	21	158	43,395 40	1,145 04
..	.....	.....	4,515 52	917	2,072,635 00	567	56	104	576	1,207,554 00	4,327 85
..	.....	.....	26,152 65	10765	17,218,469 46	5635	407	404	5,373	2,380,144 23	24,944 10

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved istration or Guardianship alty valued as			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000,
Algoma	20	31	3	18	9	.....	.....	1	.....
Brant	94	41	1	12	10	1	2	5	8
Bruce	114	52	3	23	18	.....	.....	4	4
Carlton	174	99	9	38	18	5	4	2	20
Dufferin	51	27	3	12	5	.....	.....	1	1
Elgin	115	73	4	19	35	.....	.....	.....	7
Essex	82	61	6	25	20	1	1	.....	5
Frontenac	70	40	2	15	9	.....	.....	3	7
Grey	146	68	5	26	22	.....	.....	1	11
Haldimand	45	28	2	12	15	.....	.....	.....	2
Halton	56	24	2	14	1	1	.....	1	4
Hastings	116	64	6	26	20	1	.....	.....	7
Huron	163	71	4	31	16	1	.....	1	12
Kent	119	57	4	22	16	.....	1	.....	3
Lambton	103	54	5	28	14	.....	.....	2	8
Lanark	53	36	2	12	16	.....	.....	1	4
Leeds and Grenville	142	37	5	21	11	.....	.....	3	11
Lennox and Addington	39	16	2	6	7	.....	1	1	1
Lincoln	68	38	3	13	10	.....	.....	1	6
Manitoulin	15	9	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex	275	212	5	90	174	1	1	7	13
Muskoka	14	12	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing	20	39	.....	12	8	.....	.....	3	4
Norfolk	60	29	.....	7	13	.....	.....	.....	2
Northumberland and Durham	128	60	4	23	12	.....	1	5	4
Ontario	89	40	4	28	15	.....	1	3	3
Oxford	151	57	8	27	19	.....	.....	.....	13
Parry Sound	18	21	1	6	7	.....	.....	1	.....
Peel	65	27	1	19	22	.....	1	.....	4
Perth	108	52	2	15	10	.....	1	2	8
Peterborough	74	40	1	13	15	.....	.....	1	5
Prescott and Russell	56	38	3	15	13	.....	.....	.....	5
Prince Edward	40	21	4	3	7	.....	.....	1	1
Rainy River	11	10	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Renfrew	53	29	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Simcoe	158	85	4	39	61	2	2	1	8
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	95	44	7	12	25	1	.....	2	5
Sudbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	14	30	2	24	8	.....	1	.....	2
Victoria	63	19	.....	21	16	.....	.....	1	4
Waterloo	132	35	3	21	13	.....	1	2	12
Welland	70	34	2	17	13	.....	1	2	5
Wellington	130	57	3	34	21	.....	1	.....	13
Wentworth	167	105	10	39	45	2	2	5	13
York	611	439	27	101	202	5	11	21	63
Totals	4,387	2,461	165	976	910	21	33	85	214

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

and Letters of Administration issued where person- follows:				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R.S.O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount of moneys in court in Surrogate matters, including interest, Con. Rule 1,221.	Amount earned for		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.				Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2	15	15	21	88,732 77	13,480 00	.....	380 63	208 75	144 60
23	47	17	33	696,882 15	333,436 27	.....	1,574 36	958 00	578 00
11	73	31	46	477,274 00	369,191 76	.....	1,725 66	904 50	527 20
24	93	51	83	3,389,653 47	142,795 67	.....	2,851 55	3,884 50	2,206 25
7	40	16	16	203,412 02	141,451 35	.....	873 99	384 25	239 30
13	55	44	73	361,733 52	411,387 16	.....	1,749 07	808 00	477 20
10	42	34	56	502,190 35	323,523 45	7 39	1,407 54	948 75	493 10
16	44	14	28	411,544 24	216,935 00	.....	1,121 05	638 00	389 20
21	72	48	66	552,085 98	473,076 75	.....	2,191 33	1,009 50	649 00
5	21	16	31	111,384 93	127,112 50	.....	801 75	366 75	160 00
3	36	20	17	519,577 45	236,680 00	.....	838 67	626 75	377 60
10	55	47	66	419,977 20	52,405 00	.....	2,015 54	881 75	525 60
13	102	59	50	675,457 07	105,530 00	.....	2,489 60	1,072 50	721 40
11	69	46	50	401,274 00	46,266 00	.....	1,174 73	767 50	481 50
7	51	35	59	385,239 27	374,238 74	.....	1,573 43	788 00	474 00
9	28	19	30	242,992 46	161,190 00	.....	972 72	432 00	257 70
11	81	42	36	601,561 00	99,340 00	.....	2,341 37	986 50	633 60
4	23	8	19	208,914 41	205,451 50	.....	629 64	403 40	194 20
6	46	22	28	265,352 50	239,156 00	834 29	1,229 71	633 50	312 40
1	5	5	12	31,309 50	8,050 00	.....	168 45	68 00	47 35
38	156	90	186	2,143,100 24	1,024,046 00	.....	4,138 40	2,242 45	1,958 30
.....	4	13	10	16,708 07	17,510 00	.....	222 09	92 00	50 50
4	17	9	22	188,340 35	37,408 75	.....	483 65	313 75	202 20
5	36	22	24	176,381 06	164,627 29	467 75	1,088 13	403 00	236 90
17	82	42	41	659,303 48	424,070 00	.....	2,085 60	1,218 50	670 10
7	52	24	43	364,404 76	286,550 30	.....	1,203 97	673 75	400 90
26	42	76	59	506,859 81	618,906 49	2,148 90	2,572 77	1,151 70	541 20
4	9	6	20	97,081 00	40,560 00	.....	291 96	180 75	112 70
10	36	19	23	318,205 16	214,101 00	.....	1,142 31	578 00	313 30
12	82	25	32	488,875 54	60,197 80	.....	1,646 75	741 00	513 00
7	40	25	37	257,766 96	212,250 82	.....	1,055 28	660 75	307 90
5	37	23	27	202,452 06	195,366 08	.....	882 70	357 25	251 40
8	21	16	18	184,561 49	166,403 87	.....	675 50	349 50	205 80
4	6	4	6	85,119 37	71,630 75	.....	192 25	105 00	67 60
5	39	13	22	217,604 51	142,274 20	.....	800 60	330 00	235 90
9	125	39	61	2,352,796 50	449,305 17	.....	2,221 01	2,694 95	1,586 60
9	58	34	37	503,651 61	76,732 50	.....	1,638 43	913 50	493 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	11	23	118,056 56	111,364 06	.....	322 95	193 55	132 40
5	35	21	16	211,595 31	228,872 25	.....	827 11	370 25	241 30
21	69	29	36	644,621 90	336,882 10	.....	1,725 93	990 16	638 60
7	35	22	34	391,773 00	259,186 50	.....	919 15	630 25	371 70
11	66	36	63	515,966 00	382,350 00	.....	1,893 99	948 50	571 80
22	85	53	100	1,334,086 65	673,641 13	100 00	2,737 20	2,096 20	1,118 20
83	335	92	164	7,547,335 00	2,866,702 00	.....	10,902 85	10,147 05	5,413 90
527	2,473	1,335	1,924	30,073,394 68	12,141,636 21	3,458 33	70,691 28	45,182 71	26,523 90

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers and of total earnings of such officers payable by the Province, the

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Sault Ste. Marie..	Sheriff.....	W. H. Carney ..	1,871 51	1,000 00	2,871 51	2,336 72
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Johnston.	.....	‡500 00	552 60	500 00
	Local Master.....	"	52 60	.....	.....	20 20
	Crown Attorney ..	M.McFadden,K.C	889 67	400 00	1,612 68	933 02
	Clerk of the Peace	"	323 01	.....	.....	256 48
	Local Registrar....	S. A. Marks	77 34	150 00	1,656 12	227 34
	District Court Clerk	"	448 15	600 00	.....	1,048 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	380 63	.....	.....	380 63
BRANT:						
Brantford..	Sheriff.....	Wm. Watt.....	2,005 52	.....	2,005 52	1,529 44
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Hardy ...	commuted	682 00	735 80	682 00
	Local Master.....	"	53 80	.....	.....	6 80
	Crown Attorney...	A.J. Wilkes, K.C.	1,145 95	.....	1,912 99	840 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	767 04	.....	.....	525 52
	Local Registrar....	J. T. Hewitt....	298 93	675 00	2,981 08	973 93
	County Court Clerk	"	432 79	.....	.....	432 79
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,574 36	.....	.....	1,574 36
BRUCE:						
Walkerton.	Sheriff.....	C. V. Parke	2,219 39	.....	2,219 39	1,825 55
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Barrett...	904 50	.....	904 50	904 50
	Local Master.....	Judge Klein	commuted	400 00	400 00	400 00
	Crown Attorney...	Thomas Dixon..	403 37	.....	1,911 63	225 87
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,508 26	.....	.....	945 80
	Local Registrar....	M. Goetz	192 12	675 00	3,174 42	867 12
	County Court Clerk	"	581 64	.....	.....	325 64
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,725 66	.....	.....	1,341 64
CARLTON:						
Ottawa. ...	Sheriff.....	*G.C.Richardson	4,963 59	.....	4,963 59	4,082 92
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McTavish	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
	" "	Judge O'Meara..	125 00	.....	125 00	.....
	" "	†Judge Gunn....	875 00	.....	875 00	.....
	Local Master.....	W. L. Scott	1,870 85	.....	2,641 15	1,819 25
	Deputy Registrar..	"	770 30	.....	.....	727 10
	Crown Attorney...	J. A. Ritchie....	646 51	.....	1,433 53	382 26
	Clerk of the Peace	"	787 02	.....	.....	324 37
	Depy Cl'k of Crown	J.P.Featherston.	365 60	450 00	4,554 55	815 60
	County Court Clerk	"	887 40	.....	.....	887 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,851 55	.....	.....	2,851 55
DUFFERIN:						
Orangeville	Sheriff.....	Thomas Bowles.	1,189 03	.....	1,189 03	723 30
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McCarthy	384 25	.....	460 67	384 25
	Local Master.....	"	76 42	.....	.....	1 10
	Crown Attorney...	W. J. L. McKay	278 80	.....	897 05	211 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	618 25	.....	.....	361 50
	Local Registrar....	J. A. V. Preston	58 25	675 00	1,863 64	725 20
	County Court Clerk	"	256 40	.....	.....	218 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	873 99	.....	.....	768 49
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas	Sheriff.....	Dugald McColl..	1,962 22	.....	1,962 22	1,375 33
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Colter....	808 00	.....	808 00	.....
	Local Master	C. F. Maxwell ..	684 13	.....	684 13	448 09
	Crown Attorney...	A. McCrimmon.	884 25	.....	1,716 91	537 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	832 66	.....	.....	429 37
	Local Registrar....	David McLaws..	376 50	675 00	3,391 07	819 15
	County Court Clerk	"	590 50	.....	.....	513 18
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,749 07	.....	.....	1,607 09

*Sheriff Sweetland died 5th May, 1907. Sheriff Richardson appointed O. in C. 11th September, 1907.

throughout the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1907, County, and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
520 26	2,856 98	1,656 27	1,200 71	.....	1,200 71	1,247 38	.....	624 13	Algoma.
.....	558 00	.....	558 00	.....	558 00	500 00	.....	.....	
37 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 60	
57 00	1,345 75	93 14	1,252 71	.....	1,252 71	1,279 02	.....	10 65	
99 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277 80	.....	45 21	
.....	1,656 12	387 05	1,269 07	.....	1,269 07	150 00	.....	77 34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	448 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 63	
686 06	2,215 50	432 71	1,782 79	.....	1,782 79	1,197 96	422 05	385 51	Brant.
.....	688 80	.....	688 80	.....	688 80	682 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 80	
341 00	1,989 33	40 75	1,948 58	.....	1,948 58	466 00	464 15	184 80	
282 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 10	668 24	72 20	
.....	2,981 08	340 00	2,641 08	192 33	2,448 75	675 00	.....	298 93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432 79	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574 36	
488 47	2,314 02	795 75	1,518 27	.....	1,518 27	750 40	635 93	833 06	Bruce.
.....	904 50	.....	904 50	.....	904 50	.....	.....	904 50	
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	
167 70	1,862 66	30 00	1,832 66	.....	1,832 66	385 03	15 34	3 00	
523 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 30	1,261 19	79 77	
.....	3,110 81	479 20	2,631 61	189 48	2,442 13	675 00	.....	192 12	
230 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581 64	
345 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725 66	
889 28	4,972 20	1,194 44	3,777 76	.....	3,777 76	1,750 55	533 12	2,679 92	Carlton.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....	125 00	
.....	875 00	.....	875 00	.....	875 00	.....	.....	875 00	
61 00	2,623 39	624 45	1,998 94	.....	1,998 94	.....	.....	1,870 85	
16 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 30	
187 50	1,349 42	815 43	533 99	.....	533 99	640 51	.....	6 00	
455 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 96	500 17	116 89	
.....	4,554 55	1,424 00	3,130 55	365 28	2,765 27	450 00	.....	365 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	887 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,851 55	
401 25	1,124 55	454 55	670 00	.....	670 00	566 14	388 85	234 04	Dufferin.
.....	385 35	42	384 93	.....	384 93	.....	.....	384 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 42	
6 00	826 10	73 00	753 10	.....	753 10	285 80	.....	.....	
247 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 10	472 15	60 00	
20 00	1,793 79	94 28	1,699 51	19 95	1,679 56	675 00	.....	58 25	
7 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 40	
54 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873 99	
585 79	1,961 12	720 22	1,240 90	.....	1,240 90	981 23	468 65	512 34	Elgin.
.....	808 00	.....	808 00	.....	808 00	.....	.....	808 00	
132 02	580 11	150 00	430 11	.....	430 11	.....	.....	684 13	
395 40	1,666 21	519 87	1,146 34	.....	1,146 34	859 30	15 00	9 95	
339 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754 63	78 03	
63 90	3,350 72	478 80	2,871 92	261 57	2,610 35	675 00	.....	376 50	
232 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 50	
114 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749 07	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ESSEX :						
Sandwich..	Sheriff	J. C. Iler	3,213 75		3,213 75	2,738 25
	Surrogate Judge	¶Judge McHugh	806 25		806 25	
	Local Master	Henry Clay	158 08		158 08	146 48
	Crown Attorney	J. H. Rodd	1,432 98		2,424 82	1,164 79
	Clerk of the Peace	"	991 84			692 98
	Local Registrar	Francis Cleary	345 86	675 00	3,173 33	1,008 86
	County Court Cl'k	"	744 93			744 93
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,407 54			1,407 54
FRONTENAC :						
Kingston..	Sheriff	Thomas Dawson	2,241 39		2,241 39	1,903 37
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Price	commuted	752 00	752 00	
	Local Master	J.B.Walkem,K.C	298 97		298 97	245 57
	Crown Attorney	J.L.Whiting,K.C	193 00		1,088 74	123 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	895 74			529 29
	Local Registrar	T. M. Asselstine	132 48	675 00	1,277 36	1,184 02
	County Court Cl'k	"	469 88			
	Surrogate Registrar	Miss H. Fraser	1,121 05		1,121 05	1,026 44
GREY :						
Owen Sound	Sheriff	C. H. Moore	2,517 47		2,517 47	1,917 33
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hatton	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	Judge Widdifield	203 40		203 40	149 30
	Crown Attorney	J. Armstrong	731 75		2,130 50	529 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,398 75			906 36
	Local Registrar	W. A. Bishop	143 80	750 00	3,678 33	893 80
	County Court Cl'k	"	593 20			593 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,191 33			2,191 33
HALDIMAND :	Sheriff	*M. McConnell	1,514 74		1,514 74	1,246 88
Cayuga	Surrogate Judge	Judge Douglas	366 75		448 35	366 75
	Local Master	"	81 60			14 60
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Murphy	564 30		1,853 90	536 60
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,289 60			988 60
	Local Registrar	†J. C. Eccles	145 75	600 00	1,733 20	595 75
	County Court Cl'k	"	185 70			185 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	801 75			801 75
HALTON :	Sheriff	M. Clements	929 08		929 08	898 44
Milton	Surrogate Judge	Judge Gorham	626 75		682 01	626 75
	Local Master	"	55 26			39 96
	Crown Attorney	W. I. Dick	318 70		1,646 90	192 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,328 20			804 53
	Local Registrar	W. A. Lawrence	38 60	600 00	1,550 82	638 60
	County Court Cl'k	"	73 55			73 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	838 67			838 67
HASTINGS :	Sheriff	G. F. Hope	2,992 99		2,992 99	2,064 74
Belleville..	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fralick	881 75		881 75	
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	commuted	3,000 00		3,000 00
	Deputy Registrar	"				
	Crown Attorney	P.J. M.Anderson	1,550 77		2,935 77	1,043 77
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,385 00			1,261 50
	Deputy Cl'k of the Crown	John Williams	91 85	450 00	3,205 55	541 85
	County Court Cl'k	"	648 16			648 16
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,015 54			2,015 54

* Appointed O.-in-C., 9th July. † Appointed from 15th July, '07, O.-in-C., 8th July.
‡ Appointed O.-in-C., 14th September. ¶ Appointed O.-in-C. 6th February.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
494 70	3,232 95	1,240 12	1,992 83	.....	1,992 83	1,345 57	546 65	1,340 73	Essex.
.....	806 25	.....	806 25	.....	806 25	.....	.....	806 25	
4 10	150 58	.....	150 58	.....	150 58	.....	.....	158 08	
336 25	2,513 48	554 09	1,959 39	.....	1,959 39	1,432 98	.....	.....	
319 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 90	789 94	80 00	
2 92	3,164 25	398 56	2,765 69	229 69	2,536 00	675 00	.....	345 86	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744 93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,407 54	
396 50	2,299 87	294 90	2,004 97	.....	2,004 90	755 42	693 50	792 47	Frontenac.
.....	752 00	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	
37 34	282 91	.....	282 91	.....	282 91	.....	.....	298 97	
43 00	1,060 99	50 00	1,010 99	.....	1,010 99	193 00	.....	.....	
365 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 40	801 34	.....	
38 75	1,222 77	38 60	1,184 17	.....	1,184 00	675 00	.....	132 48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469 88	
53 85	1,080 29	15 00	1,065 29	.....	1,065 29	.....	.....	1,121 05	
510 50	2,427 83	963 41	1,464 42	.....	1,464 42	1,039 50	596 09	881 58	Grey.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	149 30	10 80	138 50	.....	138 50	.....	.....	203 40	
156 75	2,099 53	369 51	1,730 02	.....	1,730 02	731 75	.....	.....	
506 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 75	1,114 90	81 00	
.....	3,678 33	320 70	3,357 63	478 81	2,878 82	750 00	.....	143 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,191 33	
257 43	1,504 31	176 88	1,327 43	.....	1,327 43	897 81	406 87	210 06	Haldimand.
.....	381 35	.....	381 35	.....	381 35	.....	.....	366 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 60	
121 00	1,965 46	345 00	1,620 46	.....	1,620 46	554 33	9 97	.....	
319 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 90	1,157 12	36 58	
.....	1,583 20	182 16	1,401 04	.....	1,401 04	600 00	.....	145 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	801 75	
59 92	958 36	321 00	637 36	.....	637 36	476 60	302 14	150 34	Halton.
.....	704 11	.....	704 11	.....	704 11	.....	.....	626 75	
37 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 26	
55 00	1,457 77	68 56	1,389 21	.....	1,389 21	282 90	.....	35 80	
405 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 80	1,101 67	185 73	
.....	1,550 82	338 00	1,212 82	.....	1,212 82	600 00	.....	38 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	838 67	
711 66	2,776 40	801 92	1,974 48	.....	1,974 48	1,348 80	869 51	774 68	Hastings.
.....	881 75	.....	881 75	.....	881 75	.....	.....	881 75	
.....	3,000 00	550 00	2,450 00	.....	2,450 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	
191 12	2,572 94	474 05	2,098 89	9 89	2,089 00	1,376 62	.....	174 15	
76 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 00	1,050 00	5 00	
.....	3,205 55	657 25	2,548 30	164 49	2,383 81	450 00	.....	91 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648 16	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 54	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HURON.						
Goderich..	Sheriff.....	R. G. Reynolds..	2,123 84	.....	2,123 84	1,959 75
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Doyle....	commuted	1,000 00	1,221 20	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	"	221 20	.....	.....	24 19
	Crown Attorney...	C. Seager.....	447 94	.....	1,770 52	403 39
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,322 58	.....	.....	1,296 08
	Local Registrar ...	D. McDonald...	151 10	750 00	3,683 75	901 10
	County Court Clerk	"	293 05	.....	.....	293 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,489 60	.....	.....	2,489 60
KENT:						
Chatham.	Sheriff.....	J. R. Gemmill ..	2,561 71	.....	2,561 71	1,455 19
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Bell.....	767 50	.....	922 50	767 50
	Local Master.....	"	155 00	.....	.....	134 00
	Crown Attorney...	H. D. Smith	1,268 05	.....	2,551 57	1,015 47
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,283 52	.....	.....	1,212 82
	Local Registrar....	James Holmes ..	150 10	675 00	2,789 58	825 10
	County Court Clerk	"	789 75	.....	.....	789 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,174 73	.....	.....	1,174 73
LAMBTON:						
Sarnia	Sheriff.....	James Flintoft..	1,989 98	.....	1,989 98	1,427 70
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Macwatt'.	commuted	1,000 00	1,025 20	1,000 00
	Local Master.....	"	25 20	.....	.....	25 20
	Crown Attorney...	J. P. Bucke.....	624 29	.....	1,790 44	461 40
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,166 15	.....	.....	1,118 65
	Local Registrar....	Alex. Saunders..	149 37	675 00	2,860 54	824 37
	County Court Clerk	"	462 74	.....	.....	462 74
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,573 43	.....	.....	1,573 43
LANARK:						
Perth	Sheriff	Wm. McGarry..	1,317 19	.....	1,317 19	1,006 18
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Senkler...	432 00	.....	490 04	432 00
	Local Master.....	"	58 04	.....	.....	12 64
	Crown Attorney...	E.G.Malloch,K.C.	529 91	.....	1,128 12	401 98
	Clerk of the Peace	"	598 21	.....	.....	338 37
	Local Registrar ...	W. P. McEwen..	142 50	675 00	2,044 67	763 00
	County Court Clerk	"	254 45	.....	.....	168 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	972 72	.....	.....	637 44
LEEDS AND						
GRENVILLE:	Sheriff.....	G. A. Dana.....	2,279 07	.....	2,279 07	1,859 67
Brockville	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McDonald	commuted	960 00	1,351 90	960 00
	Local Master....	"	391 90	.....	.....	251 50
		Judge Reynolds.	50 34	.....	50 34	39 40
	Crown Attorney...	M. M. Brown...	417 56	.....	1,554 23	317 54
	Clerk of the Peace	" ..	1,136 67	.....	.....	773 73
	Local Registrar....	O. K. Fraser....	628 35	750 00	4,183 67	1,318 00
	County Court Clerk	"	463 95	.....	.....	423 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,341 37	.....	.....	2,143 20
LENNOX AND						
ADDINGTON:	Sheriff.....	G. D. Hawley...	1,240 61	.....	1,240 64	995 62
Napanee	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Madden..	403 40	.....	403 40	.....
	Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier.....	108 30	.....	108 30	108 30
	Crown Attorney...	H. M. Deroche, K.C.	211 00	.....	1,102 11	183 00
	Clerk of the Peace	" ..	861 11	.....	.....	589 33
	Local Registrar....	W. P. Deroche .	155 70	600 00	1,600 09	755 70
	County Court Clerk	" .	214 75	.....	.....	214 75
	Surrogate Registrar	" .	629 64	.....	.....	629 64

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
189 77	2,149 52	600 65	1,548 87	.....	1,548 87	677 95	571 95	873 94	Huron.
.....	1,139 19	10 10	1,129 09	.....	1,129 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221 20	
105 00	1,844 82	74 21	1,770 61	.....	1,770 61	447 94	.....	.....	
40 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 50	1,100 00	114 08	
.....	3,683 75	943 80	2,739 95	221 98	2,517 97	750 00	.....	151 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,489 60	
727 59	2,182 78	848 25	1,334 53	.....	1,334 53	958 14	800 78	802 79	Kent.
.....	901 50	.....	901 50	.....	901 50	.....	.....	767 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 00	
277 69	2,625 33	550 00	2,075 33	7 53	2,067 80	1,268 05	.....	.....	
119 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221 05	1,000 00	62 47	
.....	2,789 58	679 00	2,110 58	72 11	2,038 47	675 00	.....	150 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,174 73	
521 70	1,949 40	632 95	1,316 45	.....	1,316 45	884 40	481 68	623 90	Lambton.
.....	1,025 20	.....	1,025 20	.....	1,025 20	1,000 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 20	
191 55	1,842 60	302 79	1,539 81	.....	1,539 81	585 62	38 67	.....	
71 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 15	1,020 00	.....	
188 75	3,049 29	720 00	2,329 29	115 85	2,213 44	675 00	.....	149 37	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462 74	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573 43	
387 40	1,393 58	661 67	731 91	.....	731 91	648 20	376 86	292 13	Lanark...
.....	444 64	.....	444 64	.....	444 64	.....	.....	432 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 04	
174 36	1,155 18	133 82	1,021 36	.....	1,021 36	369 32	147 59	13 00	
240 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 75	460 20	14 26	
28 85	2,075 77	153 20	1,922 57	42 25	1,880 32	675 00	.....	142 50	
68 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254 45	
410 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972 72	
359 21	2,218 88	771 06	1,447 82	.....	1,447 82	867 00	598 38	813 69	Leeds and
.....	1,555 40	31 85	1,523 55	.....	1,523 55	960 00	.....	.....	Grenville.
343 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391 90	
75 22	114 62	.....	114 62	.....	114 62	.....	.....	50 34	
86 36	1,517 62	215 75	1,301 87	.....	1,301 87	241 86	.....	175 70	
339 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 39	886 93	141 35	
60 25	4,198 05	549 65	3,648 40	624 20	3,024 20	750 00	.....	628 35	
48 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463 95	
204 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,341 37	
347 65	1,343 27	267 33	1,075 94	.....	1,075 94	650 57	450 49	139 58	Lennox &
.....	403 40	.....	403 40	.....	403 40	.....	.....	403 40	Adding-
17 10	125 40	21 00	104 40	.....	104 40	.....	.....	108 30	ton.
99 00	1,149 23	50 50	1,098 73	.....	1,098 73	204 98	21 02	15 00	
277 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 90	730 77	22 44	
.....	1,600 09	109 00	1,491 09	.....	1,491 09	600 00	.....	155 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629 64	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LINCOLN:						
St. Catharines	Sheriff	T. C. Dawson	2,095 85		2,095 85	1,427 02
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Carman	633 50		842 70	633 50
	Local Master	"	209 20			107 70
	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	575 75		1,850 54	388 75
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,274 79			603 41
	Local Registrar	Johnson Clench	649 34	675 00	3,009 39	1,073 16
	County Court Clerk	"	455 34			398 34
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,229 71			1,229 71
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay	Sheriff	*J. Haddow Fell	421 12	500 00	921 12	921 12
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCallum		†500 00	512 90	500 00
	Local Master	"	12 90			
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Murray	144 30		645 04	126 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	250 74	250 00		454 60
	Local Registrar	C. C. Platt	12 00		834 30	12 00
	District Court Clerk	"	103 85	550 00		653 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	168 45			168 45
MIDDLESEX:						
London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron	4,246 11		4,246 11	3,042 42
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Macbeth	1,300 00		1,300 00	
	" "	Judge Elliott	942 45		942 45	
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	220 72		2,142 61	125 62
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,921 89			1,167 79
	Crown Attorney	J. B. McKillop	1,508 19		3,035 11	1,125 59
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,526 92			942 19
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	‡Edmund Weld	96 08	500 00	5,311 68	596 08
	County Court Clerk	"	577 20			551 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	4,138 40			3,954 35
MUSKOKA:						
Bracebridge	Sheriff	D. E. Bastedo	1,480 73	500 00	1,980 73	1,305 47
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy		†500 00	500 00	500 00
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	266 63	250 00	899 95	458 88
	Clerk of the Peace	"	383 32			212 84
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	145 27	600 00	1,186 69	745 27
	District Court Clerk	"	219 33			219 33
	Surrogate Registrar	"	222 09			222 09
NIPISSING:						
North Bay	Sheriff	H. C. Varin	6,160 56	750 00	6,910 56	5,902 19
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin		†500 00	619 00	500 00
	Local Master	"	119 00			88 40
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning, K.C.	1,215 16	250 00	1,874 90	1,156 11
	Clerk of the Peace	"	409 74			314 74
	Local Registrar	T. J. Bourke	588 10	150 00	2,148 20	650 70
	District Court Clerk	"	776 45	450 00		1,178 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	483 65			482 15
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson	984 59		984 59	686 52
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	403 00		403 00	403 00
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	T. R. Slaght, K.C.	566 65		1,925 78	387 15
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,359 13			808 49

† By 6 Edw. VII., Cap. 19, sec. 16. * Appointed Order-in-Council 23rd May.

‡ Mr. Macbeth held office to 12th July; Mr. McKillop to 24th December; on 24th December, Mr. Weld assumed office. Appointed Order-in-Council 16th December.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
584 40	2,011 42	148 55	1,862 87	.....	1,862 87	731 76	543 55	820 54	Lincoln.
.....	793 00	20 00	773 00	.....	773 00	.....	.....	633 50	
51 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 20	
166 00	1,675 13	213 00	1,462 13	.....	1,462 13	575 75	.....	.....	
516 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 40	992 19	117 20	
.....	2,716 02	480 51	2,235 51	97 10	2,138 41	675 00	.....	649 34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455 34	
14 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229 71	
.....	921 12	87 68	833 44	.....	833 44	829 38	91 74	.....	Manitoulin.
.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 90	
76 25	740 80	150 00	590 89	.....	590 89	144 30	.....	.....	
83 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498 24	.....	2 50	
.....	834 30	.....	834 30	.....	834 30	.....	.....	12 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 00	.....	103 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 45	
874 54	3,916 96	1,345 61	2,571 35	.....	2,571 35	1,395 40	1,572 32	1,278 39	Middlesex
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	942 75	.....	942 75	.....	942 75	.....	.....	942 45	
164 60	1,798 98	160 50	1,638 48	.....	1,638 48	.....	.....	220 72	
340 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,921 89	
385 50	3,095 71	720 00	2,375 71	37 57	2,338 14	1,358 06	44 00	106 13	
642 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 00	1,105 20	214 72	
.....	5,238 38	1,250 00	3,988 38	*161 00	3,827 38	500 00	.....	96 08	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577 20	
136 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,138 40	
410 80	1,716 27	887 00	829 27	.....	829 27	1,767 89	.....	212 84	Muskoka.
.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
132 72	931 04	28 75	902 29	.....	902 29	516 63	.....	.....	
126 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 12	.....	33 20	
.....	1,186 69	21 73	1,164 96	.....	1,164 96	600 00	.....	145 27	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 33	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222 09	
991 34	6,893 53	2,698 78	4,194 75	.....	4,194 75	2,046 37	.....	4,144 19	Nipissing.
.....	618 40	.....	618 40	.....	618 40	500 00	.....	.....	
30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 00	
194 00	1,793 30	304 62	1,488 68	.....	1,488 68	1,465 16	.....	.....	
128 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409 74	.....	.....	
157 35	2,689 75	433 94	2,255 81	101 16	2,154 65	150 00	.....	588 10	
155 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	776 45	
65 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483 65	
391 71	1,078 23	413 84	664 39	.....	664 39	508 44	370 81	105 34	Norfolk.
.....	407 50	.....	407 50	.....	407 50	.....	.....	403 00	
4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
93 45	1,868 30	514 39	1,353 91	.....	1,353 91	128 00	434 65	4 00	
579 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 85	1,202 44	52 84	

* On income of the late J. Macbeth, Esq.

APPENDIX F.---Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received, for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe.—						
Con.	Local Registrar....	C. C. Rapelje	214 90	675 00	2,291 23	863 90
	County Court Clerk	" ..	313 20	.....	.....	199 50
	Surrogate Registrar	" ...	1,088 13	.....	.....	720 21
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM:	Sheriff.....	I. O. Proctor....	2,564 87	.....	2,564 87	1,698 03
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Benson...	commuted	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Cobourg	Local Master.....	Judge Ketchum.	159 72	.....	159 72	106 40
	Crown Attorney...	Wm. F. Kerr. ..	844 79	.....	1,966 17	679 25
	Clerk of the Peace.	" ..	1,121 38	.....	.....	624 11
	Local Registrar....	John T. Field...	260 85	750 00	3,419 60	1,010 85
	County Court Clerk	" ...	323 15	.....	.....	323 15
	Surrogate Registrar	" ...	2,085 60	.....	.....	2,085 60
ONTARIO:						
Whitby ...	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton....	1,854 94	.....	1,854 94	1,488 91
	Surrogate Judge...	G Y. Smith....	673 75	.....	836 90	673 75
	Local Master	"	163 15	.....	.....	107 75
	Crown Attorney .	J.E.Farewell, K.C	711 97	.....	2,080 40	525 72
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,368 43	.....	.....	853 75
	Local Registrar ...	*John B. Dow ..	42 08	675 00	2,169 38	717 08
	County Court Clerk	" ..	248 33	.....	.....	248 33
	Surrogate Registrar	" ..	1,203 97	.....	.....	1,203 97
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady....	1,774 31	.....	1,774 31	1,624 75
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Finkle ...	188 50	†916 67	1,105 17	1,105 17
	Local Master.....	W. T. McMullen	190 50	.....	323 00	174 20
	Deputy Registrar..	"	132 50	.....	.....	98 20
	Crown Attorney ..	R. N. Ball.....	227 65	.....	227 65	110 95
	Clerk of the Peace.	F. R. Ball, K.C..	797 37	.....	797 37	429 72
	Dep. Cl'k of Crown	James Canfield..	383 70	450 00	3,916 27	671 20
	County Court Clerk	" ..	509 80	.....	.....	315 00
	Surrogate Registrar	" ..	2,572 77	.....	.....	2,152 77
PARRY SOUND:						
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Sam'l Armstrong	2,828 44	500 00	3'328 44	2,526 30
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McCurry.	.....	‡500 00	502 70	500 00
	Local Master.....	"	2 70	.....	.....	2 70
	Crown Attorney...	W. L. Haight...	955 88	250 00	1,601 52	851 38
	Clerk of the Peace	"	395 64	.....	.....	186 15
	Local Registrar ...	E. Jordan.....	74 35	600 00	1,149 66	674 35
	District Court Cl'k.	"	183 35	.....	.....	183 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	291 96	.....	.....	291 96
PEEL:						
Brampton .	Sheriff	Robert Broddy..	1,546 25	.....	1,546 25	1,141 97
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McGibbon	578 00	.....	745 45	578 00
	Local Master	"	167 45	.....	.....	167 45
	Crown Attorney ..	W.H.McFadden, K.C.....	981 65	.....	2,110 37	649 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,128 72	.....	.....	893 87
	Local Registrar ...	J. B. Dixon....	256 70	600 00	2,167 31	856 70
	County Court Clerk	"	168 30	.....	.....	168 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,142 31	.....	.....	1,142 31

*Appointed 25th October, 1907, by Order-in-Council.

†Fees commuted at $1,000.00 from 1st February, 1907. Order-in-Council 22nd January.

‡By 6 Edw. VII, cap. 19, s. 16.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.---*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
248 30	2,617 42	67 30	2,550 12	165 03	2,385 09	675 00	.....	214 90	Norfolk,
98 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313 20	*Con.*
487 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088 13	
828 92	2,526 95	880 82	1,646 13	.....	1,646 13	1,056 50	737 65	770 72	Northumberland
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
242 31	348 71	.....	348 71	.....	348 71	.....	.....	159 72	and
175 19	1,905 04	397 83	1,507 21	.....	1,507 21	763 19	66 00	15 60	Durham.
426 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 35	866 86	76 17	
.....	3,419 60	741 70	2,677 90	203 37	2,474 53	750 00	.....	260 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,085 60	
325 28	1,814 19	715 15	1,099 04	.....	1,099 04	778 81	498 31	577 82	Ontario.
.....	806 50	3 00	803 50	.....	803 50	.....	.....	673 75	
25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 15	
82 00	1,920 86	410 52	1,510 34	.....	1,510 34	667 97	.....	44 00	
459 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 78	1,122 90	13 75	
.....	2,169 38	564 60	1,604 78	.....	1,604 78	675 00	.....	42 08	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 33	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,203 97	
100 40	1,725 15	941 00	784 15	.....	784 15	919 23	395 19	459 89	Oxford.
.....	1,105 17	.....	1,105 17	.....	1,105 17	916 67	.....	188 50	
10 40	297 20	100 00	197 20	.....	197 20	.....	.....	190 50	
14 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 50	
116 70	227 65	8 00	219 65	.....	219 65	82 70	.....	144 95	
248 80	678 52	17 80	660 72	.....	660 72	90 65	638 48	68 24	
262 00	3,816 97	322 80	3,494 17	547 09	2,947 08	450 00	.....	383 70	
176 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509 80	
240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,572 77	
570 22	3,096 52	1,607 86	1,488 66	.....	1,488 66	2,722 89	.....	605 55	Parry
.....	502 70	.....	502 70	.....	502 70	500 00	.....	.....	Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 70	
214 74	1,387 25	563 55	823 70	.....	823 70	1,150 38	.....	55 50	
134 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 11	.....	74 53	
.....	1,149 66	10 40	1,139 26	.....	1,139 26	600 00	.....	74 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 96	
518 42	1,660 39	603 14	1,057 25	.....	1,057 25	732 89	449 49	363 87	Peel.
.....	745 45	.....	745 45	.....	745 45	.....	.....	578 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 45	
377 70	2,238 22	326 77	1,911 45	.....	1,911 45	943 65	.....	38 00	
317 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 80	885 92	83 00	
100 00	2,267 31	176 21	2,091 10	68 22	2,022 88	600 00	.....	256 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142 31	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PERTH :						
Stratford ..	Sheriff	§Thos. Magwood	1,183 89	.....	1,183 89	830 35
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Barron...	commuted	873 00	1,723 00	.....
	Local Master.....	"	commuted	850 00	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney...	G. G. McPherson, K. C.....	780 30	.....	2,249 59	553 30
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,469 29	.....	.....	941 48
	Local Registrar ...	W. C. Moscrip..	376 60	675 00	3,090 35	1,051 60
	County Court Clerk	"	392 00	.....	.....	392 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,646 75	.....	.....	1,646 75
PETERBORO' :						
Peterboro'.	Sheriff	James A. Hall ..	1,824 20	.....	1,824 20	1,463 30
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Weller. ..	660 75	.....	852 85	660 75
	Local Master	"	192 10	.....	.....	192 10
	Crown Attorney...	R. E. Wood.....	554 26	.....	1,438 32	381 76
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	884 06	.....	.....	422 63
	Local Registrar ...	John Moloney ..	234 20	675 00	2,227 33	909 20
	County Court Clerk	"	262 85	.....	.....	262 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,055 28	.....	.....	1,055 28
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL :	Sheriff	Albert Hagar....	1,410 71	.....	1,410 71	843 59
L'Orignal..	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Constantineau	357 25	.....	357 25	.....
	Local Master.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	John Maxwell ..	231 74	.....	1,005 49	227 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	773 75	.....	.....	765 75
	Local Registrar ...	Joseph Bélanger	90 80	675 00	1,895 80	760 60
	County Court Clerk	"	247 30	.....	.....	234 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	882 70	.....	.....	814 26
PRINCE EDWARD :	Sheriff	†James Gibson..	1,064 37	.....	1,064 37	974 22
Picton	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Morrison.	349 50	.....	480 40	349 50
	Local Master	"	130 90	.....	.....	93 00
	Crown Attorney ..	J. Roland Brown	66 00	.....	778 92	31 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	712 92	.....	.....	517 14
	Local Registrar ...	N. Gilbert.....	72 02	600 00	1,623 20	672 02
	County Court Clerk	"	275 68	.....	.....	275 68
	Surrogate Registrar	"	675 50	.....	.....	675 50
RAINY RIVER:						
Kenora ...	Sheriff	John W. Hamble	1,851 12	1,000 00	2,851 12	2,202 89
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Chapple..	.....	500 00	657 60	500 00
	Local Master.....	"	157 60	.....	.....	147 60
	Crown Attorney ..	P. E. Mackenzie	1,351 91	.....	1,994 53	529 15
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	392 62	250 00	.....	362 05
	Local Registrar ...	C. W. Chadwick	41 48	700 00	1,093 48	741 48
	District Court Cl'k.	"	159 75	.....	.....	159 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	192 25	.....	.....	192 25
RENFREW :						
Pembroke..	Sheriff	‡Sam'l J. Dempsay	1,678 82	.....	1,678 82	1,627 66
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Donahue..	330 00	.....	352 60	330 00
	Local Master.....	"	22 60	.....	.....	22 60
	Crown Attorney ..	J. R. Metcalf....	201 28	.....	915 41	179 94
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	714 13	.....	.....	467 25
	Local Registrar ...	H. W. Perrett...	90 04	600 00	1,785 69	690 04
	County Court Clerk	"	295 05	.....	.....	295 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	800 60	.....	.....	800 60

§Appointed by Order-in-Council, 8th May, 1907.
†Appointed by Order-in-Council, 21st January, 1907.
‡Appointed by Order-in-Council, 6th February, 1907.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
548 97	1,379 32	181 30	1,198 02	.....	1,198 02	536 25	211 18	436 46	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	873 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	.....	.....	
123 00	2,037 54	445 00	1,592 54	.....	1,592 54	626 30	.....	154 00	
419 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 40	1,269 08	92 81	
.....	3,130 35	913 30	2,217 05	93 41	2,123 64	675 00	.....	376 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392 00	
40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646 75	
371 28	1,837 58	707 10	1,130 48	.....	1,130 48	910 47	433 51	480 22	Peterboro'
.....	852 85	.....	852 85	.....	852 85	.....	.....	660 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 10	
110 45	1,361 89	22 65	1,339 24	.....	1,339 24	434 96	34 30	85 00	
447 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 10	701 26	62 70	
.....	2,227 33	416 20	1,811 13	31 11	1,780 02	675 00	.....	234 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055 28	
483 30	1,326 89	772 14	554 75	.....	554 75	486 15	405 50	519 06	Prescott &
.....	357 25	.....	357 25	.....	357 25	.....	.....	357 25	Russell.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
48 00	1,196 75	33 75	1,163 00	.....	1,163 00	92 01	70 93	68 80	
156 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 75	592 50	55 50	
1 85	1,813 56	304 20	1,509 36	94	1,508 42	675 00	.....	90 80	
1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 30	
1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882 70	
148 00	1,122 22	724 45	397 77	.....	397 77	465 28	481 02	118 07	Prince
.....	442 50	10 00	432 50	.....	432 50	.....	.....	349 50	Edward.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 90	
46 37	824 11	114 44	709 67	.....	709 67	47 00	.....	19 00	
229 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 00	627 86	31 06	
.....	1,623 20	131 26	1,491 94	.....	1,491 94	600 00	.....	72 02	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 68	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675 50	
750 49	2,953 38	965 21	1,988 17	.....	1,988 17	2,564 77	.....	286 35	Rainy
.....	747 60	10 00	737 60	.....	737 60	500 00	.....	.....	River.
100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 60	
422 42	1,509 50	270 91	1,238 59	.....	1,238 59	1,299 91	.....	52 00	
195 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642 62	.....	17 35	
.....	1,093 48	25 15	1,068 33	.....	1,068 33	700 00	.....	41 48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 25	
.....	1,627 66	394 48	1,233 18	.....	1,233 18	587 51	469 75	621 56	Renfrew.
.....	352 60	.....	352 60	.....	352 60	.....	.....	330 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 60	
.....	884 05	70 43	813 62	.....	813 62	201 28	.....	.....	
236 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714 13	.....	.....	
.....	1,785 69	97 00	1,688 69	18 86	1,669 83	600 00	.....	90 04	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 60	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
SIMCOE:						
Barrie	Sheriff	W. McL. Harvey	3,128 79	.....	3,128 79	2,669 29
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Ardagh...	commuted	585 00	.....	585 00
	Local Master.....	J. R. Cotter.....	378 31	.....	3,169 27	378 31
	Deputy Registrar..	"	420 60	.....	.....	420 60
	Crown Attorney ..	"	745 30	.....	.....	460 30
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,625 06	.....	.....	1,089 42
	Dep. Cl'k of Crown	¶John McCosh..	162 15	500 00	1,587 84	662 15
	County Court Clerk	"	925 69	.....	.....	925 69
	Surrogate Registrar	E. A. Little.....	‡2,368 01	.....	2,368 01	2,368 01
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY: Cornwall..	Sheriff	W. R. Mack....	2,684 91	.....	2,684 91	1,790 37
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge O'Reilly..	913 50	.....	1,106 05	913 50
	Local Master.....	"	192 55	.....	.....	137 95
	Crown Attorney ..	James Dingwall.	270 88	.....	1,122 39	167 08
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	851 51	.....	.....	579 35
	Local Registrar ...	J. A. McDougald	112 00	750 00	3,146 32	862 00
	County Court Clerk	"	645 89	.....	.....	645 89
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,638 43	.....	.....	1,638 43
SUDBURY:						
Sudbury ..	Sheriff	**Alex. Irving..	8 94	400 00	408 94	400 00
	Surrogate Judge.††	Judge Valin } *pro*	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Local Master.....	" *tem*	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	‡‡J. H. Clary...	121 75	.....	205 83	20 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	75	83 33	.....	83 58
	Local Registrar....	‖John D. Shipley	.....	150 00	150 00	.....
	District Court Cl'k	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surrogate Registrar	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
THUNDER BAY:						
Port Arthur	Sheriff.....	A. W. Thompson	3,765 49	1,000 00	4,765 49	3,487 18
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge O'Leary..	.....	*500 00	535 00	500 00
	Local Master.....	§ "	35 00	.....	.....	35 00
	Crown Attorney ..	W.F.Langworthy	1,033 20	250 00	1,662 80	840 90
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	379 60	.....	.....	232 10
	Local Registrar..	James Meek	540 00	450 00	2,094 70	890 00
	District Court Cl'k	"	669 25	112 50	.....	714 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	322 95	.....	.....	316 18
VICTORIA:						
Lindsay...	Sheriff.....	John McLennan.	1,304 05	.....	1,304 05	1,142 25
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge McMillan.	370 25	.....	370 25	370 25
	Local Masters.....	" } Judge Harding	..... 91 56	....	..... 91 56	..... 66 16
	Crown Attorney ..	A. P. Devlin ...	171 00	.....	798 37	156 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	627 37	.....	.....	358 80
	Local Registrar....	D. R. Anderson	193 75	675 00	2,006 67	868 75
	County Court Clerk	"	310 81	.....	.....	310 81
	Surrogate Registrar	"	827 11	.....	.....	827 11
WATERLOO:						
Berlin.....	Sheriff.	John Motz	2,984 46	.....	2,984 16	2,085 51
	Surrogate Judge.	Judge Chisholm.	990 16	.....	990 16	.....
	Local Master.....	J. J. A. Weir....	84 80	.....	84 80	68 70
	Crown Attorney	W. H Bowlby, KC	483 00	.....	1,708 13	352 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,225 13	.....	.....	861 80
	Local Registrar ...	† " acting	112 12	675 00	2,784 75	787 12

* By 6 Edw. VII., cap. 19, sec. 16.
† E. J. Beaumont appointed O.-in.C., 17th January, 1908.
** Appointed from 19th June 1907, O.-in-C. 19th June.
‖ Appointed from 1st September 1907, O.-in-C. 23rd Aug.
†† Appointed Surrogate Judge and Local Master pro tem, 21st February, 1908.
¶ Appointed from August 3rd, by O.-in.C., 31st July, 1907.
‡ $117 00 earned in High Court fees to 1st August.
‡‡ Appointed from 1st September 1907, O.-in.C. 23rd Aug
§ Local Master from 13th March.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
557 38	3,226 67	1,226 28	2,000 39	.....	2,000 39	1,172 95	659 40	1,296 44	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	.....	585 00	.....	585 00	585 00	.....	.....	
.....	3,760 18	340 46	3,419 72	.....	3,419 72	.....	.....	378 31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 60	
131 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702 30	43 00	.....	
459 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468 19	1,156 87	.....	
.....	1,587 84	320 00	1,267 84	.....	1,267 84	500 00	.....	162 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925 69	
.....	2,368 01	185 00	2,183 01	86 60	2,096 41	.....	.....	2,368 01	
606 49	2,396 86	927 10	1,469 76	.....	1,469 76	890 18	650 16	1,144 57	Stormont,
.....	1,080 65	.....	1,080 65	.....	1,080 65	.....	.....	913 50	Dundas &
29 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 55	Glengarry
33 00	1,065 23	648 00	417 23	.....	417 23	236 96	28 04	5 88	
285 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 80	650 55	104 16	
.....	3,146 32	576 94	2,569 38	170 81	2,398 57	750 00	.....	112 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645 89	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638 43	
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	103 58	6 75	96 83	.....	96 83	121 75	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 08	.....	.....	
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,169 60	4,656 78	1,629 13	3,027 65	.....	3,027 65	3,685 65	.....	1,079 84	Thunder
.....	535 00	.....	535 00	.....	535 00	500 00	.....	.....	Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	
188 00	1,366 37	81 00	1,285 37	.....	1,285 37	1,283 20	.....	.....	
105 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379 60	.....	.....	
112 45	2,156 79	245 00	1,911 79	41 17	1,870 62	450 00	.....	540 00	
122 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 50	.....	669 25	
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322 95	
181 01	1,323 26	172 76	1,150 50	.....	1,150 50	556 40	394 65	353 00	Victoria.
.....	370 25	.....	370 25	.....	370 25	.....	.....	370 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9 60	75 76	.....	75 76	.....	75 76	.....	.....	91 56	
6 00	763 44	120 00	643 44	.....	643 44	139 00	.....	32 00	
242 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 90	497 95	43 52	
.....	2,006 67	4 20	2,002 47	50 49	1,951 98	675 00	.....	193 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310 81	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827 11	
1,312 51	3,398 02	676 41	2,721 61	.....	2,721 61	1,080 98	450 21	1,353 27	Waterloo.
.....	990 16	.....	990 16	.....	990 16	.....	.....	990 16	
.....	68 70	6 00	62 70	.....	62 70	.....	.....	84 80	
79 50	1,587 50	200 00	1,387 50	.....	1,387 50	483 00	.....	.....	
294 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 55	1,000 00	74 58	
.....	2,784 75	285 30	2,499 45	149 89	2,349 56	675 00	.....	112 12	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial

County and Town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
WATERLOO:						
Berlin—*Con*	County Court Clerk	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.... acting	271 70	.....	.....	271 70
	Surrogate Registrar	* " acting	1,725 93	.....	.....	1,725 93
WELLAND:						
Welland...	Sheriff.....	James Smith....	1,828 70	.....	1,828 70	1,437 00
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Wells....	630 25	.....	738 85	630 25
	Local Master.....	"	108 60	.....	.....	42 30
	Crown Attorney...	T. D. Cowper....	374 40	.....	2,275 07	172 40
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,900 67	.....	.....	1,254 12
	Local Registrar....	J. E. Cohoe.....	200 60	800 00	2,328 30	922 10
	County Court Clerk	"	408 55	.....	.....	385 30
	Surrogate Registrar	"	919 15	.....	.....	840 95
WELLINGTON:						
Guelph....	Sheriff.....	A. S. Allan.. ..	2,093 85	.....	2,093 85	1,781 23
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Chadwick.	948 50	.....	.....	948 50
	Local Master.....	A. M. McKinnon	commuted	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
	Local Registrar....		.....			
	Crown Attorney..	H. W. Peterson.	683 21	.....	2,700 57	506 71
	Clerk of the Peace	"	2,017 36	.....	.....	1,793 28
	County Court Clerk	Wm. Carroll....	324 90	.....	2,218 89	288 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,893 99	.....	.....	1,845 44
WENTWORTH:						
Hamilton .	Sheriff.....	J T. Middleton.	5,044 11	.....	5,044 11	3,878 12
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Snider....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00
	" " ...	Judge Monck...	796 20	.....	1,064 70	796 20
	Local Masters...	Judge Snider....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Judge Monck...	268 50	.....	.....	268 50
	Deputy Registrar..	†T. H. A. Begue, K.C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	S. F. Washington, K.C.....	3,216 19	.....	5,040 97	2,085 25
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,824 78	.....	.....	1,086 25
	Dep. Clerk of Cr'n	T. H. A. Begue, K.C.....	150 76	500 00	4,533 00	650 76
	County Court Clerk	" ...:	1,145 04	.....	.....	1,145 04
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,737 20	.....	.....	2,737 20
YORK:						
Toronto...	Sheriff.....	F. T. Daville....	7,742 15	.....	7,742 15	6,623 38
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Winchester	2,600 00	.....	.....	2,600 00
	" " ..	Judge Morgan ..	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
	" " ..	Judge Morson...	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
	Crown Attorney...	H. L. Drayton, K.C.....	7,464 93	.....	7,464 93	4,527 21
	Clerk of the Peace	H. E. Irwin, K.C	7,528 27	.....	7,528 27	5,036 06
	County Court Clerk	John Richardson	4,327 85	.....	4,327 85	4,327 75
	Surrogate Registrar	Joseph Tait.....	10,902 85	.....	10,902 85	10,902 85
TORONTO.....						
	Sheriff	Fred'k Mowat ..	13,920 18	.....	13,920 18	11,663 89
	Crown Attorney...	J. W. S. Corley, K.C.....	commuted	3,500 00..	.. ..	3,500 00

* James M. Scully, appointed O.-in-C., 17th January, 1908.
† Acting.

Officers throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County	From General Public.	
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271 70	Waterloo.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725 93	
412 88	1,849 88	718 00	1,131 88	.....	1,131 88	810 60	558 67	459 43	Welland.
.....	742 55	.....	742 55	.....	742 55	.....	.....	630 25	
70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 60	
198 00	2,283 73	345 00	1,938 73	.....	1,938 73	345 40	.....	.....	
659 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 80	1,777 87	.....	
35 10	2,265 45	363 75	1,901 70	40 17	1,861 53	800 00	.....	200 60	
20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408 55	
62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919 15	
384 23	2,165 46	633 54	1,531 92	.....	1,531 92	956 19	533 85	603 81	Wellington.
.....	948 50	.....	948 50	.....	948 50	.....	.....	948 50	
.....	2,000 00	10 00	1,990 00	.....	1,990 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
63 00	2,547 45	337 50	2,209 95	20 99	2,188 96	683 21	.....	.....	
184 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 65	1,700 00	136 71	
31 35	2,232 62	307 69	1,924 93	42 49	1,882 44	.....	.....	324 90	
66 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893 99	
1,041 64	4,919 76	1,997 85	2,921 91	.....	2,921 91	2,962 50	537 17	1,546 44	Wentworth.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
.....	1,064 70	.....	1,064 70	.....	1,064 70	.....	.....	796 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,137 33	5,097 89	1,173 94	3,923 95	511 97	3,411 98	2,945 19	.....	271 00	
789 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453 70	1,207 75	226 47	
.....	4,533 00	1,059 27	3,473 73	536 87	2,936 86	500 00	.....	150 76	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145 04	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,737 20	
1,065 52	7,688 90	3,308 62	4,380 28	.....	4,380 28	5,077 00	1,028 51	1,636 64	York.
.....	.....	.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
1,287 83	5,615 04	2,627 98	2,987 06	147 41	2,839 65	6,787 24	471 84	205 85	
1,926 43	6,962 49	2,194 95	4,767 54	933 77	3,833 77	1,546 98	5,791 29	190 00	
.....	4,327 75	2,080 55	2,247 20	99 44	2,147 76	.....	.....	4,327 85	
.....	10,902 85	2,279 38	8,623 47	3,111 73	5,511 74	.....	.....	10,902 85	
1,941 89	13,605 78	6,198 32	7,407 46	.....	7,407 46	4,171 95	*916 89	8,831 34	Toronto.
.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

* $355.20 payable by City of Toronto, $6.50 payable by the Dominion Government.

APPENDIX G.—Table shewing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County compiled from statements furnished by the officers at Osgoode Hall.

Writs of summons issued		1,922
Actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writs issued during the year 1907		1,465
" " " " " previous years		55
" " " otherwise than by writ		179
Praecipe Orders issued		1,065
Court " "		735
Chamber " "		2,875
Records passed		508
Actions entered for trial with Jury		154
" " without a Jury		305
Actions tried with a Jury		143
" " without a Jury		213
Judgments entered in default of appearance or pleading		171
" " without trial		327
" " after trial		187
Total judgments entered		685
Judgments dismissing actions		51
" under Con. Rule 603		97
" " " 938		51
" in mechanics' lien actions		22
" of reference		23
" entered in respect of Writs issued in the year 1901		1
" " " " " 1902		4
" " " " " 1903		6
" " " " " 1904		6
" " " " " 1905		23
" " " " " 1906		188
" " " " " 1907		405
" entered on motion		52
Amount recovered on Judgments (exclusive of costs)	$821,405 52	
Amount of Taxed costs (including disbursements) on judgments of all kinds	14,477 43	
Writs of Execution Fi. Fa. issued		339
" renewed, and Alias and Pluries Writs		105
Special writs (Habeas Corpus, etc.)		18
Amount of Jury fees paid City Treasurer	$411 00	
Petitions under The Quieting Titles Act		16
Accountant's office:—		
Amount of moneys paid into Court	$1,567,421 57	
" " " out of Court	1,430,894 88	
Number of directions issued for payments of moneys into Court		1,206
" " cheques issued		3,732
" " certificates issued		230
" " new accounts opened		1,025
" " individual accounts		761
Orders issued by the Master in Ordinary, in Winding up Matters		35
References brought into the office of the Master in Ordinary:—		
Trustees accounts		3
Partition or sale		3
Foreclosure and sale		10
Administration		4
Title		1
Partnership accounts		9
Alimony		1
Winding up		11
Lunacy		0
Executors		0
Mechanics' liens		0
Redemption		1
Receiver		2
Settling conveyances		3
		48

APPENDIX G.—Table shewing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County, etc.—*Continued.*

References before Official Referees :—

Trial or assestment	4
Trustees and Executors' accounts	2
Winding up	18
Lunacy	4
Accounts	7
Mechanics' Liens	73
Title	1
Partition or sale	3
Administration	1
	113

Fees paid in law stamps (Stamps cancelled by Taxing officers not included) :—

Central office ...	Records and Writs Branch	$7,362 80	$9,370 07
	Judgment Branch	2,007 27	
Registrar's office	For Fee Fund	1,176 40	2,056 40
	For Shorthand Reporters' Fund	880 00	
Accountant's Office			1,161 10
Official Referees' Offices			337 40
Office of the Inspector and Referee (Quieting Titles)			133 20
" Master in Ordinary			708 20
" Master in Chambers			2,284 50
" Registrar of the Court of Appeal			783 00
Total			$16,832 87

APPENDIX H.—Table shewing the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1907.

Trial Judges.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	Total.
Actions disposed of by the Judges of the King's Bench.	135	191	326
" " " " Chancery.....	74	136	210
" " " " Common Pleas	48	143	191
" " " " Exchequer....	102	191	293
Totals	359	661	1,020

Judges in Chambers.	Allowed or varied.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from the Master in Chambers.....	21	40	.....	61
" Local Masters and other officers acting in chambers.....	14	19	.....	33
Appeals from Official Referees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Local Taxing Officers	2	4	.....	6
" Taxing Officers at Toronto.....	4	6	.....	10
Motions other than appeals.....	.....	.....	.....	1164
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from Local Masters and other officers acting in Chambers	2	.....	.....	2
Appeals from Taxing Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motions, other than appeals	18	.....	.....	18
London :—				
Appeals from Local Masters or other officers acting in Chambers.....	1	.....	.....	1
Motions, other than appeals.....	21	.....	1	22
Totals.....	82	69	1	1317

Weekly Courts.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto ;—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees.....	9	21	.....	30
Appeals from awards and motions to set aside awards	3	4	.....	7
Motions, other than appeals	880	84	.....	964
Enlargements.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Number struck off the list, no one appearing....	.....	.....	.....	11
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees.....	2	1	.....	3
Motions, other than appeals	23	2	.....	25
London :				
Motions, other than appeals	20	1	2	23
Totals	937	113	2	1372

Master in Chambers :—

Motions in respect of pleadings, for particulars, for discovery, and for commissions to take evidence.....	294
Motions in respect of venue.....	32
Motions for judgments and orders.....	352
Motions, setting aside judgments or orders, staying trials, and dismissing actions.....	229
Miscellaneous motions.....	340
Ex parte motions..... ...	424
Total.....	1671

APPENDIX H.—Table showing number of actions tried, etc.—*Continued.*

Divisional Court.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment	Total.
Appeals from Trial Judges	10	91	5	4	110
Appeals from Weekly Courts and Chambers	7	60	3	.....	70
Appeals from County and District Courts	10	33	3	.....	46
Appeals from Surrogate Courts	2	4	.....	.....	6
Appeals from Division Courts	3	7	.....	.....	10
Appeals under special statutes	6	16	3	.....	25
Motions to quash convictions	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Motions, other than above	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Totals	38	211	14	4	451

Court of Appeal.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Single or Trial Judges	14	25	10	8	57
Appeals from Divisional Court	10	18	2	7	37
Appeals from Board of County Judges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appeals from Official Arbitrator	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appeals from Drainage Referee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appeals from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board	.....	1	.....	1	2
Election Trial appeals	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Habeas Corpus appeals	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Reserved or criminal cases	7	3	.....	.....	10
Stated cases	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Totals	31	51	12	17	111

APPENDIX "I."

TABLE shewing the business in the office of the Surrogate Clerk, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

	No.
Notices received of applications for Probate	4,388
" " " " Letters of Administration	2,431
" " " " " Guardianship	170
Original Caveats fyled	8
Copies of Caveats fyled	76
Elections received under R.S.O. cap. 128, sec. 20	1

Fees paid in law stamps, $3,690.00.

APPENDIX "J."

OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST., 1907.

SHERIFFS.

JAMES GIBSON, of the Village of Cherry Valley, in the County of Prince Edward, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the said County of Prince Edward, in the room and stead of James Gillespie, Esquire.—*Gazette, 9th February.*

SAMUEL JOHN DEMPSEY, of the Town of Renfrew, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Renfrew, in the room and stead of William Moffatt, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 23rd February.*

THOMAS MAGWOOD, of the City of Stratford, in the County of Perth, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Perth, in the room and stead of John Hossie, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, May 18th.*

MICHAEL MCCONNELL, of the Village of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of R. H. Davis, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 27th July.*

ALEXANDER IRVING, of the Town of Gore Bay, in the District of Manitoulin, to be Sheriff in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury—*Gazette, 24th August.*

GEORGE CLARKE RICHARDSON, of Hazeldean P.O., in the County of Carleton, Esquire, M.D., to be Sheriff in and for the County of Carleton, in the room and stead of John Sweetland, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 28th September.*

JAMES HADDOW FELL, of the Town of Gore Bay, in the District of Manitoulin, to be Sheriff for the District of Manitoulin, in the room and stead of E. H. Jackson, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 23rd November.*

JUDGES OF THE SURROGATE COURT.

HIS HONOUR HUGH MCMILLAN, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Victoria.—*Gazette, 12th January.*

HIS HONOUR MICHAEL ANDREW MCHUGH, of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Junior Judge of the County of Essex, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Essex, in the room and stead of His Honour Charles Robert Horne, deceased.—*Gazette, 23rd February.*

County Crown Attorneys.

John Haig Clary, of the Town of Sudbury, in the District of Nipissing Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury.—*Gazette, 7th September.*

Local Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Surrogate Registrars

John C. Eccles, of the Village of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of S. C. Macdonald, Esquire resigned. Such appointment to take effect on and from the 15th day of July instant.—*Gazette, 20th July.*

John McCosh, of the Town of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, to b Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court, in the room and stead of Edward Alfred Little, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 17th August.*

John Dodd Shipley, of the Town of Thessalon, in the District of Algoma to be Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury.—*Gazette, 14th September.*

John Ball Dow, of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court, Registrar of the Surrogate Court and Local Master of Titles in and for the County of Ontario, in the room and stead of L. T. Barclay, Esquire resigned.—*Gazette, 9th November.*

Edmund Weld, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of John Macbeth, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 28th December.*

Police Magistrates.

George Alfred Payne, of the Town of Campbellford, in the County of Northumberland, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Campbellford, without salary, in the room and stead of Daniel Johnson Lynch, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 26th January.*

Henry Richardson Bedford, of the Town of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, Police Magistrate for the said Town of Deseronto, to be Police Magistrate for the Township of Tyendinaga, in the said county of Hastings.—*Gazette, 2nd February.*

Roderick Angus McDonald, of the Village of South Indian, in the County of Russell, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Russell, in the room and stead of James Arthur Riddell, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 9th February.*

William Wesley Kidd, of the Village of Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Grimsby.—*Gazette, 9th February.*

Peter McGregor, of the Village of Dundalk, in the County of Grey Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Dundalk.—*Gazette 16th February.*

ROBERT FRANCIS YOUNG, of the Town of Stayner, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire to be Police Magistrate, in and for the said Town of Stayner, in the room and stead of William Ball Sanders, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 23rd February.*

CHARLES MCARTHUR, of the Village of Burk's Falls, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for the territory in the District of Parry Sound embraced within the Townships of Perry, Bethune, Proudfoot, Armour, Patterson, McConkey, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Joly, Ryerson, Spence, Lount, Ferris, Mills, Pringle, Laurier, Machar, Himsworth, Nipissing, Hardy, Wilson, Gurd and McMurrich, in the room and stead of John Duke, Esquire.—*Gazette, 2nd March.*

JESSE BRADFORD, of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Sturgeon Falls, the Town of Cache Bay, and the Townships of Springer, Caldwell, Field and Badgerow.—*Gazette, 9th March.*

STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Belleville, in the room and stead of John James Blucher Flint, Esquire, resigned. —*Gazette, 9th March.*

JONATHAN HALL SHIELDS, of the Town of Oakville, in the County of Halton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Halton, in the room and stead of William Hixon Young, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 23rd March.*

THOMAS D. STANLEY, of the Town of St. Mary's, in the County of Perth, Esquire, Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of St Mary's to be Police Magistrate in and for the Townships of East and West Nissouri.—*Gazette, 30th March.*

CHRISTOPHER MACKENZIE, of the Town of Petrolia, in the County of Lambton, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Petrolia, in the room and stead of Albert Duncan, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 6th April.*

JOHN BUTLER, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Goderich, in the room and stead of Charles Austin Humber, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette, 13th April.*

ALONZO HERBERT BRYAN, of the Village of Tobermory, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate for the Township of Saint Edmunds, in the said County of Bruce.—*Gazette, 20th April.*

THOMAS RICHARDSON BOOTHMAN, of the Village of Port Lambton, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for Walpole Island, in the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette, 27th April.*

FRANK MOBERLY, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Abitibi, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for all that section of territory in the said District of Nipissing, lying north of the southern boundaries of the Townships of Bond, Currie, Bowman, Hislop, Guibord and Michaud, extending as far as Speight's line run in 1904, extending west to the District line between Algoma and Nipissing, and extending east to the Interprovincial Boundary, including therein the Abitibi Lakes so far as they are within the Province of Ontario, and the unsurveyed lands around them.—*Gazette, 4th May.*

THOMAS JAMES WOODCOCK, of the Town of Newmarket, in the County of York, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Electoral District of North York, exclusive of the Town of Newmarket.—*Gazette, 22nd June.*

WILLIAM MARTIN (Junior), of the Town of North Bay, in the District of Nipissing, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of North Bay.—*Gazette, 29th June.*

FRANCIS HOLMESTED, of the Town of Seaforth, in the County of Huron, Esquire, Barrister at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Seaforth, and for the Townships of Tuckersmith and McKillop, in the said County of Huron.—*Gazette, 6th July.*

WILLMOTT CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Brantford, in the room and stead of Thomas Woodyatt, Esquire, removed.—*Gazette, 3rd August.*

JAMES ADAM DEVENNY, of the Village of Whitney, in the District of Nipissing, to be Police Magistrate for the District of Nipissing without salary.—*Gazette, 17th August.*

GEORGE HENRY CLARK, of the Town of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Orillia, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, in the room and stead of John McCosh, Esquire.—*Gazette, 17th August.*

STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate, for all that part of the County of Hastings lying south of the southern boundary of the Townships of Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorpe, with the exception of the Township of Tyendinaga, the Towns of Trenton and Deseronto and the incorporated Village of Madoc, in the room and stead of John J. B. Flint, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette, 24th August.*

JOHN ASKWITH, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire, to be Deputy Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Ottawa.—*Gazette, 31st August.*

ROBERT HENRY COLSTON BROWNE, of the Town of Cobalt, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Cobalt, without salary.—*Gazette, 26th October.*

SAMUEL DICE, of the Town of Milton, in the County of Halton, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Milton, without salary.—*Gazette, 16th November.*

HAROLD CALDWOOD, of the Village of Tilbury, in the County of Kent, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village, and for the Townships of Tilbury East and Romney, in the said County.—*Gazette, 7th December.*

ASSOCIATE CORONERS.

WILLIAM ALBERT KELLY, of the Village of Florence, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette, 12th January.*

JOHN WESLEY BRIEN, of the Town of Essex, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Essex.—*Gazette, 19th January.*

PERCIVAL CHAPMAN CASSELMAN, of the Village of Morrisburgh, in the County of Dundas, one of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.—*Gazette, 19th January.*

GEORGE GILBERT ROWE, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D, to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto and the said County of York.—*Gazette, 26th January.*

JOHN T. CLARKE, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette, 2nd February.*

GEORGE SEED MCGHIE, of the Village of Elgin, in the County of Leeds, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—*Gazette, 9th February.*

JAMES HOWARD MUNRO, of the Village of Greenfield, in the County of Glengarry, one of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,—*Gazette, 2nd March.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS WHITEMAN, of the Town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Prince Edward.—*Gazette, 27th April.*

REGINALD VAVASOUR BRAY, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Kent.—*Gazette, 27th April.*

THOMAS NEWTON GREER, of the City of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Peterborough.—*Gazette, 11th May.*

WILLIAM KIRK COLBECK, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Welland.—*Gazette, 29th June.*

CHARLES HARVEY HAIR, of the Town of Cobalt, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Nipissing.—*Gazette, 27th July.*

ALFRED HARSHAW PERFECT, M.D., of the Town of Toronto Junction, in the County of York, to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of York.—*Gazette, 17th August.*

WILLIAM H. HOWEY, of the Town of Sudbury, in the Judicial District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for that part of the Judicial District of Algoma and Nipissing, set apart as the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury under the provisions of 7 Edward VII., Chapter 25.—*Gazette, 31st August.*

GEORGE F. JONES, of the Town of Webbwood, in the District of Algoma, to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Algoma.—*Gazette, 26th October.*

JOHN EDWARD GODFREY, of Richard's Landing P.O., in the District of Algoma, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Algoma.—*Gazette, 26th October.*

WILMOT ALVIN GRAHAM, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroner in and for the City of Toronto.—*Gazette, 26th October.*

WARREN KILBORN, of Sharbot Lake P.O., in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Frontenac.—*Gazette, 26th October.*

SOLOMON SINGER, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the City of Toronto.—*Gazette, 9th November.*

WILLIAM EDWARD MASON of the Village of Kearney, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the District of Parry Sound.—*Gazette, 9th November.*

JAMES MELVIN PARK, of the Village of Marshville, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Welland.—*Gazette, 16th November.*

JOSEPH DUNSMORE MONTEITH, of the City of Stratford, in the County of Perth, to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Perth.—*Gazette, 23rd November.*

ALFRED E. MORGAN, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette, 30th November.*

EDGAR NESBITT COUTTS, of Agincourt P.O., in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said county.—*Gazette, 14th December.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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ANNUAL REPORT

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Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1907

To the Hon. J. J. FOY, K.C.,
Attorney-General of the
Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have now to present my Report as Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1907.

A summary of the contents of the tabulated statement of the Returns by Registrars of the fees and emoluments for the past year shows the following results:—

Number of Instruments registered in 1906	161,063
Number of Instruments registered in 1907	176,437
Gross amount of fees earned by Registrars in 1906.....	$257,322.27
Gross amount of fees earned by Registrars in 1907.....	267,293.00
Net amount of fees received by Registrars in 1906.....	123,204.04
Net amount of fees received by Registrars in 1907.....	125,364.47

In the above the amounts for the County of Russell have been estimated to be the same in 1906 and 1907.

Some of the amendments to the Registry Act made by the Legislature at the Session of 1907, have been found in practice to be beneficial.

There is still much room for improvement in the manner of heating, lighting and ventilation of Registry Offices and also in respect to the fitting up of the Vaults with adequate metal fittings. Speaking, generally, however, there is a marked improvement in the manner in which the Municipal Councils concerned endeavor to carry out the duties imposed on them by The Registry Act in the respects referred to.

The use of typewriters in Registry Offices for the copying of Instruments in Registry Books is becoming more general. Where typewriters are used, fewer books are required, and the copies of Instruments are much more easily read. There is thus, therefore, a saving of expense in books, as well as of space in the Registry Offices, and time is also saved on the part of persons searching the Registers.

While some Councils furnish one or more typewriters as part of the furnishings of the offices, others decline to do so. I recommend to your consideration, whether it is not in the public interest on grounds of economy

in expenditure, space and time, that an amendment to the Act should be submitted to the Legislature to make it clear that the typewriter shall be deemed to be part of the furniture of a Registry Office to be provided by the Municipal Councils.

Representations have been made to the effect that there should be recommended to the Legislature a change in the law to provide for the closing of all Registry Offices on Saturday afternoons at one o'clock. On this subject I have received opinions from several Registrars who favor it and of one or two others who do not, and I have also ascertained the views of many members of the Legal profession, and others having business to transact in Registry Offices, and on the whole the weight of opinion is that it would be inconvenient to the public generally to have the offices closed on Saturday afternoons except as at present during July and August. Some Solicitors state that it is necessary for them to attend at the Registry Offices rather more frequently on Saturday afternoons than on any other day in the week.

With respect to the mode in which original Wills: that is Wills which have not been admitted to Probate, are now permitted to be registered, I respectfully submit that a change might with advantage be made. At present, the Registry Act permits an original Will to be registered by depositing a sworn copy. The original Will is not left in the Registry Office. This is an exceptional provision, I think Wills, of all documents, are the ones which should be deposited if the parties concerned desire them either to be registered or to be admitted to Probate in some public Office. Perhaps the exception in the Registry Act referred to was made because it was thought the original Will might afterwards be required to be produced in connection with an Application for Letters Probate. But if such an application should be made subsequent to registration of the Will in the Registry Office, the Act could be made to provide for the transmission of the original Will from the Registry Office, direct to the Surrogate Court, upon the requisition of the Judge or Registrar of that Court, stating that Application had been made to the Court to admit the Will to Probate, and that the original Will was required to be transmitted to the Surrogate Court. The Registrar of Deeds in connection with such application could be directed to comply with the Request of the Judge or Registrar of the Court for the original Will, he retaining a certified copy, in the Registry Office.

As usual, I have had a number of questions arising under The Registry Act, submitted for my decision and opinion. I append notes of some of the decisions and opinions I have given since my last Report.

I also append a tabulated Statement giving the usual particulars of the work of the Registrars and their emoluments.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DONALD GUTHRIE,

I. R. O.

GUELPH, Feb. 27th, 1908.

NOTES OF DECISIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE IN GENERAL REGISTER; MAY AFTERWARDS BE REGISTERED IN SEPARATE BOOK BY STATUTORY DECLARATION.

The following matter which has arisen between the Registrar of the County of X., and Mr. F. has been referred to me for my decision.

The facts, which are not in dispute, as stated by the Solicitor are as follows:—

He tendered the Registrar of Deeds for registration Letters of Administration. Annexed to this instrument was an affidavit made by the Solicitor for the Administrator describing the lands of which the intestate died seized and requiring Letters of Administration to be registered against the lands described in the affidavit.

The Registrar declined to register the Letters of Administration except as a general registration.

The Registrar states his views thus:—

"In the matter of Mr. F.'s appeal against our refusal to register Letters " of Administration *direct on lands* set out in a declaration annexed, instead "of registering in General Register, we may say that our refusal was based "on the fact that we find no authority in the act for doing otherwise. We "think the very *restriction* in the Act of the fees to *One Dollar*, shows that "registration in General Register only was intended, as otherwise the Regis- "trar might have a large amount of labor imposed on him without any ade- "quate fees. Besides this, the way is open for after registration on lands if so "desired."

Section 29, Subsection 1 of The Registry Act says that the Registrar shall keep a General Register Book in which shall be recorded *all Grants of Administration, etc.*

Section 71 limits the Registrar's fee for registration of Letters of Administration without a Will annexed, including all entries in respect thereof to $1.00. This evidently contemplates a registration in the General Register. I think that is the proper Book in which to register the Letters of Administration and it is only after it shall have been registered in the General Register Book that it may be further registered in the separate Registry Books so as to affect lands by local description, by the registration of a Statutory Declaration in the form of Schedule "R." (See 63 Victoria, Chapter 19, Section 21).

Registration in Books for several Municipalities of Instrument affecting Lands without local description. Form of Certificate of Registration in such cases.

A difference has arisen between Messrs. M. L. M. & C., Solicitors, and the Registrar of the County of S. The matter has been referred to me and the facts are as follows:—

The Solicitors had registered in the Registry Office of S. an Order of the High Court in the matter of the Trusts of the Will of the late J—— C—— appointing a new Trustee in place of H. C., deceased. The Order does not contain a description of lands by local description but it was registered, having attached thereto a Statutory Declaration describing by local description lands in the Township of S. It was registered in the Books for that Township on the 15th February, 1907, as No. 5501.

As the J. C. Estate held Mortgages on lands in other Townships in the County of S., the Solicitors afterwards desired to register the Order against these other Lots by means of another Statutory Declaration in form of Schedule "R" under Clause "B", Section 2, Chapter 19, 63 Victoria, and desired to have the Certificate of such registration of the Order in these other Townships, namely, the Townships of N. T. and E., endorsed on the Court Order or a certified copy thereof.

The Registrar registered the Declaration in the form of Schedule "E" in the separate Books for the three Townships last mentioned and entered it in the Abstract Indexes for the Lots mentioned therein in the Column for Remarks in these Indexes at the end of the entries added the words "Declaring that No. 5501 for S. affects this Lot." He did not place any further Certificate of Registration of the Order upon the Order by reason of the registration of Statutory Declaration "R" because he said before he did that he would be compelled to register the Order at full length in the three other Townships, otherwise, he considered his Certificate would be incorrect and misleading.

The Registrar points out that for the purpose of discharging Mortgages held by the Estate referred to, the registration once in their Office of the Court Order would suffice for that Office. In so pointing out he is following opinions I have given in similar cases.

But the Solicitors, notwithstanding, desired to have the Order shew that it had been registered against the Lots in N. T. and E.

Under Clause "B" of Section 2 of the Statute of 1900, it is provided that where an Instrument affecting lands without local description is under this subsection (3 of Section 29), registered in the separate Registry Books, it may be further registered and entered therein, so as to affect other lands by local description by the registration of a Statutory Declaration in the form of Schedule "R," etc.

I think this means that the Instrument, in this case the Order, may be further registered by Statutory Declaration according to form "R." I think any difficulty of the sort apprehended by the Registrar can be gotten over by placing the further Certificate on the Order in a form something like the following:

"I certify that the within Instrument is further registered and entered by Statutory Declaration in the form of Schedule "R" to the Registry Act," etc., etc.

There should of course be a separate Certificate of the "further registration" in respect of each Township and the Registrar will be entitled to fees accordingly.

ASSIGNMENT OF SEVERAL MORTGAGES BY ONE INSTRUMENT ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL." FEES. COURSE TO BE PURSUED BY REGISTRAR.

A dispute or difference has occurred between Messrs. N. M. & T., Solicitors, and the Registrar of Y.

The Solicitors tendered for registration an Assignment of four Mortgages covering two Lots contained in one Assignment and they endorsed the Assignment "Not to be registered in full." They state that they were under the impression that they would be charged fees as for only one Assignment, that is one document under Section 61, Subsection 3 of the Registry Act. The Solicitors had left the document for registration before the Registrar noticed that there was more than one Mortgage included in the Assignment. The Registrar registered the Assignment and he now claims $4.00 as the fee, being $1.00 for each Mortgage assigned. The Registrar informed the Solicitors and he informs me that he was governed by an opinion reported on page 16 of my Report for 1903 with the decision therein referred to.

My Report for 1903 shows that Mr. Justice Britton held that an Assignment of several Mortgages could properly be endorsed "Not to be registered in full" but that the proper fee was $1.00 per Mortgage. I will follow that decision and I decide the present dispute accordingly.

But I think it well to say that the course which I desire Registrars to follow in such matters is indicated in a case reported in my Report for 1901, page 11. I have also made somewhat similar observations in other instances. It is substantially this: that where an Instrument is tendered for registration which is endorsed "Not to be registered in full," and which the Registrar thinks should not be so endorsed, he should in some way call the attention of the person tendering the Instrument to his views. So also where an Instrument is endorsed "Not to be registered in full," like the present one, consisting of an Assignment of several Mortgages, I should desire the attention of the person who registers the Instrument to be called to the fact that the Registrar considers himself entitled to charge $1.00 per Mortgage; because it is sometimes less expensive to register such an Instrument in full than it is to register it in short form, and where the attention of the person tendering the Instrument is called to the consequences which will result, namely, the charge of $1.00 per Mortgage, he may think it better to strike out the endorsement for registration in short form and may prefer to register the Instrument at length.

I notice in this case that the Registrar's attention was not called at the time of registration to the fact that more than one Mortgage was included in the Assignment.

IMPERFECT DESCRIPTION OF LANDS IN INSTRUMENT. SUGGESTION TO REMEDY DEFECT.

A question in difference has arisen between the Registrar of the County of X. and Messrs. R. & M., touching the description in a Deed from W. M. and wife to the S. E. Company.

The description is of a triangular piece of land on the banks of the River S., described as part of certain lots. The parcel is not sufficiently described unless the description by metes and bounds is sufficient. That description says: "Commencing at the northeasterly corner of the land owned by the parties of the First Part, being on the edge of the water of the S. River at the point where the line between the lands of the parties of the First Part and the parties of the Second Part touch the westerly bank of the S. River."

The Registrar's opinion is that this does not give any idea as to what point on the S. River this boundary line is situated. He thinks that there is nothing in the Deed to show what part of this Lot either party owns or claims to own. He says further that the parties may not have their Deeds registered. He contends that unless the description sets out the point of commencement sufficiently to find it or refers to it by some registered instrument giving the Registry number, where it can be found, he cannot accept this Deed for registration. He further adds that no Registrar or Surveyor can locate the lands conveyed from the description in the Deed.

The Solicitors' view is that the description is sufficient and they think any Surveyor could locate the lands conveyed.

I do not think a Surveyor could locate the lands conveyed from the description in the Deed without making inquiries either by search or otherwise to ascertain what land was owned by the parties of the First Part. Besides, that might involve a troublesome, perhaps difficult, investigation of title.

I think on the whole the description is not sufficient and that the Solicitors should adopt the Registrar's suggestion and refer to the Deed under which the parties of the First Part claim title, giving the Registry number of the Deed. I assume theirs is a registered title.

The Solicitors say that they do not wish to alter or amend the Deed as they may have difficulty in having the Deed re-executed.

I suggest that a proper description of the land be given by Statutory Declaration, made by the Grantees or an Officer of theirs under the Act of 1899, and that if that be done it will not be necessary to have the Deed re-executed by the Grantors.

Fees for "Further" Searches.

A dispute as to fees for search, charged by the Registrar of M. to Messrs. M. and W., Solicitors, has been referred to me.

The facts appear to be as follows: The Solicitors, through their Clerk or Stenographer, made a search of Lot 7, W. Street, G. B., and took a copy of the entries in the Abstract Index, relating to that Lot. This was early in the afternoon. There were 40 entries in the Abstract Index, covering 3 pages, making 10 folios. The Registrar charged 60c, being 25c for search and 35c for copied matter, being 7 folios. The Clerk paid the charge and went away. There was time that afternoon to have made further searches into the same title had the Clerk so desired.

The following morning the Clerk went back to the Registry Office and stated that she desired to see four instruments registered against the land of which she gave the numbers, from which she said she wished to copy the description of the lands. The Registrar told her that she could get particulars from the four Instruments in the registers for 25c. She told him that all the information required had not been obtained the day before. These Instruments were copied in three different registers which the Registrar then had to take out and produce. She made a copy of the description in shorthand. The Solicitors contend that the search on the second day was a mere continuation of the search on the first day. The Registrar disputes that the assertion, and he further says that the additional matter copied by the Clerk on the second day would entitle him, he thinks, to the 25c anyway.

I think the Registrar was entitled to charge 25c for his services the following day. It was a further search. The Registrar had earned the fee paid to him on the first day and the transaction was then apparently completed. If the Solicitor's view is correct he could send back to the Registry Office a week or a month after the search and claim the right to search the Registry Books without further fee.

I have had occasion to consider a somewhat similar question before. See my reports for 1897, page 30, and 1901, page 7. I adhere to the views therein expressed.

I decide this dispute in favor of the Registrar.

REGISTRATION OF PLAN SHEWING A STREET 45 FEET WIDE. LEGALITY OF ALLEGED ASSENT OF COUNCIL THERETO QUESTIONED BY THE MAYOR. POWER OF INSPECTOR TO DIRECT PLAN TO BE REMOVED. RIGHTS OF OTHER PARTIES.

Mr. H., Solicitor, wrote to me on 30th July last that he had been instructed by the Mayor of the Town to apply to me with reference to a plan of certain property in the Town of S. known as the C. property, recently registered by Mr. C. in the Registry Office for the County of X.

Upon that Plan it appears there is a Street laid out 45 feet in width, and the Mayor's complaint is that such a Street should not be laid out on the plan without the consent of the Town Council.

The Solicitor states that the Mayor informs him that Mr. C. did not obtain the consent of the Municipal Council of the Town to the registration of the plan, and he states that the Mayor requests me to order that this plan be removed from the Records of the Registry Office on the ground that the Town did not authorize the registration of the same.

The Registrar on his part states that it is not correct that the plan is registered without the assent of the Municipal Council. He says that when Mr. C., proprietor of the property, presented the plan in duplicate for registration the copy of the plan intended to be kept in the Registry Office had attached to it a document, a copy of which is as follows:—

"Resolution No.....

Council Chamber.

S , Ont., July 3rd, 1907.

"Moved by A.,

"Seconded by B.,

"That this Council hereby assents to the construction of a street forty-five feet being laid out through the C. property instead of sixty-six feet as the law requires, and that the seal of the Corporation be attached to this Resolution to give it the force and effect of a By-law.

"Assented to by Messrs. W.S., W.L.J., C.G.C.

"I, C.D., Clerk of the Town of S., do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Resolution assented to by the above named gentlemen of the Council on this the 3rd day of July, 1907.

(Corporate Seal
Town of S.)

(Signed) C.D.,
Town Clerk."

And the Deputy Registrar states that he considered at the time he registered the plan and he still considers the consent of the Council sufficiently expressed to warrant him in registering the plan, and he registered it in good faith and numbered it in due course.

The Deputy Registrar also informs me that a Conveyance of one Lot and part of another according to this plan was registered since the plan was registered, namely, on the 5th July, 1907.

In reply to the Registrar's statement the Solicitor takes the ground that the consent of the Council was not given in the proper way; that the consent of a number of Councillors is not sufficient. He states that as a matter of fact the matter did not come before the Council at all and the Cer-

tificate of the Clerk of the Municipality does not state that the Resolution was passed by the Council but only that certain gentlemen assented to the Resolution.

On behalf of the Mayor the Solicitor repeats his request that I order the plan to be removed.

I am of opinion as follows:—

1st. I do not think under the circumstances that I have power to order this plan to be removed. There is an assent signed by the Clerk and under the Corporate Seal of the Municipality. I do not think I have power to decide whether or not that is a sufficient compliance with the Act.

2nd. I doubt whether the Mayor has power, as Mayor, without the authority of the Council, to request me to remove the plan or to take action to have it removed.

3rd. The rights of the purchaser; that is the grantee of Mr. C., have to be considered, or at all events he as well as Mr. C. would have to be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon any proceeding to question the validity of the registration of the plan.

I, therefore, must decline to interfere in this matter.

A Mortgage which contains Special Provisions relating to the Payment of an Annuity may be Endorsed for Registration in Short Form.

A matter in difference has arisen between the Manager of the M. Company and the Registrar of the County of X., as to whether or not a Mortgage from D.B., submitted for registration, could or could not be endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

The question has been submitted to me because of a clause in the instrument which gives the Company a power of attorney with reference to an annuity in favor of the widow of one W.B. The clause referred to says that the Mortgage is given subject to the payment of the annuity, and the Mortgagor constitutes the Manager of the Company, his attorney for the purpose of paying the annuity as it accrues due, and in the event of the Mortgagor failing to provide his attorney with funds sufficient with which to pay the annuity, then the Mortgagor authorizes the Manager of the Company to advance sufficient money with which to pay the annuity from time to time, and all money so advanced is declared to be a charge against the lands and added to the principal sum and is to bear interest, etc. The Mortgagor also covenants to pay all expenses incurred by the Mortgagees in paying off the annuity.

As I understand it the annuity is charged on the lands and as such charge it has priority to the Company's Mortgage. The provision with regard to paying the annuity is not, it seems to me, substantially different from the ordinary provision contained in the second Mortgage enabling the Mortgagee to pay the prior Mortgage and the interest thereon and entitling him to a charge on the land under his Mortgage for what he does so pay. Another way to look at the clause is that it provides contingently for an additional amount or an increase in the principal of the Mortgage money. In other words it provides for securing future advances made for a particular purpose.

I think the clause referred to is quite consistent with the nature and incidents of a Mortgage. I am of opinion that it is an instrument which may be endorsed for registration in short form.

ANNEXATION OF PORTION OF A TOWNSHIP TO A CITY. DUTY OF REGISTRAR OF COUNTY UNDER SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION 32 OF REGISTRY ACT. PROVISIONS OF THAT SUBSECTION NOT REPEALED BY LAST CLAUSE OF SUBSECTION 3.

The Registrar of the County of X. and the Registrar of the City of Y. have submitted to me for my opinion a difficulty which has arisen in connection with the annexation of a portion of the Township of N. to the City.

The question is whether the Registrar of the County shall include the book he is required to deliver to the Registrar of the City under subsection 2 of section 32, Registry Act, amongst other things, copies of instruments affecting property in the locality annexed, and no other property or whether under the last clause of subsection 3 of the same section copies of such instruments shall be made by the Registrar of the City by whom the originals are to be received.

What now forms the last part of subsection 3 was introduced by way of amendment to the Registry Act many years ago. Since then the Statutes have been revised and subsection 2 has been continued in the Revised Statutes as we now find it, notwithstanding the amendment referred to.

The duty of the Registrar of the County, under subsection 2 is very plainly set out. He is to prepare a proper Registry Book, and amongst other things that book is to contain copies of instruments which though affecting one locality are entered in a Registry Book that is not delivered over; and then there is express provision that such copies are to be entered in the Book, that is the Book the Registrar of the County is required to prepare, in the same order and relation in which they were originally inserted; and he is further required to insert on the margin of the Book opposite to each Memorial or instrument the number thereof and other particulars of the registration, and lastly this Book to be so prepared must be accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of names.

The last clause of subsection 3 is apparently contrary to these provisions of subsection 2; but by the retention of subsection 2 in its present form in the Act it seems to me that the intention of the Legislature is apparent that its provisions should not be deemed to be repealed. I think it remains under the circumstances unaffected by the provisions of the last part of subsection 3.

I have further to observe that I think that view is strengthened by the fact that subsection 2 is very specific and definite, while the last clause of subsection 3 is otherwise. The latter does not say in what Book the Registrar who receives the instruments is to copy them. It does not make any provision as to how or in what way its terms are to be given effect to.

On the whole I think it is the duty of the Registrar of the County to follow the terms of subsection 2 and to include in the Book he is thereby required to deliver the copies of the instruments in question.

SEARCHES MADE BY A REGISTRAR AS TO MORTGAGES AND DISCHARGES THEREOF AND A WRITING GIVEN BY REGISTRAR AS TO SAME—DO NOT CONSTITUTE "ADVISING UPON THE TITLE," DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF REGISTRARS.

A complaint made against the Registrar of X. by Mr. Y., Solicitor, arose in this way:

The solicitor states that a man who said he was purchasing a farm called on him and requested him to examine the title, but thought $2.00 too much, and himself went to the Registry Office and had the Registrar examine the title upon which he advised him there were certain undischarged mortgages. The Solicitor contends that the Registrar's duties are limited to presentation of books, documents and preparation of Abstracts, and that to examine the books and documents of the office and tell a person *that the title to land is in a certain person*, or that it is *encumbered or unencumbered*, or to write such information to any one is a violation of Section 23 of The Registry Act. If the Registrar does make such searches and advises a person, the solicitor thinks he has no right to make a charge therefor, though his custom is to charge 25 cents for search and 25 cents for his services in perusing the title.

The Registrar states the circumstances as follows:—One H., a farmer, came to his office and asked him to search the S. W. pt. 37 a. of Lot 5 in 3rd Con. of R. Township, and inform him if there were any undischarged Mortgages registered against said land. The Registrar asked him if he could make the search himself and he replied that he could not. The Registrar, therefore, made the search, and gave him a memo. of the undischarged Mortgages, but expressed no opinion as to title: for this service the Registrar charged and collected a fee of fifty cents which the man paid. The man makes no complaint regarding the Registrar's charge.

The Registrar's contention is that under Section 27, subsection 1, of The Registry Act, he is justified in making such a search, and he says it has always been the practice of his office to charge 50 cents for a search and writing or memo. of the result thereof for one lot.

The question raised here by the solicitor is one of much practical importance. It affects not only Solicitors but the public at large. I have, therefore, thought it well to consider, or rather to reconsider, the provisions of the Registry Act, bearing on it. I say reconsider, because I have had occasion to express opinions several times on somewhat similar disputes. Not only do farmers and others, who are not lawyers, frequently apply in person for information as to particular registrations; but still more frequently do Bankers, Implement Manufacturers, and other persons engaged in business apply by letter to Registrars to furnish, in regard to registrations, information similar to that sought by Mr. H. The practice in Registry Offices is very general to furnish such information by letter or memo. and sometimes on Post Cards. This mode of giving such information is found to be of much convenience to business men and others, including members of the legal profession, who have business with Registry Offices in places other than the place in which they practice.

At one time it was held that a person who desired to make searches in the Registry Books had no right to see the Books, although as a matter of courtesy the Registrar might permit him to examine them.

There was afterwards a change in the law which did not do away with the right of the Registrar to search the Books for any person who desired it,

but turned what was formerly a privilege which might be granted or refused by the Registrar into a right, namely, a right on the part of the person searching to see the Books for himself.

But a person may still require a Registrar to make a search and to inform him regarding any particulars as to registered Instruments which he may require.

For instance, a person may ask the Registrar to search a particular Lot and to tell him whether there appears to be a Mortgage recorded against that Lot or he may ask whether a particular Deed is recorded and if so obtain particulars of it. I think he may also ask, if he finds a Mortgage, if there appears to be a Discharge of that Mortgage recorded.

I do not think he is entitled to have the Registrar tell him whether, for instance, "A" has a good title to a Lot or whether the Lot is free from encumbrances. It is sometimes difficult to tell what is an encumbrance and what is not. But supposing instead of asking if there are encumbrances the person searching asks if there are any Mortgages or any Mechanics' Liens registered, I think the Registrar may and should inform him according to the fact. So if information is asked in writing to be given by the Registrar regarding Mortgages or Discharges thereof, or Mechanics' Liens or Discharges thereof, or with regard to particular Instruments or particulars thereof, he should furnish such information in writing accordingly. That information may either be in the form of an Abstract or of a Certificate. If the information asked is simply whether there are Mortgages registered against the Lot, and there are Mortgages, the Registrar should give an Abstract in the usual form or a Certificate containing particulars of any Mortgages registered against the lot.

I do not think what the Registrar did in the case before me was more than making a search of and concerning any Mortgages and Discharges of Mortgages recorded against the Lot and giving a writing containing particulars as to the recorded Mortgages so found, and of which no Discharge was recorded. The memorandum was treated as equivalent to a Certificate.

I think the fees charged were proper, namely, 25 cents for the search and 25 cents additional for Certificate or a writing in the nature of a Certificate.

Section 23 of The Registry Act, provides amongst other things that the Registrar shall not advise for fee or other reward or otherwise upon titles to land. I do not consider the Registrar in doing what he did in this case advised upon the title; or violated the provisons of this Section.

The man, H., did not obtain from the Registrar for 50 cents what the Solicitor had offered to do for $2.00. He would have had from the Solicitors his professional opinion as to the title.

The Registrar stated in writing, upon request, simply what Mortgages were recorded, not whether the title was good or bad, nor indeed whether the Mortgages were good or bad or anything as to their validity. He stated that they existed in fact, just as he would have stated had he given a formal Abstract. An Abstract would have shown the Mortgages just as the memo. did. Upon the point, as to whether or not the Registrar advised on the title, it makes no difference whether the information he gave regarding the fact that certain Mortgages were on record, was given verbally, or by informal memo., or by formal Certificate, or by formal Abstract.

FEES FOR SEARCHES OF CONVEYANCES AND PARTICULARS THEREOF FURNISHED BY REGISTRARS TO COUNTY JUDGE IN CONNECTION WITH APPEALS FROM EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The County Clerk of the United Counties of S., D. and G. has brought before me a question for my decision as to Registry fees arising under the following circumstances:

There was an appeal from the County equalization of assessments. The Judge altered the equalization figures and awarded certain of the costs against the Counties. Among these costs are the fees of three Registrars, that is to say, the Registrars of S., D. and G. for the work they did at the request of the County Judge. That work consisted in information supplied to the County Judge at his request. His letter to the Registrar of D. at M. is as follows:—

C., 25th Sep., '07.

"DEAR SIR,—For the purpose of enabling me to equalize the assess-"ments in the different Municipalities in these United Counties I require "to get from the Registry Office some information.

"Kindly have prepared and sent me a statement setting forth a list "of sales of land that have taken place in your County between the 1st "Oct., '06. and 1st Oct., '07.

"The statement should show:

"(1) The date of the sale.

"(2) The names of the parties.

"(3) The number of acres conveyed (giving the number of the Lot "but not necessarily a full description).

"(4) The consideration expressed in the Deed.

"I should like the statement not later than the 10th October.

"Yours truly,

"(Sgd.) J. W. L."

I understand his application to the other Registrars was expressed in similar terms.

The Registrar of S. informs me that before he supplied the information he learned from the Judge by telephone that he did not want the information regarding Conveyances in which consideration appeared to be nominal. The Registrars furnished the information desired. The Registrar of the County of D. has sent me a draft copy of the Abstract or memorandum supplied by him. It is in the form of an ordinary Abstract. The work the Registrars had to perform in order to comply with the request of the Judge was as follows:—They had to examine every instrument registered during the twelve months in question and select therefrom such instruments as were conveyances and then they had to abstract each Instrument which they found to be a Conveyance. From the draft Abstract or Certificate of the Registrar of D. I find it is an Abstract of 405 instruments and that it covers about 84 folios. Ordinarily for such work the Registrar would be entitled to 10 cents for the search for each original instrument and its selection and then he would be entitled to 15 cents per folio, for Abstracting. The Registrars of S. and D. have made a charge at the rate of 10 cents per instrument and 5 cents for abstracting it, or 15 cents per instrument, including all the work. The Registrar of G. charged 5 cents per instrument. He took Section 125 of the Registry Act as his guide, although he states he knew it did

not apply to this case, but he thought, as it was for the same class of service, and he did not find, according to his view, anything else in the Act to guide him as to the proper fees, he based his charge on that section, but he says if it should appear that he was mistaken in applying that section to this case and that he is entitled to a greater fee, he, of course, is prepared to accept same.

Mr. M., acting for the United Counties, states that his object is to have the correct fees settled, and he says he wishes to pay the Registrars what they are lgally entitled to and nothing more; but he desires to treat them all alike. I concur in thinking they ought to be treated all alike.

Mr. M. states, that in his view, there seems to be no provision in the Registry Act to meet a case of this kind exactly, and as he thinks Section 125 is just as applicable as Section 118, he suggests that a fair compromise would be 10 cents per instrument. He mentions that in the information furnished there was a large number of voluntary conveyances or conveyances with a nominal consideration of $1, and natural love and affection, etc. He points out that this was absolutely useless for the purpose of comparison. He calls attention to the fact that what the Judge asked for was particulars of sales and he thinks that probably one-third of the instruments abstracted were made up of family transactions which were not sales. I do not understand that the Registrar of S. furnished particulars of any instruments excepting those which indicated a sale but he points out that to obtain the information as to what conveyances indicated a sale and what did not, it was necessary to examine each instrument that was in the nature of a Conveyance.

Looking over the draft of his work sent me by the Registrar of D., I find there were only in his lists about 42 Conveyances with a consideration of $1.

I am of opinion, in view of the provisions of Section 118 of The Registry Act, that 12 cents per instrument will be a fair allowance in this matter, and I decide the matter accordingly. I think this allowance should be made for all instruments in the nature of Conveyances which were examined. In arriving at this allowance I have considered the work necessarily done, and that only to comply with the Judge's requirements.

Under this the Registrar of D. will be allowed for 405 instruments at 12 cents each, and the Registrar of G. for the number contained in his abstract or statement at the same rate.

The Registrar of S. will be allowed not only for the instruments contained in his abstract or statement, but for the instruments he examined, but which he did not include in the statement. Probably that would increase the number of instruments by from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. over the number he has charged for. There will, I think, be no difficulty between Mr. M. and the Registrar of S. in arriving at the number of instruments which the latter should be allowed for under this opinion.

Fees for Registration of an Order Discharging Mechanic's Lien which Covered 600 Lots.

A difference in regard to a question of fees which has arisen between the Registrar of the County of X. and Messrs C. & Co., Solicitors, has been referred to me for my decision.

The Solicitors registered a Certificate of an Order dismissing a Mechanics' Lien action and discharging a Lien which covered about 600 Lots.

They contend that under subsection 12 of Section 118 of The Registry Act the outside fee to which the Registrar is entitled is $5.00.

The Registrar considered thot in view of the provisions of subsection 1 of section 118 and amendments thereto and in view of the whole provisions of The Registry Act he should have a fee of $16.00. He thought a fee of $5.00 was entirely inadequate for the work he had to do and that even $16.00 would not be a sufficient remuneration.

The Registrar states that the actual cost of entering the document to him, on 600 different Lots, etc., was more than even the $16.00; he thought that to be a fair and proper charge within the meaning of the Act. He further thinks that the case being an extraordinary one I should exercise any discretion I may have to give him what would be a more adequate fee than $5.00.

The Solicitors say that they do not think the Registrar's charge, considering the work he did, is too much, but in their opinion the Registry Act does not provide for a fee of more than $5.00, and that in settling the costs of the action they settled upon a basis of a $5.00 fee.

I am of opinion that the Solicitors' contention in this matter is right and that the fee is governed by subsection 12 of section 118. It must, therefore, be limited to $5.00, and I decide the matter accordingly.

I do not think I have any discretion in such a matter. If I had power to exercise discretion, and to give what I considered a fair and reasonable fee, I should allow the $16.00 which the Registrar charged.

FEES FOR SEARCHES OF MANY LOTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH SUCCESSION DUTIES ACT. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. G., Solicitor, and the Registrar of the County of X have had a difference on a question of fees which has come before me for my decision.

The Solicitor, on behalf of the Provincial Treasurer, desired to ascertain the value of the estate of one R. P. M., in connection, I suppose, with the question of fixing the Succession Duties. Mr. M. was said to be the direct heir of the original Patentee of a large Island. The Island was, after the Patent, subdivided into Lots. A portion of the Island still remains vested in the heirs of Mr. M., who is said to have claimed under the original Patentee. The Solicitor made a search in order to ascertain what land Mr. M. appeared to have died possessed of, and also as to what sales had been made for the purpose of obtaining some information to indicate the probable value of the land still held by the estate.

It appears that for such purpose the Solicitor searched about forty of the subdivision Lots.

The Registrar states that for a period of nearly fifty years, the Island has been subdivided and a Plan of subdivision registered and Conveyances made in accordance therewith. The subdivision Plan referred to was filed by R. P. M. It divided the Island into Concessions and farm Lots; in all about 120 Lots, out of which there appears to be about 20 Lots on which there are no registrations. The Registrar states that the late Mr. M. apparently derived his title partly from a Deed from the Sheriff, made in 1857, and he says he considers under that Deed and other Conveyances the said late Mr. M. was a purchaser for value.

The Solicitor thinks that he should pay a fee of $2.00 as for what he terms "a general search." The Registrar thinks that he ought to receive more, or say 25 cents for each Lot searched.

The Solicitor points out that he could have obtained the information he desired by examining in the Alphabetical Index the names of the parties to Instruments: but believing he was entitled to "a general search" on the Island, he took the quickest way of obtaining the information he required by looking at the Abstract Index and no further in each case.

I think as the land had been subdivided by registered Plan searches of the title to the lands would be searches of each subdivision Lot.

I lately had occasion to decide a question of fees where a County Judge required information as to sales, in all Municipalities in the County, say for the last year. This was for the purpose of assisting him to decide an appeal from the equalization made by the County Council. I then allowed the Registrar about 12 cents for each instrument searched and abstracted. In that case and in cases where a Registrar furnishes information as to consideration, etc., in Deeds under Section 125 of The Registry Act, the searches are not strictly searches into the title. The searches here were made for somwhat similar purposes. The Solicitor did the work under the belief that he could make a general search of the Island and had his attention been called in time to any intention on the part of the Deputy Registrar, who was present, to charge him for a search upon each Lot separately, he might have adopted a different course.

I think in view of all the circumstances, it will be fair and reasonable, to fix the fee at $5.00, and I allow that sum to the Registrar accordingly.

NOTES OF OPINIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

REGISTRATION OF PLAN. WHERE IT AFFECTS A PRIOR TITLE—COURSE TO BE PURSUED. REGISTRAR CANNOT IGNORE PLAN.

Messrs. F. & M., Barristers.

DEAR SIRS,—In answer to your last letter I have to observe that in my letter of 3rd instant to the Registrar, I referred to the exceptions contained in subsection 3, of section 100, of the Registry Act to which you now call my attention and I stated I thought they did not apply. On further consideration I adhere to that opinion.

The exception referred to was first added in 1895 (see section 6 of chapter 22, 58 Victoria). The material part for present purposes of subsection 3, is that "all instruments affecting the land or any part thereof, executed *after* the plan is filed with the registrar shall conform and refer thereto, *otherwise they shall not be registered except "where a mortgage has been registered* prior to the filing of such plan of subdivisions, in which *case any discharge of final order of foreclosure or conveyance under the power contained in the mortgage"* shall be registered against the lands as described in the mortgage.

The only exceptions therefore are a discharge, a final order of foreclosure and a conveyance under the power contained in the mortgage meaning a power of sale. Now the deed you propose to register does not come under any of these exceptions; and I therefore think it "shall not" in the words of the statute be registered unless it conforms to the plan and refers thereto. The statute is imperative not merely directory.

The instrument you now desire to register which contains a description not conforming to the plan is, I understand, a deed made by your client, one J., of the south half of the north half of the lot. I understand your client derived title from his father, J. J., who is said to have derived title by deed from one C., the latter being the original mortgagee. He had foreclosed the mortgage and registered a certificate of the final order of foreclosure, thereby foreclosing the equitable title of B. C., thus acquired the fee, and doubtless made the deed to J. J., as tenant in fee, not as mortgagee. This deed was registered before the plan was registered and the provisions of subsection 3 did not apply to it.

Furthermore, the statute, even where it permits a discharge or final order of foreclosure or conveyance under power of sale to be registered with the old description, does not purport to affect the registration of the plan. It does not set aside the subdivision made by the plan and the registration of that plan remains and affects the title. Further by section 7, of chapter 22, 58 Victoria, which now forms part of subsection 2, of section 118, of the Registry Act, it is provided as follows:—"Where subsequent to the registration of a mortgage the lands in such mortgage have been subdivided by a plan and searches are made for the purpose of ascertaining subsequent grantees or encumbrancees in any sale foreclosure or other proceedings under such mortgage the person searching on producing a statutory declaration that the searches are being made for the purposes aforesaid, shall be entitled to make such searches on all lots in the subdivision on payment of a fee of ten cents for each lot so that the whole fee for searches shall not exceed $2.00." Does not this show that a subdivision by registered plan is not done away with or even affected by reason of the fact that there was a mortgage registered on the undivided lot prior to the filing of the plan?

I think further that if the deed you propose to register with a description ignoring the plan is permitted to be registered you will not thereby get rid of the difficulty regarding the subdivision of the land made by the registered plan. The plan appears on record against the lot. It shows not only a subdivision into lots but allowances for streets. In any abstract the registrar gives he would have to notice the fact that such a plan is registered. He would have no authority to ignore it. As to allowances for streets see the Surveys Act, sec. 39, also amendment thereto made by 63 Vic., chapter 17, sec. 22.

You say you do not see why your client's title should be affected by the registration of the plan to which he was not a party. I can only deal with the fact that the plan has, whether rightly or wrongly, been registered and that for a great many years, and lots have been sold according to it and deeds have been given and registered according to it. I cannot remove or amend the plan any more than I could remove a deed dedicating the streets if Mr. B. had chosen to make one and to have had it registered.

It seems to me that on the facts you have stated you ought to have no difficulty and very little expense in procuring amendment of the plan by a Judge, but until you do that or you procure the plan to be removed from your client's title by some other legal proceedings, its presence on the record will, I fear, form some cloud upon and create some difficulty in connection with that title.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS NECESSARY TO BE GIVEN IN CONNECTION WITH REGISTRATION OF A STATUTORY DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE MAY NOW BE GIVEN EITHER IN THE BODY OF THE DISCHARGE OR ENDORSED ON THE BACK THEREOF.

To a Registrar:

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant.

Section 10 of the late Act to amend the Registry Act provides an alternative mode of giving the information regarding the date of registration and registration number of the instruments, documents, or Powers of Attorney required to be referred to in a Statutory Discharge or Mortgage. Thus the discharge itself may contain the full information, in which case of course no endorsement would be necessary, but the alternative mode is to permit the endorsement of certain particulars, namely; the date and number of registration of the instrument to be made by endorsement upon the Discharge. The particulars of registration, in other words, may now be given either in the body of the Discharge or by endorsement on the back.

It is obvious therefore that it is still permissible for you to register a Discharge of Mortgage prepared as heretofore, that is where all the particulars are contained on the face of the discharge; but it is also permissible for you now to register a Discharge where the particulars of registration of instruments shewing title to the Mortgage money are endorsed on the Discharge without being embodied in the Discharge itself.

QUIT CLAIM DEED PURPORTING TO BE BY THREE PARTIES BUT EXECUTION THEREOF ONLY PROVED AS TO TWO OF THEM.—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Registrar:

Re C. Deed.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter I have to say that I think the deed may be registered in so far as its execution by E. C. C. and his wife is concerned, but any certificate of Registration would have to state that its registration was thus limited, and in the abstract Index E. McK's name should not appear as a Grantor; and in the Column for Remarks it should be stated that although the Instrument purported to be a Quit Claim Deed to which E. McK. was a party, the execution of the deed by her has not been proved and that the Deed was not to be deemed to be registered, as against her.

I would suggest either that the Deed be sent back to I. to have it properly attested and proved as to the execution by E. McK. or that an application by the Solicitors interested be made to the County Judge for a certificate under section 50 of the Registry Act.

ATTEMPT TO REGISTER AN ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS IN GENERAL REGISTER UNDER COLOUR OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY THEREIN CONTAINED.

To a Registrar:

Re Assignment for Benefit of Creditors and subsec. 3, sec. 29, Registry Act.

DEAR SIR,—The case you submit for my opinion is as follows:—An assignment for the benefit of creditors made out in printed form has been handed to you for registration. The assignment contains no proper description of the lands affected and it has not attached to it a Statutory Declaration containing a local description of the lands under the provisions of the Act of 1899. It does, however, contain a form of Power of Attorney by the assignor in favor of the assignee. I presume this is a power of attorney authorizing the assignee in the name of the assignor to execute deeds and other documents to perfect the title to the lands and personal property assigned.

I am of opinion:

1. That such an assignment is an instrument which does not contain a local description of the lands affected either in itself or by Statutory Declaration accompanying it under the Act of 1899, and it should not be registered in the General Register.

2. I think the alleged power of attorney referred to is merely incidental to the assignment and is not the kind of power of attorney which may still be registered in the General Register. If it shall be insisted on that such an instrument is a power of attorney, then it could only be entered in your books as a power of attorney, not as an assignment of land. It could not be entered in the abstract index and would not affect the title to lands any more than a general power of attorney does. Its title, "Assignment for the benefit of creditors," would have to be altered and any certificate of registration if given would have expressly to say that the instrument was not registered as an instrument or a conveyance of land, but merely in so far as it purports to be a power of attorney. Such a limited certificate if given would be of no value, I think, to an assignee. It would still leave the assignor at liberty to deal with the lands affected by sale or mortgage. The registration of the instrument as a power of attorney would not constitute notice of the instrument as a conveyance of land. I refer to these matters because my opinion on such a question as you have submitted has not the force of a decision.

I may say that the object of the legislation of 1899 limiting the use of the General Register was, amongst other things, to prevent the registration of just such instruments in the General Register and to compel their registration against the particular lands affected.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OF OLD MORTGAGE BY ASSIGNEE—WHERE ASSIGNMENT NOT REGISTERED.—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Deputy Registrar:

Re B.—Re W. Mortgage.

I am in receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and have also received and perused the assignment of mortgage C.B., executrix of J. V. B. to H. B. and the certificate of discharge of that mortgage executed by H. B. The mortgage appears to have been made to J. V. B.

According to views I have expressed in other cases if the discharge of mortgage was entitled to registration at the time it was executed, which appears to have been 8th November, 1881, then I think it would still be entitled to registration.

However, the Registry Act in force at that time, section 87, provided that where any registered mortgage had been satisfied the Registrar on receiving a certificate executed by the mortgagee or if the mortgage has been assigned and such assignment registered then by such assignee, etc., might register such certificate.

Here the assignment has not been registered; and until it is registered I do not think the certificate of discharge can be registered. If the assignment is registered perhaps it would not be well also to require registration of the will of J. V. B., as the law which requires such wills to be registered prior to the registration of a certificate of discharge of mortgage did not come into force until 1895.

The parties concerned may possibly be able to obtain a certificate from the County Judge under section 50 of the present Registry Act for the purpose of enabling them to register the assignment. You may call their attention to that section. Probably the Judge would require proof of the authority of H. C. to execute the assignment on behalf of C. B. unless a power of attorney was registered. I express no opinion, of course, as to whether or not the judge will grant a certificate.

I return the assignment of mortgage and also the certificate of discharge.

PRELIMINARY STEPS SUGGESTED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE INSPECTOR WILL EXERCISE HIS POWER TO COMPEL A TOWN TO CAUSE A PLAN TO BE MADE &C., UNDER SEC. 111, SUBSECT. 1 OF REGISTRY ACT.

To a Barrister:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter touching a plan of the Town of—— was forwarded to me.

Under Section 111, subsection 1 of the Registry Act, it is made the duty of the Town in the circumstances therein stated upon the written request of the Inspector or *of any person interested* addressed to the clerk of the municipality to cause a plan to be made etc.

As the preparation of such a plan oftentimes involves a municipality in considerable expense, it is not usual to exercise the compulsory powers referred to unless in cases of very urgent necessity.

It is well also that the request for such a plan should proceed from persons interested, that is, owners of property and solicitors and conveyancers, who, of course, are interested in connection with the searching and passing of titles, and business men generally.

I have had cases where such requisitions have been made at the instance of the local bar association.

I respectfully suggest that there be some general expression of opinion on the subject in the direction above indicated, and that it take the form of a request under the section of the Act signed by a number of those interested, addressed to the Municipality, and a copy of it may be sent to me. If the Council is not prepared to act upon such a request, then I shall be prepared to communicate with them direct and ascertain their reasons for declining; in other words, I would call upon them to show cause why I should not exercise the powers conferred upon me under the section referred to. Then after hearing from the Council I would determine what course to take.

Omission of Conveyance when Records Transmitted by Registrar of Senior County to Registrar of New County. Registration in latter County now.

To a Registrar:

Re Conveyance Municipality of D to Trustee School Section No. 3 D.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of 22nd November, enclosing certified copy of Deed. As this Instrument was registered in the General Register of the County of X in 1869, prior to the formation of your County it ought, I think, to have been transferred by copy to your Office when your County was formed, but as it has not been included in the copy of the General Register delivered to your Office on its separation from the County of X, I think if the parties interested desire, you may register it now in the Register, etc., for D., on the strength of its being a certified copy. I cannot give any opinion as to the necessity or non-necessity of further registration. It will be for the parties interested to determine that matter for themselves.

Receipts Showing Payment of Legacies under a will Filed in Registry Office under Custody of Title Deeds Act. Not to be Entered in Abstract Index.

To a Barrister:

Dear Sir,—The case you state for my opinion is as follows:

"Under Custody of Title Deeds Act, R.S.O., 137, several receipts as to payment of legacies under a Will, and which legacies were charged against the land, were filed in our Registry Office. The requisition had a column entitled 'land in this registry mentioned' and under this heading the following: 'S. E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 1, N.' Is the Registrar entitled to make an entry on the abstract index under Lot 5, Con. 1? See subsection 2 of section 9. The requisition did not refer to any *registered Instrument.*"

In my opinion the registrar should not make an entry in the Abstract Index under the Lot referred to.

I think it clear under subsection 2 of section 9 of The Custody of Title Deeds Act that the receipts therein referred to are receipts for payments of money under certain *registered* instruments. In your case I do not understand the will is a registered Instrument.

Then even if the will was registered I doubt whether it might be considered to belong to the class of instruments described in subsection 1 of Section 9.

Lastly, the entry of the receipt is to be made on the margin of the Registry Book wherein the Instrument, to which the receipt relates, has been registered. It is questionable whether these words apply to an entry in an Abstract Index. Do they not rather apply to the Registers, that is to the Books into which the Instruments are copied?

ORIGINAL WILLS REGISTERED SINCE 1905, WITHOUT THE AFFIDAVIT AS TO FILING ACCOUNT UNDER SUCCESSION DUTIES ACT.—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Registrar:

Re Wills improperly registered. Re Succession Duties Act.

DEAR SIR,—I have considered your letter on this subject. There is some force in what you say as to the misleading effect of the marginal note opposite the section referred to.

I have further considered the whole situation and suggest if the following course is taken it may in substance and spirit be deemed sufficiently to comply with the Act, although not in form, namely; request the Solicitors and Agents concerned, now to file Accounts with the Registrar of the Surrogate Court, that is accounts in compliance with the clause referred to of The Succession Duties Act and then have the affidavits of such filing, sent to you; and if and when they are sent I authorize you to receive them and to copy them into the appropriate Registers; and opposite the places in the Registers where you have copied the wills respectively make a note showing where the Affidavits will be found, that is the folio of the Register on which you have copied the affidavit. The note may be to the effect that the copy affidavit regarding the filing of the account under The Succession Duties Act will be found on folio . Then you may file away the Affidavit with the copy will.

The foregoing will lead to notice being given to the Provincial Treasurer regarding the estate and will in that way probably accomplish the purposes intended to be accomplished by the amendment of 1905.

Then as to your fees for the foregoing I do not think you should charge more for receiving and copying the affidavit than you would have charged beyond what you would have received had the affidavit accompanied the copy will when it was originally presented for registration; that is if you think it proper and expedient under the circumstances to make any charge at all.

EXEMPLIFICATION FROM AN ONTARIO SURROGATE COURT OF LETTERS PROBATE AND OF FURTHER LETTERS PROBATE, GRANTED TO AN EXECUTOR OF A WILL "ASSUMED BY DEED OF ASSUMPTION"—(A SCOTCH DEED) TO BE TREATED AS A JUDICIAL INSTRUMENT AND AS REGULAR FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES—JUDGE'S CERTIFICATE.

To a Registrar:

Re F.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter of 5th December, and Messrs. M. and F.'s letter, of the 7th instant in this matter. I have to observe:—

The Surrogate Court of the County of F. granted letters probate, not only of the will of J. R. F. on 12th September, 1891, but further letters probate on 19th September, 1896, the latter being granted to M. F. as an executor of the will of J. R. F. assumed by a deed of assumption set out; and an exemplication thereof under the seal of the Surrogate Court and the hand of the registrar thereof, is presented to you for registration, dated 27th November, 1907. I feel disposed to recommend you to treat that exemplification from the Surrogate Court as an instrument capable of registration within the meaning of section 70, subsection 1, of the Registry Act. It is a judicial instrument, and we may treat it for registry purposes as being regular. Of course, if it is capable of registration under section 70, it would go into the general register as a will or exemplification thereof. It will be for parties searching the title to satisfy themselves with regard to the instrument. So far as discharges of mortgage are concerned I think you might treat the examplification as *prima facie* sufficient, but you may and should mention in abstracts and certificates of registration the name of the person by whom the discharge is executed; I assume that a discharge of mortgage, if any, would be by Mr. J. M. F.

I incline to think the instrument can be registered under the certificate of the County Judge. The difficulty is that by section 50 of the Registry Act, I think, the Judge's certificate has to be endorsed on the original instrument. I note what Messrs. M. and F. have said in this connection with regard to the words in schedule "I." to the Registry Act, namely, "of the instruments whereof, the within is a copy, memorial or duplicate." These words may be applied in this way: there are some instruments which are capable of registration by deposit of a copy, one of which is a will, and there are other instruments which are capable of registration by duplicate original. It will be noticed that in the form there are words in italics, "as the case may be," after the words, "a copy, memorial or duplicate." As a will may be registered by deposit of a copy, I think that the Judge's certificate under section 50, upon the copy here may be deemed to be sufficient.

AFFIRMATION INSTEAD OF AFFIDAVIT BY WITNESS TO WILL. WHAT IS REQUISITE.

To a Registrar:

The question you submitted for my opinion may be stated as follows:—

There has been tendered for registration an original Will with a copy produced and an instrument proving the copy, also the death of the Testator. This instrument is an affirmation instead of an affidavit. The solicitor who tenders the affirmation contends, it is sufficient, relying upon sections 13, 14 and 15 of chapter 73, R.S.O., being The Evidence Act. The Solicitor informs you that he cannot get the witness to swear to an affidavit; that he will only make an affirmation.

Dealing with the provisions of section 13, I am of opinion that if the person who is required to make an affidavit necessary to procure registration of this Will refuses or is unwilling from alleged conscientious motives to be sworn, the person qualified to take affidavits may permit such person instead of being sworn to make his or her solemn affirmation and declaration in the words of section 13, as follows:—

"I, A.B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that the taking of an oath is, according to my religious belief, unlawful; and I do also solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare." etc.

Then his solemn affirmation and declaration is of the same force and effect as if such person had taken an oath in the usual form; and consequently will be sufficient for registration purposes under The Registry Act.

I do not at present give any opinion as to whether or not section 14 applies. If the Solicitor concerned thinks it necessary to rely upon it I will thank you to ask him to write to me in support of his views.

INFORMATION AS TO "OWNERS" AND "MORTGAGES" ASKED FOR BY BANKS—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Registrar:

I am in receipt of your letter of 26th inst. respecting two applications from Banks, in which they request you to furnish them with information by filling up certain blanks accompanying the memorandum. The blanks are headed: "Information required with reference to the ownership of undermentioned Lot." One of the questions to be answered is: "Owner?" Another is: "Mortgaged for?" Another is: "When Mortgaged?" And another is: "To whom Mortgaged?" And I notice also that you are requested to sign it as Registrar.

In similar cases I have heretofore given opinions and to them I adhere that a Registrar should not answer the question: "Owner?" He should not, of course, give any opinions as to titles. It may be difficult to say who is the owner of a Lot; but at all events it is not a Registrar's duty to do so. The Registrar may if requested give particulars regarding the last Instrument purporting to be a Conveyance registered against the Lot.

With regard to the questions touching Mortgages, particulars may be given just as they may be given in an Abstract of all Instruments which apparently are Mortgages and which are registered against the Lot. The information required will, therefore, be in the nature of an Abstract containing particulars of the latest Conveyance and of Mortgages registered against the Lot, and will, of course, be charged for accordingly. As I have stated in other similar cases the Registry Act does not provide for a Registrar giving such information in writing except by Certificate or by certified Abstract. However, I do not discourage the practice of furnishing such information by letter or memo. in writing as it is of convenience to Bankers and business men. So far, therefore, as Registrars furnish information regarding instruments actually registered and avoid expressing opinions on titles I am disposed, so far as I am concerned, for the sake of facilitating the transaction of business to sanction the giving of proper information in some such mode as that in which these Banks ask for it.

ORIGINAL PROBATE OF WILL SHOULD NOT BE RETAINED BY REGISTRAR—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Registrar:

I am in receipt of a letter from Messrs. F. and B., Barristers, S. They state that in registering the Probate of the Will of T. C. you retained the original Probate and sent back the copy with the endorsement of registration instead of retaining the copy and returning the original.

They state further that the Probate is required to be registered in X, and the Registrar of that County will not accept same unless the copy is accompanied by the original Probate.

The Solicitors have sent me their letter to you of 3rd in which they ask you to send the original Probate by registered letter to the Registrar of X., and they state that their client objects to going to the expense of having an Exemplification of Probate issued.

Your reply is endorsed on their letter and is in my hands and is to the effect that it is against the provisions of The Registry Act for a Registrar to allow any registered paper to leave his possession.

Under section 70, subsection 1, of The Registry Act in the case of registration of a Probate of Will it is provided that every Will, etc., shall be registered at full length, etc., by the *production of Probate* and by the *deposit of a copy* of the Probate with an affidavit verifying such copy. You should not, therefore, have retained the original Probate, but you should have retained the copy Probate with the affidavit verifying same, and have returned the original Probate.

I think, however, the matter may yet be put right in this way, viz.: Upon receipt back by you of the copy Probate as certified by you with the affidavit you can substitute same for the original Probate, which original you can return to the Solicitors.

I recommend and sanction this course.

ATTEMPT TO PROCURE REGISTRATION OF LETTERS PROBATE BY A "CERTIFIED" COPY OF WILL—SUGGESTIONS.

To a Registrar:

I return certified copy of Will of the late J. O., also Discharge of Mortgage J. O. to H. H. I am of opinion as follows:—

1. The will cannot be registered upon a mere certified copy of the will.

2. The will having evidently been admitted to probate, the course I suggest to the parties interested to take is, to have the certified copy made into an exemplification of the Letters Probate. This will not be merely a copy of the Will, but of the formal grant of probate by the Court or Certificate thereof; then it will serve as an exemplification as usually certified under the hand of the Registrar of that Court and the seal of the Court.

3. Upon such an exemplification being presented to you, you may register it upon an affidavit verifying a copy of the exemplification.

4. As this will not be the case of registering an original will an affidavit of filing account under the Succession Duty Act will not be required.

5. After the Exemplification of Probate is duly registered, then the discharge should recite the probate of the will and the date of the registration thereof.

6. Of course, if the parties interested have the original probate and can produce that to you with a verified copy thereof, it will not be necessary to procure an Exemplification.

MUNICIPAL PLAN SHOULD BE PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGISTERED PLANS, AND SHOULD DISTINGUISH THE DIFFERENT SURVEYS—RECOMMENDATIONS.

To a Registrar:

I understand from you, that with respect to some of the subdivisions into Lots shown on the Municipal Plan, there are no original plans of survey filed in your office to authorize such subdivision which purport to be shown on the Municipal map recently left with you. For instance, I am informed by you that the Municipal Plan purports to show a subdivision of parts of Township Lots 25, 24 and 23 South of M. Street, extending from a Street called L. Street to a Street called C. Street and East of that. The Surveyor who prepared the Municipal Plan probably had some unregistered Plan before him of what he took to be a regular subdivision of the property referred to. Assuming there is such a plan it ought to be registered. And so also with regard to other subdivisions purporting to be delineated on the Municipal Plan, such as the Block of Lots West or Southwest of the High School, bounded on the West by M. Street, also another block of Lots East of G. Survey and South of M. Street, and there may be others.

The Municipal map should have had marked on it all the different surveys so as to distinguish same, and these should have been according to duly registered plans.

If the owners of lots apparently subdivided by the Municipal Plan, where there is no registered plan, will adopt and sign the Municipal Plan, any difficulty can probably be overcome.

Where property has been heretofore subdivided by metes and bounds, and not by registered plan, it may be shown on such a Municipal plan as a matter of convenience, but in such cases there can be no proper designation of an unnumbered or unlettered lot except with the owner's consent. In some cases on Municipal maps such unnumbered or unlettered lots are called by the name of the owner or assumed owner as, for instance, "the lot conveyed by A. B. to C. D."

I recommend you to lay this matter before the Reeve or Clerk of R., and I have no doubt, they with the assistance of Mr. B., the surveyor, and if necessary of the owners of property affected, can have done what is necessary in order to comply with the requirements of The Registry Act.

What is a sufficient description of Lots laid down on a registered Plan subdividing farm Lot.

To a Deputy Registrar:

The question you have submitted for my opinion arises under the following circumstances:—

Messrs. K. & Co., Solicitors, handed to you for registration a Mortgage for one R. covering parts of Lots 801 and 802 Ordnance land, laid out on the H. Farm in the City of X.

You doubt whether this is a sufficient description of the Lots because it does not refer to any Plan or give any reference other than to say, laid out on the H. Farm, and you refer to subsection 3 of Section 100, of The Registry Act.

The plan of Ordnance Lots laid out on the H. farm with the adjoining Lots belonging to Ordnance, being parts of Lots 23 and 24 in the First Concession of the Township of K. was registered on the 14th August, 1873.

The plan on file in your Office is apparently a copy of a Plan and was certified to be a true copy by the then Minister of the Interior, on the 3rd August, 1873. It was also certified as being correct by T. W. N., P. L. S., June 2nd, 1873. The Plan was made for the Government by D. W., P. L. S., February 16th, 1873.

The words used in the Instrument in question here are "as shown on a Plan of Ordnance Lots laid out on the H. Farm in the City of X." and I understand that these are the very words used in the original Patents of the Lots, except that the Patents contain a reference to the fact that the Plan was prepared by Mr. W., P. L. S., and gives the date.

The Solicitors state that the Registrar of X. has already registered several documents on the same chain of title with the exact words contained in the Instrument in question, namely: "Ordnance Lots laid out on the H. Farm. They claim that they have not less than five such documents in their possession.

There is no Plan of Ordnance Lots laid out on the H. farm except the one referred to.

Even if Section 100, subsection 3, applies to this Plan, I am of opinion that the description under the circumstances sufficiently complies with that subsection. That subsection says that all instruments affecting Lots executed after a Plan is registered shall conform and refer thereto.

I think the reference to the Plan is sufficient as pointed out by the Solicitors. The Statute does not require the name of the draughtsman who drew the plan nor the date of the registration of it, and here there is no room for question or doubt as to what plan is referred to.

There are other reasons advanced by the Solicitors in support of their contention, but in the view I take it is not necessary to consider them.

ENTERING THE AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED WHERE ORIGINAL WILL IS REGISTERED SHOWING THAT ACCOUNT HAS BEEN FILED UNDER SUCCESSION DUTIES ACT.

To a Registrar:

I am in receipt of your letter of 1st inst. In case you may not have noticed it I refer you to my Report for 1905, page 14.

The affidavit required to be filed by the Executors, etc., showing that an account has been filed under the Succession Duties Act is not a separate Instrument for registration. Section 12, 5 Edward VII., cap. 13, provides for *filing* the affidavit.

Registrars generally treat such an affidavit as one of the affidavits connected with the registration of an original Will and enter it in the General Register if the Will is registered there, or in a separate Registry Book if the Will is registered there. I have not deemed that course to be improper. I presume they charge for the additional folios involved in copying the affidavit. I do not remember any objection having been raised by any one to such charge.

APPENDIX.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds for the Province of Ontario for the are contrasted the amount of Fees, Surplus to Municipalities

SCHEDULE A.

No. of Registration Division.	Name of Registration Division.	Name of Registrar.	No. of Municipalities.	Total No. of instruments registered in 1906.	Instruments registered in 1907.			
					Total number.	Fees therefor.	No. of instruments uncopied.	No. of instruments copied but uncompared.
			1	1a	2	3	4	5
						$ c.		
1	Algoma	C. F. Farwell	18	2,060	2,045	2,466 00	.....	.....
2	Brant	Alex Graham	7	2,799	3,349	3,793 60	4	.....
3	Bruce	Walter M. Dack	28	4,316	4,363	5,277 70	.....	.....
4	Carleton	Patrick J. Coffey	13	2,682	2,696	3,394 20	92	.....
5	Dufferin	D. J. Hunter	9	1,556	1,517	1,719 25	.....	.....
6	Dundas	Robert J Dillen	8	1,172	1,035	1,147 10	.....	.....
7	Durham East	Henry Elliott	5	733	766	982 55	.....	.....
8	Durham West	Samuel Pollard	5	541	604	740 50	7	.....
9	Elgin	Jas. Henry Coyne	13	3,708	4,085	4,742 55	.....	.....
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	23	4,622	4,673	5,279 10	.....	.....
11	Frontenac	J. Duncan Thompson	18	1,483	1,388	1,712 55	.....	.....
12	Glengarry	Jno. Simpson	8	1,021	1,031	1,217 16	.....	.....
13	Grenville	Jno. Hollingsworth	9	1,073	1,091	1,548 45	.....	.....
14	Grey, North	Robt. McKnight	13	3,006	3,145	3,546 55	6	.....
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	11	2,069	2,454	2,768 85	.....	.....
16	Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	14	1,917	1,609	1,978 15	.....	.....
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	23	326	298	408 80	.....	.....
18	Halton	D. Robertson	9	1,381	1,502	1,811 10	.....	.....
19	Hastings	Samuel Russell	31	3,413	3,406	4,030 55	525	.....
20	Huron	Wm. Coats	25	4,195	4,210	4,773 80	14	.....
21	Kingston City	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	815	916	1,103 85	.....	.....
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	5,761	4,903	5,716 40	79	19
23	Lambton	A. MacLean	21	4,337	3,711	4,082 80	40	.....
24	Lanark, North	P. C. McGregor	10	1,325	1,296	1,187 20	.....	.....
25	Lanark, South	Jas. Armour	9	1,883	2,006	1,818 80	.....	.....
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	16	2,283	2,124	2,505 35	.....	.....
27	Lennox and Addington	Stephen Gibson	17	1,404	1,292	1,514 40	.....	.....
28	Lincoln	Carl Eugene Fisher	14	2,628	2,488	3,091 30	254	.....
29	London City	R. H. Dignan	1	3,274	3,904	3,788 60	.....	.....
30	Manitoulin	W. R. Abrey	42	678	1,214	2,040 70	.....	.....
31	Middlesex, North and East	Jno. Waters	13	3,355	3,735	4,126 73	75	50
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	9	1,278	1,553	1,614 90	9	.....
33	Muskoka	Jno. Ewart Lount	27	1,381	1,415	1,851 65	.....	.....
34	Nipissing	Charles Lamarche	22	1,241	1,458	1,828 20	.....	.....
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	13	2,117	2,402	2,854 05	.....	.....
36	Northumberland, East	Arthur G. Willoughby	9	1,981	2,239	2,617 65	.....	.....
37	Northumberland, West	F. W. Field	5	748	699	906 95	.....	.....
38	Ontario	Geo. W. Dryden	17	2,350	2,541	3,148 15	.....	14
39	Ottawa City	J. P. Fisher	1	3,934	4,089	4,645 80	.....	305
40	Oxford	Geo. R. Pattullo	16	3,244	3,348	3,900 60	62	.....
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	51	1,146	1,326	1,672 00	.....	.....
42	Peel	Robt. Johnston	8	1,437	1,586	1,891 15	.....	.....
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	2,767	2,530	2,860 40	31	.....
44	Perth, South	H. Fred Sharpe	7	457	1,933	1,573 25	127	127
45	Peterborough	B. Morrow	19	3,086	2,564	3,311 10	17	.....
46	Prescott	Jno. Higginson	10	1,734	1,732	2,161 50	.....	.....
47	Prince Edward	Walter McKenzie	10	1,346	1,276	1,421 70	80	.....
48	Rainy River	R. E. Preston	1	304	351	405 55	.....	.....
49	Renfrew	R. A. Campbell	42	2,614	2,721	3,236 20	2	.....
50	Russell		.....	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	26	6,075	5,833	6,849 35	.....	.....
52	Stormont	J. C. Alguire	6	1,200	1,295	1,502 25	.....	.....
53	Thunder Bay	Jno. M. Munro	37	3,791	4,296	5,675 69	.....	.....
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	10,535	10,799	12,696 30	110	228
55	Toronto, West	{ Dr. Beattie Nesbitt { Herbert A. E. Kent	1	12,040	12,745 1,153	14,866 15 1,602 90	15	35
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	19	2,016	1,916	2,286 40	.....	.....
57	Waterloo	J. D. Moore	13	4,279	4,847	5,756 25	1,008	.....
58	Welland	J. C. Crow	15	3,618	3,963	4,942 55	451	.....
59	Wellington, North	Jno. Anderson	11	1,689	1,573	1,753 70	5	50
60	Wellington, South and Centre	Nathaniel Higginbotham	11	2,196	2,116	2,580 30	...	.....
61	Wentworth	R. K. Hope	11	8,448	10,114	11,489 26	.....	.....
62	York, East and West	W. J. Hill	11	5,414	6,347	7,992 00	67	.....
63	York, North	David Lloyd	10	1,527	1,735	2,079 62	5	5
	Total		925	169,279	174,651	208,290 96	3,083	833

year 1907, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, cap. 136, sec. 124, with which and Registrars' incomes for the years 1905 and 1906.

SCHEDULE A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages.		Wills.		Leases.		
No. registered.	Fees therefor.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No registered	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. of Registration Division.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	
12	21 90	885	1,348 40	446	494 75	423	233 40	26	35 35	3	7 50	1
....	.....	1,316	1,991 40	815	825 30	809	444 70	115	200 00	3	5 20	2
1	1 40	1,642	2,465 95	1,002	1,097 50	1,026	593 30	123	240 70	116	226 20	3
3	4 50	1,055	1,697 65	635	675 70	662	484 60	106	213 45	3	6 60	4
1	1 40	508	743 45	381	410 60	404	227 80	60	137 95	4	6 20	5
....	.....	408	603 25	281	294 45	296	157 10	46	85 35	4	6 95	6
....	.....	307	489 60	145	158 85	156	110 05	44	97 10	1	3 70	7
....	.....	258	418 25	125	125 25	128	81 50	31	58 30	.....	.....	8
2	2 80	1,435	2,235 60	1,058	1,103 50	979	549 40	103	245 85	50	84 25	9
3	4 95	1,833	2,675 25	1,121	1,202 70	1,119	593 10	85	153 65	63	99 20	10
15	24 10	527	790 55	286	327 85	339	254 10	50	81 65	39	60 30	11
1	1 40	326	499 90	288	306 45	242	132 46	49	84 65	3	5 25	12
....	.....	423	660 50	246	274 50	265	155 50	53	93 95	9	18 75	13
2	3 85	1,108	1,557 90	748	789 10	795	432 75	90	194 80	51	76 95	14
3	4 40	874	1,313 90	525	560 75	711	390 90	87	168 05	6	12 80	15
....	.....	613	914 60	359	386 75	292	219 90	48	91 60	77	125 00	16
5	7 30	162	240 40	55	79 35	30	16 15	11	20 60	2	4 80	17
2	1 40	570	888 80	390	410 60	329	204 90	70	129 00	.....	.....	18
4	5 60	1,479	2,214 15	685	720 95	746	405 80	158	275 50	23	39 50	19
....	.....	1,470	2,200 50	1,034	1,067 55	1,043	583 55	242	399 90	13	26 65	20
8	12 45	330	522 25	239	241 35	212	163 60	33	59 15	6	13 65	21
....	.....	1,506	2,237 90	1,008	1,035 75	1,105	574 20	168	279 30	259	393 35	22
2	2 80	1,235	1,810 20	904	942 05	979	572 15	117	206 95	33	52 75	23
1	1 40	322	487 70	178	190 65	188	109 45	48	83 90	.....	.....	24
1	1 40	485	756 90	333	360 85	301	181 00	50	88 15	4	6 95	25
11	15 70	846	1,271 20	465	505 05	476	262 00	132	207 80	16	34 85	26
2	2 80	485	741 85	305	326 90	301	167 65	78	143 30	4	7 90	27
...	.....	945	1,529 00	585	615 50	570	392 00	83	168 85	17	32 05	28
..	.....	1,217	1,810 40	958	960 60	863	455 85	73	147 25	7	16 95	29
5	7 75	291	427 05	103	119 65	101	55 30	12	27 15	629	1,209 40	30
. ..	.....	987	1,502 38	690	695 25	652	358 30	126	322 70	9	14 30	31
....	.....	663	734 80	304	322 45	305	163 75	79	142 50	62	115 30	32
27	40 05	691	1,056 50	233	263 45	264	141 40	25	56 55	5	9 55	33
....	.....	646	970 50	298	318 20	205	119 45	12	19 10	5	9 70	34
2	2 80	881	1,365 40	499	530 55	540	303 60	72	142 20	118	188 00	35
4	.....	602	958 65	386	422 75	376	216 65	59	102 85	12	15 80	36
6	11 30	280	449 30	141	152 10	139	83 70	38	81 55	2	5 00	37
. ..	.....	1,018	1,591 85	601	643 95	532	312 50	122	256 45	3	7 80	38
12	12 60	1,385	2,200 05	1,146	1,148 85	1,109	618 40	94	170 25	5	12 65	39
....	.....	1,239	1,887 90	764	781 70	796	479 30	151	274 25	10	18 50	40
14	21 15	658	1,010 00	204	236 08	229	117 20	11	17 95	5	10 10	41
2	2 95	526	833 25	365	395 85	284	208 20	204	195 65	13	26 75	42
2	2 80	959	1,451 80	678	701 60	580	327 75	70	131 65	10	17 45	43
....	.....	331	499 80	275	276 40	232	131 65	42	75 85	.....	.....	44
3	4 35	1,074	1,703 40	600	659 30	497	321 10	84	179 50	9	21 10	45
....	.....	655	1,111 15	365	420 10	425	238 45	37	86 45	2	4 00	46
....	.....	490	732 90	322	318 90	302	157 50	63	101 05	2	2 80	47
....	.....	155	219 60	58	60 70	73	36 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
6	8 40	1,105	1,731 50	669	703 35	620	335 20	74	134 80	7	15 00	49
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
2	5 50	2,265	3,423 40	1,394	1,501 00	1,430	927 05	160	337 30	14	23 45	51
....	.....	430	655 50	336	378 85	339	180 20	57	117 80	5	7 40	52
1	2 95	2,402	3,646 09	668	707 65	414	222 25	17	36 35	1	1 40	53
....	.....	3,329	5,655 35	3,078	3,106 95	2,162	1,250 90	5	20 60	203	603 10	54
3	4 35	4,375	7,041 80	4,235	4,241 45	2,112	1,182 40	272	512 20	17	43 25	55
....	.....	405	657 75	423	426 00	264	148 20	37	71 85	1	2 65	
1	1 40	710	1,122 40	460	489 25	488	308 95	64	147 05	3	6 75	56
....	.....	2,018	3,154 75	1,285	1,294 45	997	578 50	146	281 00	6	13 95	57
1	1 55	1,652	2,504 80	841	933 25	773	472 00	96	184 70	86	144 90	58
....	.....	491	759 25	403	436 60	469	280 05	63	108 45	1	2 65	59
....	.....	780	1,206 05	530	541 65	487	307 00	83	164 30	3	7 55	60
1	2 00	3,500	5,368 35	2,905	2,925 50	2,200	1,261 30	203	335 25	33	81 40	61
....	.....	2,619	4,214 40	1,617	1,687 95	1,099	642 75	153	287 35	1	3 05	62
....	.....	675	1,041 47	403	425 75	388	245 20	60	119 65	3	6 90	63
171	253 45	64,857	100,006 54	42,879	44,758 60	37,672	22,161 51	5,170	9,635 75	2,101	4,025 85	

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanic's liens.		All other instruments.	
		Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
1	C. F. Farwell	246	258 30	878	312 70	23	8 45	280	449 91
2	Alex Graham	140	169 55	2,010	524 80	19	4 75	272	322 25
3	Walter M. Dack	1,226	828 85	1,212	301 80	15	3 90	438	648 75
4	Patrick J. Coffey	272	396 85	1,069	445 65	.....	....	232	311 70
5	D. J. Hunter	210	274 35	422	219 60	1	25	158	191 70
6	Robt. J. Dillen	65	76 73	301	112 25	.....	.....	118	151 15
7	Henry Elliott	72	80 00	369	193 00	.....	.....	87	119 70
8	Samuel Pollard	39	66 20	274	85 05	1	25	61	56 95
9	Jno. Henry Coyne	112	165 20	2,161	565 15	14	3 50	443	517 65
10	J. Wallace Askin	112	128 70	3,242	1,015 40	15	5 00	434	545 25
11	J. D. Thompson	119	101 30	1,500	315 40	9	4 50	123	169 60
12	Jno. Simpson	62	95 49	535	154 20	1	50	121	186 55
13	Jno. Hollingsworth	62	99 75	341	121 75	.....	.....	96	111 20
14	Robt. McKnight	522	461 45	1,259	352 65	8	2 10	343	489 10
15	Thos. Lauder	629	496 15	1,004	251 00	4	1 00	244	317 05
16	Jacob Baxter	247	270 40	456	247 60	41	29 35	197	242 30
17	E. C. Young	49	38 85	193	52 60	1	25	32	39 95
18	D. Robertson	255	126 00	642	374 00	8	2 00	133	174 40
19	Samuel Russell	464	607 60	1,725	455 80	18	6 90	293	362 15
20	Wm. Coats	983	841 40	1,038	302 15	7	1 75	401	493 90
21	J. P. Gildersleeve	47	71 60	637	270 80	5	1 35	83	90 05
22	P. D. McKellar	281	395 90	1,208	649 85	35	8 75	822	1,187 15
23	A. MacLean	112	49 70	1,587	494 05	12	3 60	429	552 30
24	P. C. McGregor	131	107 60	343	101 60	.....	.....	85	104 90
25	Jas. Armour	150	93 45	590	226 05	4	1 00	88	103 05
26	Wilmot H. Cole	162	205 55	1,237	313 95	2	50	176	208 25
27	Stephen Gibson	50	103 85	465	163 80	1	25	116	124 15
28	Carl E. Fisher	721	1,000 95	1,026	639 90	5	1 75	283	355 15
29	R. H. Dignan	57	144 40	1,377	479 75	74	18 80	355	348 90
30	W. R. Abrey	46	40 90	867	278 35	.....	.....	73	191 40
31	Jno. Waters	149	201 05	850	694 20	6	1 75	264	330 00
32	Stephen Blackburn	204	241 50	265	173 60	6	1 50	134	134 50
33	Jno. Ewart Lount	121	140 00	1,390	395 05	6	1 50	164	282 65
34	Chas. Lamarche	230	183 60	496	135 87	52	14 60	210	376 65
35	A. J. Donly	74	163 00	1,571	453 75	4	1 00	286	320 50
36	Arthur G. Willougby	423	461 00	230	96 60	2	60	154	183 70
37	F. W. Field	161	263 60	270	86 25	3	1 25	90	114 50
38	Geo. W. Dryden	292	425 65	903	289 95	5	1 25	260	334 35
39	J. P. Fisher	846	707 20	2,405	601 25	25	6 45	313	476 55
40	Geo. R. Pattullo	536	639 90	1,542	443 35	4	1 60	384	457 35
41	Thos. Kennedy	137	154 35	541	343 80	26	6 50	179	252 15
42	Robt. Johnston	154	198 85	488	141 40	8	3 50	184	225 00
43	D. D. Hay	337	337 70	1,068	284 40	16	4 30	215	223 05
44	H. Pred. Sharpe	216	163 75	575	143 10	.....	....	262	282 70
45	B. Morrow	117	201 95	939	472 85	3	1 50	294	420 85
46	Jno. Higginson	222	199 30	339	116 65	.....	.....	248	301 35
47	Walter McKenzie	44	61 85	521	182 68	2	50	95	108 05
48	R. E. Preston	7	5 10	33	8 50	1	25	64	74 90
49	R. A. Campbell	114	117 60	290	122 90	3	85	237	307 10
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Samuel Lount	685	999 45	2,726	927 15	68	26 30	500	605 35
52	J. C. Alguire	52	70 15	841	288 55	.....	....	128	162 50
53	Jno. M. Munro	479	677 20	2,363	1,157 30	116	31 10	677	1,027 90
54	Peter Ryan	403	970 10	7,386	2,525 80	232	71 95	1,900	2,172 15
55	Dr. Beattie Nesbitt	211	510 55	10,078	3,693 00	187	48 55	1,053	1,255 05
	Herbert A. E. Kent	21	49 75	1,077	358 35	59	18 20	274	293 90
56	C. D. Barr	92	134 20	1,367	465 10	6	1 80	184	208 80
57	J. D. Moore	241	252 30	928	377 90	15	11 00	359	421 60
58	J. C. Crow	617	1,106 55	1,687	536 35	91	31 40	423	669 95
59	Jno. Anderson	423	416 20	270	116 50	2	50	144	166 20
60	N. Higinbotham	99	122 05	1,070	313 85	14	3 85	249	349 90
61	R. K. Hope	1,812	3,670 40	4,489	1,769 20	98	27 00	1,174	1,488 46
62	W. J. Hill	162	426 30	4,354	1,677 50	142	30 05	746	1,126 85
63	David Lloyd	135	148 70	521	232 90	6	2 05	200	238 60
		17,092	22,247 27	83,844	29,588 55	1,531	493 10	19,064	23,587 62

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

Received for work done for municipalities.	From other sources not enumerated.	Fees earned and not received.	Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1907.	Gross amount for 1906.	Gross amount for 1905.	Deputy Registrar for services.	Other charges in connection with office.	No. of Registration division.
26	27	28	29	30	30a	31	31a	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	3,165 66	3,235 26	3,040 81	600 00	487 36	1
41 45	27 60	334 21	4,515 55	4,078 05	3,383 45	600 00	519 75	2
596 30	324 30	1,029 64	6,732 65	6,354 40	5,949 25	1,000 00	732 24	3
.....	69 35	.....	4,301 85	4,257 30	3,722 40	860 00	400 53	4
.....	.....	.....	2,301 55	2,309 50	2,357 15	800 00	162 42	5
.....	.....	15 00	1,487 23	1,544 40	1,490 05	300 00	.....	6
.....	.....	65 00	1,282 00	1,243 95	1,116 00	420 00	40 00	7
.....	27 45	46 95	919 20	985 24	1,006 60	420 00	16 78	8
1,089 44	83 29	2 02	5,551 80	5,012 70	5,064 10	758 40	734 95	9
.....	72 30	.....	6,494 90	6,590 28	7,461 55	1,312 50	921 90	10
.....	.....	.....	2,129 25	2,164 00	2,283 25	750 00	104 65	11
14 90	.....	412 17	1,533 20	1,508 48	1,550 11	390 00	.....	12
.....	11 15	76 80	1,548 45	1,516 50	1,508 05	700 00	130 00	13
128 70	67 00	781 66	4,427 55	4,354 50	4,751 40	600 00	557 55	14
.....	168 25	386 28	3,684 25	3,220 70	3,077 55	900 00	778 36	15
.....	.....	370 51	2,525 50	3,244 01	3,226 87	950 00	384 00	16
51 00	12 05	.....	517 30	574 05	465 40	.....	.....	17
.....	55 20	247 50	2,366 30	2,361 60	2,694 90	366 00	180 30	18
.....	90 30	372 23	5,184 25	5,108 65	5,282 30	1,300 00	727 15	19
242 00	.....	942 06	5,917 35	5,917 30	5,851 80	667 00	961 09	20
957 65	.....	.....	1,446 25	1,325 90	1,343 10	.....	177 42	21
1,483 45	42 55	2,020 53	8,288 15	8,046 45	6,008 45	1,000 00	1,904 90	22
.....	26 15	118 66	4,652 70	5,653 95	6,000 70	1,498 00	826 31	23
.....	17 75	.....	1,204 95	1,147 20	1,303 70	58 30	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	1,818 80	1,705 70	1,450 95	325 00	.....	25
.....	89 90	122 00	3,114 75	3,288 13	3,219 60	1,196 00	85 45	26
.....	27 30	.....	1,809 75	1,959 40	1,834 70	.....	525 00	27
.....	158 95	308 77	4,894 10	5,372 62	4,463 85	812 60	363 99	28
63 30	.....	.....	4,476 05	4,329 50	4,085 95	312 00	76 00	29
.....	756 45	100 00	3,056 40	1,066 10	1,006 45	300 00	108 61	30
.....	1 80	.....	4,126 73	3,140 35	3,450 00	624 00	545 00	31
.....	44 70	.....	2,074 70	1,933 45	1,920 70	620 00	665 00	32
.....	133 05	46 30	2,519 75	2,307 50	2,295 90	700 00	310 15	33
.....	.....	.....	2,147 67	1,778 05	1,744 15	420 00	375 00	34
.....	41 35	10 85	3,512 15	3,079 15	2,992 55	780 00	579 50	35
.....	159 05	17 45	2,617 65	2,421 10	2,328 40	728 00	173 37	36
.....	8 25	206 45	1,256 80	1,426 35	1,282 90	420 00	30 00	37
.....	98 80	.....	3,962 55	3,774 50	3,852 80	719 34	943 43	38
52 60	620 80	.....	6,575 05	6,372 95	259 40	1,411 83	766 53	39
.....	115 00	.....	5,098 85	4,828 00	5,131 50	900 00	632 86	40
.....	53 90	250 00	2,224 05	3,234 70	1,753 95	470 50	230 80	41
50 00	8 65	24 60	2,243 05	2,105 75	2,262 65	800 00	.....	42
.....	39 40	334 18	3,521 90	3,981 95	4,028 95	1,000 00	525 77	43
.....	.....	172 33	1,573 25	649 70	.....	520 00	.....	44
.....	37 20	.....	4,023 10	4,855 30	4,063 10	850 00	484 00	45
.....	116 40	768 32	2,593 85	3,328 36	2,883 59	600 00	312 00	46
650 00	10 00	.....	2,326 33	1,731 22	1,527 58	600 00	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	405 65	371 25	349 80	100 00	12 50	48
.....	22 20	153 90	3,498 90	3,247 25	3,369 40	785 00	212 50	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,288 35	2,089 20	.....	.....	50
.....	170 30	1,172 00	8,946 55	9,610 77	9,481 30	1,100 00	2,075 20	51
.....	105 20	153 25	1,966 15	1,737 25	1,777 95	305 00	74 31	52
.....	216 75	.....	7,726 94	7,367 25	6,215 70	809 00	2,016 60	53
690 00	.....	.....	16,356 90	16,834 00	14,004 50	2,305 00	4,708 50	54
77 50	.....	.....	19,591 55	.....	.....	2,351 80	4,732 65	} 55
80 00	42 25	52 45	2,065 95	19,377 35	17,412 30	401 90	611 05	
.....	66 40	9 40	2,952 10	3,045 30	2,833 05	600 00	772 10	56
.....	29 20	1,077 58	6,414 65	5,801 85	5,417 50	1,300 00	848 50	57
.....	125 95	608 07	6,711 40	6,413 80	6,325 37	1,000 00	1,207 80	58
.....	.....	200 00	2,375 00	2,731 10	.....	700 00	350 00	59
.....	24 95	.....	3,071 15	3,027 75	3,146 90	520 00	716 10	60
510 80	.....	934 14	16,928 86	14,709 75	13,969 60	1,921 25	3,327 40	61
29 30	91 30	.....	10,187 50	8,906 45	7,892 20	1,560 00	2,064 38	62
.....	.....	33 65	2,461 22	2,425 60	2,998 95	433 00	267 00	63
6,762 39	4,510 14	13,974 91	265,005 49	258,322 27	235,062 28	47,542 42	41,689 09	

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of Registration Division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sec. 126, cap. 136, R.S.O., 1897.				Surplus of net income to municipality. under ss. 126 and 137, cap. 136 R.S.O., 1897.			
		Amount for 1907.	When paid.	Amount for 1906.	Amount for 1905.	Amount for 1907.	When paid.	Amount for 1906.	Amount for 1905.
		32	32a	33	33a	34	35	36	36a
		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
1	C. F. Farwell								
2	Alex Graham	507 77	Jan. 13, 1908	331 22	88 30	266 40	Jan. 13, 1908	127 69	60 00
3	Walter M. Dack	1,616 32	Jan. 10, 1908	1,427 20	1,224 62	492 04	Jan. 10, 1908	446 27	358 34
4	Patrick J. Coffey	420 74	Jan. 14, 1908	402 92	216 72	186 17	Jan. 14, 1908	156 37	135 97
5	D. J Hunter								
6	Robt. J. Dillen								
7	Henry Elliot								
8	Samuel Pollard								
9	Jno. Henry Coyne	1,027 31	Jan. 14, 1908	755 34	779 69	394 98	Jan. 14, 1908	328 38	388 36
10	J. Wallace Askin	1,497 45	Jan. 24, 1908	1,545 14	1,980 77	228 91	Jan. 24, 1908	169 07	312 61
11	J. D. Thompson								
12	Jno. Simpson								
13	Jno. Hollingsworth								
14	Robt. McKnight	471 02	1908	441 80	625 70	143 58	1908	175 34	216 86
15	Thos. Lauder	205 27	Jan. 11, 1908	94 14	65 51	30 06	Jan. 11, 1908	37 69	33 52
16	Jacob Baxter	2 50	Jan. 13, 1908	98 80	95 37			31 72	
17	E. C. Young								
18	D. Robertson				19 49	32 00	Jan. 13, 1908		27 86
19	Samuel Russell	842 13	Jan. 11, 1908	804 33	891 15	113 00	Jan. 11, 1908	106 11	139 47
20	Wm. Coats	1,208 68	Jan. 3, 1908	1,208 65	1,175 90	340 29	Jan. 3, 1908	252 65	94½ 61
21	J. P Gildersleeve								
22	P. D. McKellar	2,394 07	Jan. 15, 1908	2,273 22	1,254 22	296 75	Jan. 15, 1908	217 32	63 33
23	A. MacLean	576 35	Jan. 2, 1908	1,076 97	1,250 35	25 20	Jan. 2, 1908	71 11	99 50
24	P. C. McGregor								
25	Jas Armour								
26	Wilmot H. Cole	72 95	Jan. 9, 1908	107 62	93 92	26 04	Jan. 9, 1908	35 01	32 17
27	Stephen Gibson								
28	Carl E. Fisher	697 05	Jan. 15, 1908	936 31	485 54	310 23	Jan. 15, 1908	320 11	243 20
29	R. H. Dignan	465 10	Jan. 14, 1908	431 80	334 38	579 83	Jan. 14, 1908	581 85	362 22
30	W. R. Abrey	61 28	Jan. 9, 1908			175 95	Jan. 9, 1908		
31	Jno. Waters	182 90	Jan. 9, 1908	164 00	241 20				
32	Stephen Blackburn								
33	Jno. Ewart Lount								
34	Chas. Lamarche								
35	A. J. Donly	153 64	Jan. 13, 1908	65 83	49 25	49 90	Jan. 13, 1908	19 58	12 58
36	Arthur G. Willoughby					19 88	Jan 11, 1908	7 54	
37	F. W. Field								
38	Geo. W. Dryden	288 77	Jan. 14, 1908	232 35	255 84	52 19	Jan. 14, 1908	47 01	92 35
39	J. P. Fisher	1,537 52	Jan. 13, 1908	1,436 47	58 57	257 75	Jan. 13, 1908	368 48	6 72
40	Geo. R. Pattullo	799 42	Jan. 10, 1908	664 00	815 75	63 19	Jan. 10, 1908	59 80	108 80
41	Thos. Kennedy								
42	Robt. Johnston								
43	D. D. Hay	156 57	Jan. 13, 1908	291 58	311 58	33 96	Jan. 13, 1908	215 94	112 26
44	H. Fred Sharpe								
45	B. Morrow	309 25		677 65	325 24	125 96		85 29	151 45
46	Jno. Higginson	9 28	Jan. 14, 1908	115 60	38 35	18 18	Jan. 14, 1908	144 27	71 65
47	Walter McKenzie								
48	R. E. Preston								
49	R. A. Campbell	149 78	Jan. 15, 1908	99 45	123 88	96 26	Jan. 15, 1908	71 85	75 40
50									
51	Samuel Lount	2,723 27	Jan. 14, 1808	3,055 38	2,990 65	324 05	Jan. 14, 1908	485 38	441 87
52	J. C. Alguire								
53	Jno. M. Munro								
54	Peter Ryan					4,809 10	Jan 15, 1908	5,579 35	3,798 10
55	Dr. Beattie Nesbitt Herbert A. E. Kemp					7,992 60 523 59		8,779 30	6,362 40
56	C. D. Barr	45 21	Jan. 14, 1908	59 06	33 30	3 47	Jan 14, 1908	10 93	
57	J. D Moore	1,457 33	Dec. 31, 1907	1,150 93	958 75	242 65	Dec. 31, 1907	110 79	286 35
58	J. C. Crow	1,605 70	Jan. 27, 1908	1,456 90	1,412 68	269 37	Jan. 27, 1908	257 93	215 32
59	Jno. Anderson			23 10	46 80			10 60	31 80
60	N. Higinbotham	64 23		55 65	52 93	27 92		18 62	29 56
61	R. K. Hope	6,714 43	Jan 15, 1908	5,604 87	5,239 80	1,282 89	Jan. 15, 1908	1,107 19	1,101 68
62	W. J. Hill	3,343 75	Jan. 11, 1908	2,703 22	2,196 15	409 68	Jan. 11, 1908	211 30	242 17
63	David Lloyd				19 87½	26 12	Jan. 14, 1908	11 36	47 40½
		31,607 14		29,794 10	25,762 22½	20,270 13		20,692 39	15,765 88½

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Concluded.*			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by Registrar.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.							
Amount for 1907.	Amount for 1906.	Amount for 1905.	For nominal consideration or amount not specified.	For $1,000 or under.	Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000.	Over $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000.	Over $5,000.	Total Number.	Agregate amount.	No. of Registration Division.
37	37a	37b	Class I. 38	Class II. 38	Class III. 38	Class IV. 38	Class V. 38	39	40	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.	
2,078 30	2,099 88	1,885 39	4	337	66	33	6	446	405,033 56	1
2,621 63	2,260 77	2,100 00	6	467	215	107	20	815	1,074,886 67	2
2,892 05	2,846 28	2,758 34	23	491	255	204	28	1,002	1,500,692 46	3
2,434 41	2,669 24	2,376 71	11	344	153	111	16	635	895,133 74	4
1,339 13	1,256 94	1,425 70	6	134	121	108	12	381	593,888 87	5
1,187 23	1,036 65	1,074 05	26	116	79	57	3	281	374,463 00	6
755 00	740 95	668 00	3	72	40	25	5	145	305,364 54	7
482 42	545 09	569 60	4	59	39	20	3	125	176,728 15	8
2,794 98	2,728 38	2,788 35	4	592	274	164	24	1,058	1,488,429 88	9
2,534 14	2,394 49	2,712 61	7	692	272	132	18	1,121	1,298,165 65	10
1,264 60	1,250 15	1,294 00	1	165	66	46	8	286	389,290 05	11
1,143 20	1,100 48	1,173 01	3	173	62	47	3	288	316,891 00	12
718 45	691 50	881 05	.....	146	62	34	4	246	332,268 72	13
2,671 58	2,559 51	2,807 99	11	434	190	102	11	748	903,521 76	14
1,770 56	1,839 22	1,801 74	8	299	147	67	4	525	626,710 63	15
1,240 00	1,785 49	1,410 97	.....	221	84	34	20	359	441,227 00	16
517 30	574 05	445 40	1	40	10	4	.....	55	41,519 90	17
1,788 30	1,430 00	1,750 80	5	162	76	75	15	333	550,692 11	18
2,201 97	2,170 70	2,447 35	6	427	134	103	15	685	1,100,207 75	19
2,740 29	2,589 50	2,128 46	31	447	266	254	36	1,034	1,788,730 84	20
1,268 83	1,159 62	1,208 59	.....	139	53	38	9	239	338,925 47	21
2,692 43	2,907 11	2,003 32	17	593	207	162	29	1,008	1,365,114 97	22
1,726 84	2,034 46	2,148 02	29	523	218	122	12	904	1,735,964 32	23
1,146 65	1,097 95	1,303 70	7	105	35	27	4	178	221,861 88	24
1,493 80	1,505 70	1,450 95	6	180	86	57	4	333	552,815 69	25
1,734 31	1,851 00	1,789 70	2	253	102	95	13	465	679,310 38	26
1,384 75	1,434 40	1,299 70	1	177	71	45	11	305	1,470,380 00	27
2,710 23	2,720 11	2,567 73	4	290	131	143	17	585	867,243 97	28
3,043 13	2,981 85	2,793 35	31	541	272	106	36	958	1,727,856 51	29
2,410 56	741 10	681 45	2	89	10	2	.....	103	53,031 09	30
2,957 73	1,901 35	2,094 35	.....	286	180	154	18	638	543,978 97	31
1,419 70	1,378 45	1,365 70	.....	159	83	45	8	295	381,290 00	32
1,509 60	1,497 50	1,311 05	.....	201	25	6	1	233	156,249 77	33
1,352 67	828 05	1,744 15	3	180	63	35	17	298	487,958 13	34
1,949 11	1,676 24	1,613 22	2	315	103	71	8	499	618,009 00	35
1,698 83	1,577 54	1,697 59	.....	185	81	54	4	324	418,731 36	36
806 80	975 35	846 90	.....	72	37	26	6	141	227,285 94	37
1,958 80	1,923 44	2,119 40	10	333	131	109	18	601	906,006 12	38
2,654 02	2,768 47	2,875 85	10	421	311	287	114	1,146	3,027,633 00	39
2,703 38	2,826 40	2,870 35	2	336	187	187	44	742	1,514,115 00	40
1,272 75	2,125 20	1,392 27	1	156	34	12	1	204	212,820 84	41
1,195 73	2,105 75	1,455 15	.....	157	96	96	16	365	969,316 07	42
1,805 60	2,093 78	2,199 03	27	292	192	150	17	678	1,172,610 60	43
1,053 25	404 00	1,178 00	1	93	55	110	16	275	704,180 00	44
2,253 89	2,502 36	2,353 41	8	323	164	81	24	600	861,262 00	45
1,654 29	2,211 49	2,036 59	1	217	88	49	10	365	469,199 09	46
1,726 23	1,534 22	1,031 90	8	177	65	58	4	322	408,568 00	47
293 05	286 50	308 55	.....	36	10	7	5	58	772,619 62	48
2,231 30	2,167 95	2,145 87	35	430	102	90	12	669	736,121 14	49
.....	1,489 05	1,160 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
2,724 03	2,885 37	2,841 88	19	834	337	187	17	1,394	1,947,132 45	51
1,433 59	1,386 61	1,408 77	2	212	73	46	3	336	381,681 14	52
4,910 34	5,328 13	4,588 55	15	329	156	113	55	668	4,755,623 80	53
4,534 30	4,619 90	4,412 00	18	1,213	876	694	277	3,078	88,279 46	54
4,514 50	.....	.....	58	1,750	1,623	685	119	4,235	7,722,545 00	55
529 41	4,719 75	4,782 47	13	178	173	51	8	423	595,611 00	
1,531 32	1,598 46	1,489 60	6	264	109	63	18	460	651,278 23	56
2,566 17	2,313 14	2,551 50	10	587	433	205	50	1,285	2,147,366 55	57
2,628 53	2,601 84	2,502 42	15	508	219	83	16	841	2,614,621 70	58
1,325 00	1,606 10	1,818 10	4	170	110	109	10	403	765,225 00	59
1,667 05	1,669 63	1,766 06	7	277	107	118	21	530	949,746 18	60
3,682 89	3,507 19	3,501 70	28	1,741	810	272	51	2,905	4,787,954 00	61
3,809 69	2,493 02	2,565 97	.....	955	399	179	84	1,617	2,349,792 00	62
1,735 10	1,602 24	1,926 65	3	238	72	77	13	403	579,197 42	63
123,875 42	123,204 04	122,001 63	565	22,336	11,286	7,033	1,474	42,677	68,400,361 20	

INDEX.

A

Administration, Letters of, registration of 5
Affidavit required where original will is registered showing Account to be filed under Succession Duties Act, entering same 35
Affirmation instead of affidavit by Witness to will, what is requisite 29
Annexation of portion of Township to a City, duty of Registrar as to 13
Appeals from Equalization of Assessments, fees for searches of Conveyances and particulars in connection therewith 16
Assignment of several Mortgages by one Instrument, endorsed "Not to be registered in full" 7
Assignment for benefit of Creditors, attempt to register under Power of Attorney therein contained 23

B

Banks ask for information as to "Owners" and "Mortgages," suggestions 30

C

Certificate of Registration, where Instrument registered without local description of Lands 6
Certificate of discharge, of old Mortgage by Assignee where Assignment not registered... 24

D

Description what is sufficient, of Lots laid down on a registered Plan subdividing Farm Lots 34
Description of lands, defective, suggestions to remedy 8
Discharge of old Mortgage, Certificate of, by Assignee where Assignment not registered.. 24
Discharge of Mortgage, Statutory, particulars of registration of Instrument necessary to be given in connection with registration of 22

E

Endorsement on Mortgage containing special provisions for payment of annuity may be in short form 12
Execution of Quit Claim Deed by only two parties when purported to be executed by three 22
Exemplification from an Ontario Surrogate Court of Letters Probate and of further Letters Probate granted to an Executor of a Will, Judge's Certificate 28

F

Fees for Assignment of Mortgages by one Instrument endorsed "Not to be registered in full" 7
Fees for "Further" searches 9
Fees for searches of Conveyances and particulars furnished by Registrars to County Judge in connection with Appeals from Equalization of Assessment 16
Fees for registration of Order discharging Mechanic's Lien covering 600 Lots 18
Fees for searches of many Lots in connection with Succession Duties Act, special circumstances 19

I

Imperfect description of lands, suggestion to remedy same..... 8
Instrument, registration of, where no local description of lands..... 6
Information as to "Owners" and "Mortgages" asked for by Banks, suggestions..... 30

J

Judge's Certificate as to exemplification from an Ontario Surrogate Court of Letters Probate and of further Letters Probate granted to an Executor of a Will..... 28

L

Letters of Administration, registration should be in General Register and may afterwards be registered in separate Book..... 5
Letters Probate, attempt to register by a certified copy of will, suggestions..... 32
Legality of alleged assent of Council to registration of Plan of Street 45 feet wide..... 10

M

Mechanic's Lien covering 600 Lots, Order discharging same, fees for..... 18
Mortgage, with special provisions relating to payment of annuity, may be endorsed for registration in short form..... 12
Mortgage, Statutory Discharge of, particulars of Instruments necessary in connection with registration of..... 22
Mortgages, Assignment of several, by one Instrument, endorsed "Not to be registered in full"..... 7
Mortgages and Discharges, searches made by Registrar and writing given as to same..... 14
Municipal Plan should be prepared in accordance with registered Plans and should distinguish the different surveys..... 33

O

Omission of Conveyance when records transmitted from Senior County to new County, Registration in latter County now..... 26
Order Discharging Mechanic's Lien covering 600 Lots, registration of, fees for..... 18
Owners and "Mortgages," Banks ask for information as to, suggestions..... 30

P

Payment of Legacies, Receipts showing, under a Will filed under Custody of Title Deeds Act, not to be entered in Abstract Index..... 26
Plan, registration of, Power of Inspector to direct Plan to be removed..... 10
Plan, registration of, affecting prior title, course to be pursued, plan cannot be ignored... 20
Plan, Municipal, should be prepared in accordance with registered Plans and should distinguish the different surveys..... 33
Plan of Street 45 feet wide, legality of assent of Council to registration of..... 10
Plan, under Section III, Subsec. I of Registry Act, preliminary steps suggested to be taken before Inspector will exercise his power to compel Town to make same..... 25
Preliminary steps suggested to be taken before Inspector will exercise his power to compel Town to cause Plan to be made under Sec. III, Subsec. I of Registry Act..... 25
Probate of Will, original, should not be retained by Registrar..... 31
Power of Attorney, attempt to register under, Assignment for benefit of Creditors..... 23

Q

Quit Claim Deed, purported to be executed by three parties but executed by only two parties, suggestions..... 22

R

Receipts, showing payment of legacies under a Will filed in Registry Office under Custody of Title Deeds Act, not to be entered in Abstract Index 26
Registrar, duty of, annexation of portion of Township to City 13
Registrar, duties and rights of, as to searches made and writing given as to same 14
Registrar should not retain original Probate of Will 31
Registered Plan subdividing farm lot, what is sufficient description of land laid down on 34
Registration of Letters of Administration in General Register, and afterwards in separate Book 5
Registration of, Instrument lands without local description 6
Registration of Plan shewing Street only 45 feet wide 10
Registration of Mortgage containing special provisions re annuity may be in short form... 12
Registration of, Order discharging Mechanic's Lien which covered 600 Lots, fees for 18
Registration of Plan affecting prior title, course to be pursued, plan cannot be ignored.... 20
Registration of Instruments and particulars of necessary in connection with registration of Statutory Discharge of Mortgage 22
Registration of Assignment for benefit of Creditors, attempt to register under colour of Power of Attorney therein contained 23
Registration of Conveyance where omitted in transmitting Records from Senior County to new County 26
Registration of Judge's Certificate as to exemplification from an Ontario Surrogate Court of Letters Probate granted to an Executor of a Will 28
Registration of Will with affirmation instead of affidavit by witness to Will, what is requisite 29
Registration of Letters Probate by a certified copy of Will, attempted suggestions 32

S

Searches "Further," fees for 6
Searches made by Registrar as to Mortgages and Discharges, and a writing given by Registrar as to same, duties of Registrar 14
Searches of Conveyance and particulars thereof furnished by Registrars to County Judge in connection with Equalization of Assessments, fees for 16
Searches of many Lots made in connection with Succession Duties Act, fees for special circumstances 19
Statutory Declaration in case of Letters of Administration registered in separate Book... 5
Statutory Discharge of Mortgage, particulars of registration of Instrument necessary to be given in connection with registration of 22
Steps preliminary, suggested to be taken before Inspector will exercise his power to compel a Town to cause a Plan to be made under Sec. III, Sub-sec. I of Registry Act 25
Succession Duties Act, searches of many Lots made in connection with, fees for 19
Succession Duties Act, original Wills registered since 1905 without affidavit under 27
Succession Duties Act entering Affidavit required where original Will is registered to show account filed under 35

W

Will, original Probate of, should not be retained by Registrar 31
Wills, original, registered since 1905 without the affidavit under Succession Duties Act, suggestions 27
Will, attempt to register Letters Probate by a certified copy of Will, suggestions 32

REPORT

OF THE

Secretary and Registrar

OF THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1908.

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TORONTO.

To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, Knight, Etc., Etc.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st day of December, 1907.

W. J. HANNA,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, May 15th, 1908.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1907.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 16th, 1908.

To the Honourable
WILLIAM JOHN HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc., Etc.;

SIR,—In submitting his annual report with regard to the details of the various services rendered by the Office of the Provincial Secretary during the year 1907, the undersigned begs leave to invite attention to the fact that there has been a large increase in the work of the department. The continued increase has been greatest in the incorporation and licensing of companies. This is largely due to the activity in Cobalt and other mining operations and to conversion of mercantile and manufacturing businesses into joint stock concerns.

The following table shows the fees as they were received month by month.

Statement of Office Fees received by Months, 1907.

January	$30,547 18	
February	35,482 55	
March	32,638 15	
April	34,593 15	
May	27,710 85	
June	19,407 75	
July	18,101 20	
August	12,034 15	
September	14,879 20	
October	11,761 25	
November	9,992 85	
December	8,655 40	
		$255,803 68

Statement of Source of Fees received during 1907.

Letters Patent, Licenses, etc	$227,312 90	
Companies' Returns	12,695 13	
Automobile Licenses and Renewals	8,098 50	
Marriage Act Forms	4,237 00	
Commissions under Great and Privy Seal	1,700 00	
Certificates	120 65	
By-Laws, Copies and Searches	1,639 50	
		255,803 68

Number of Charters and Licenses issued.

Year.	No. of Instruments.	Fees.
1892	158	$ 6,780
1893	138	8,465
1894	139	7,729
1895	174	10,000
1896	154	14,335
1897	358	34,650
1898	295	23,820
1899	416	60,817
1900	438	71,179
1901	450	75,782
1902	591	95,330
1903	578	107,166
1904	673	87,177
1905	828	108,621
1906	1,045	181,998.11
1907	1,067	227,312.90

Since the passing of the first Act respecting the operation of motor vehicles in the highways was passed the administration of the Act has been with the department The following is a statement of the permits and renewals issued, and of the income received :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Permits Issued	230	535	553	1,176	1,530
To motors owned in Ontario				517	550
To others				659	980
Renewals Granted				379	914
To motors owned in Ontario				372	719
To others				7	195
Receipts				$5,523.15	$8,098.50

The usual Tables and Appendices accompany this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED, 1907.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
A	$	
Airgoid Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
The Ahmic Telephone Company, Limited	25,000	Ahmic Harbour.
The A. K. Jeffries Fur Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
A. Workman & Co., Limited	60,000	Ottawa.
Argyle Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The American Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	London.
American Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Alexandra Lawn Bowling Club, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Aberdeen Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Atlas Table Company, Limited	40,000	Preston.
Anglo Canadian Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,100,000	Toronto.
The Acme Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Auld Silver Mines, Limited	500,000	North Bay.
Algonquin Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Animika Improvement Company, Limited	15,000	Pt. Arthur.
The A. E. Slinn Company, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
A. W. Jacobs Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Ottawa.
Automatic Agents, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Automatic Products, Limited	40,000	Orillia.
The Art Tailoring Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Algoma Co-operative Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Arsenic Lake Silver Mining Company, Limited	300,000	North Bay.
The Aubin Company, Limited	100,000	Sturgeon Falls.
Algoma Lead, Limited	1,500,000	Port Arthur.
Anthes Foundry, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Agauni Cobalt Mines, Limited	600,000	London.
The Ash Grove Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Englehart.
Adelaide Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Napanee.
A. McCall Co., Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Automatic Vending Company, Limited	50,000	London.
Accountants, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Alpha Kappa Kappa House Company, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Automatic Grain Shocker Machine Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
A. & C. Boehmer, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
B		
The Berlin Hotel Company, Limited	250,000	Berlin.
The Big Cities Realty and Agency Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Bloor Street Skating and Curling Rink, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Burnett, Ormsby and Clapp, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Berlin Comb and Novelty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Biggar-Wilson, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
B. Ryan and Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Brockville Cement Pressed Brick and Concrete Company, Limited	10,000	Brockville.
The British Investors, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Barnard's Point Gold Mining Company of Larder Lake, Limited	1,000,000	Hamilton.
Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company, Limited	100,000	London.
Bonanza Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
Beaver Consolidated Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Big 4 Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000.000	Toronto.
Batts, Limited	100,000	Toronto Junc.
Bowmanville Sanatorium, Limited	40,000	Bowmanville.
The Bracebridge and Muskoka Lakes Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Bracebridge.
The Barton Netting Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Big 3 Silver Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Blind River Saddlery Company, Limited	25,000	Blind River.
Broadview Land Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Bawden Machine & Tool Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Brockville Malleable Iron Co., Limited	60,000	Brockville.
The Berlin District Steam Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
The Big Hundred Larder Gold Company, Limited	2,500,000	New Liskeard.
Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
Beamsville Larder Lake Prospecting Company, Limited	45,000	Beamsville.
The British American Sign Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The British Dominion Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Buffalo Amusement & Construction Company, Limited	20,000	Ridgeway.
The British American Wax Paper Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Beaver Superior Silver Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The British America Security Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Brougham and Grattan Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	Dacre.
Buffalo Larder Gold Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
British-Canadian Smelters, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
The Bay Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Blenheim and South Kent Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Blenheim.
Bonanza Consolidated Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Bain & Cubitt, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Beaty Timber Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The British Canadian Distilling Company, Limited	250,000	Owen Sound.
Berlin Leatherette Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
Britannia Amusement Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
B. Bell & Son Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Brophy Umbrella & Suspender Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Bell Furniture Company, Limited	150,000	Southampton.
The Bloom Lake Mines Company, Limited	100,000	Sandwich.
Big Pete Canadian Mines, Limited	2,000,000	New Liskeard.
Bice Regulator Company, Limited	70,000	London.
The Brandon Shoe Company, Limited	30,000	Aylmer.
The Brand Electro Ozone, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Bedford Mica Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Burnt River Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	Burnt River.
The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited	750,000	Hamilton.
The Berlin Steel Go-Cart Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
Business Systems, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
C		
Cobalt Gem Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Mutual Mines Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Casey Mountain Cobalt Mining and Developing, Company, Limited	250,000	Haileybury.
Charles Duncan and Sons, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
The Cobalt Club, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
Cameron & Co., Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Cobalt Eagle Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Coleman and Larder Lake Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt and Blanche River Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
Cobalt Silver Crescent, Limited	500,000	Pittsburgh.
Canadian Central Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Silver Mountain Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Commonwealth Mines of Cobalt, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
Canada Arms and Rifle Sights, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Carleton-Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Mines Syndicate, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Engineers, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Commercial Club, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Canadian Farm Products Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The Canada Casket and Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Rodney.
The Canada Chair Co., Limited	40,000	Perth.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Cobalt North Star Silver Mining Company, Limited	10,000	Bridgeburg.
The Canadian National Horse Show Association, Limited	2,000	Toronto.
Crown Investment Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cobden Copper Company, Limited	500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Culver Silver Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Silver Stone Mining Company, Lsmited	500,000	Ottawa.
Cobalt Crystal-Silver Mines, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Cullen Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Fire Extinguisher Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Concentrators, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
The Cleopatra Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
Cobalt Blue Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Commercial Travellers Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000	New Liskeard.
Confederation Mines, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
Canada Consolidated Cobalt Syndicate, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Galt.
The Cobalt Certainty Silver Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Canadian Cutlery Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canadian Smokeless Powder Company, Limited	150,000	Sherkston.
The Cobalt Silver-Gold Pool Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Cobalt.
The Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Chesterville.
Cobalt Syndicate of Montreal, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
Cochrane Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Magnet Mines, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Chaudiere Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Pacific Cobalt Development Company, Limited	3,500,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Fish and Transportation Company, Limited	10,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Caldwell Bit and Tool Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Charles Bush, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Combined Agencies, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Lorrain Mining and Development Company, Limited	1,500,000	Cobalt.
Christie Henderson & Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Smelting and Refining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto,
The Cobalt Raven Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Ottawa.
The Concrete Engineering and Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canuck Silver Mines, Cobalt, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Crown Canister Company, Limited	40,000	Dundas.
Co-Operative Mail Order Society, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Colonial Securities Corporation, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Eldorado Mines Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Chesley Furniture Company, Limited	40,000	Chesley.
Combined Goldfields, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Champion Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	New Liskeard.
Coupon Securities, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
City Laundry of Hamilton, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Colonial Whitewear Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
Cobalt Combine Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Silver and Gold Claims Company, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
The City Gas Company of Oshawa, Limited	40,000	Oshawa.
The Chaudiere Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
Charles M. Home, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Coleman-Bucke Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Bessemer Ores, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Consolidated Press, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Cobalt and James Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cody Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Sarnia.
Cerre Chamberland Fur Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Confederated Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Cobalt.
The Canada Photo Supply and Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Silver Wedge Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Carscallen, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Conference Exploration Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
Cobalt Silver Bell Mines, Limited	800,000	Cobalt.
The Cobalt-James Mines Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Crown Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Crown Oil Refining Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Carleton Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	New Liskeard.
The Cobourg Utilities Corporation, Limited	145,000	Toronto.
The Castleton Hotel Company, Limited	2,500	Castleton.
Cross Lake Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Crown Gas and Oil Company, Limited	250,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Optical Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Coliseum Amusement and Advertising Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cooper-Tilbury Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	London.
Columbia Cobalt Development Company, Limited	500,000	Cobalt.
City Dairy Farms, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Wolverine Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The Canadian Jack Company, Limited	25,000	Windsor.
Crawfords, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Colonial Cravat Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Capital Chemical Company of Canada, Limited	10,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Lash Steel Process Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Paper Bottle Company, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
Canadian Condensed Milk Company, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
Cobalt Silver Fountain Mines, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Clark Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
Canada International Gas Company, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Smelting and Refining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Chatham Carriage Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
Cobalt Superior Mining Corporation, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Canada Brick Fields, Limited	100,000	London.
Crawford Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Challenger Athletic Goods Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Canada Webbing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Credit Valley Brick Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Crown Gypsum Company, Limited	100,000	Cayuga.
The Cobalt Shippers, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
The Canadian Salvage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Carter Stevens Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canada-Mexico Development Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Caradoc Exfrid Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Melbourne.
Central Securities, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Canada Southern Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Tilbury.
The Cook-Land Company, Limited. Re-incorporation	60,000	Toronto.
The Consolidated Gold and Silver Mines of Elk and Larder Lake, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
D		
The Defiance Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Devil's Rock Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
Duchess Silver Mining Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
Dominion Smelters, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Dundas Banner, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Brewery Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
The Davies Wholesal Tailoring Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto Jctn.
Dr. Reddick Larder Lake Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
The Dunnville Consolidated Telephone Company, Limited	60,000	Dunnville.
Deloro Mining and Reduction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Duftons', Limited	100,000	Stratford.
The D. D. Wilson Company, Limited	100,000	Seaforth.
The Deseronto Furniture Company, Limited	65,000	Deseronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
The Dominion Lumber Company, Limited	350,000	Webbwood.
The Dominion Warehousing Company, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
D. H Howden and Company, Limited	250,000	London.
Donnacona, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Dowker Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Fort Frances.
The Doon Twine & Cordage Company, Limited	250,000	Doon.
The D. Hibner Furniture Company, Limited	200,000	Berlin.
The Dominion Larder Gold Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Cobalt.
The Dominion Garment Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dictograph Company of Canada, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Dominion Exploration and Development Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Dr Orok Larder Mines, Limited	750,000	Haileybury.
Dobie and Company, Limited	40,000	Thessalon.
The Dominion Jewellery Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Delaware Park Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Dominion Wheel Company, Limited	40,000	Lindsay.
Dominion Bessemer Ore Company, Limited	7,500,000	Port Arthur.
Dominion Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Dominion Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Dickson Bridge Works Company, Limited	40,000	Campbellford.
Delaheys, Limited	75,000	Pembroke.
The Dominion Mining Company, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
The Delaplant Lumber Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
Dunlm, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Dominion Tool Company, Limited	100,000	Peterboro.
Dominion Crown Cork Company, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Dominion National Smoke Consumer Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Dewdney Jewellery Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dual Cities Bill Posting Company, Limited	2,000	Fort William.
Domestic Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Dufferin Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Dominion Artificial Limb Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dereham Telephone Company, Limited	30,000	Brownsville.
Dart Union Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
E		
The Enterprise Corporation, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
The Evans Rotary Engine Company of Canada, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Excelsior Constructing and Paving Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Electric Bean Chemical Company, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
Emerald Development Company, Limited	150,000	Sudbury.
The Elk Lake Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	North Bay.
Erie Portland Cement Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Electrical Specialties, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
England's Premier Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,100,000	Toronto.
The Excelsior Land Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Ed. Mack, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Electro Metals, Limited	300,000	Welland.
Eclipse Safety Paper Company, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
Elk Lake Prospecting and Development Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Empress Tilbury Oil and Gas Company, Limited	150,000	Chatham.
Elk Lake Silver Mines, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Elmira Interior Hardwood Company, Limited	100,000	Elmira.
The Empire Larder Lake Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Eastern and Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
East Bay Larder Lake Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Eglinton Heights Realty Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Empress Transportation Company of Midland, Limited	200,000	Midland.
The Elgin Cobalt Mining and Development Company, Limited	200,000	St. Thomas.
Excelsior Rink Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Empire Cobalt Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Cobalt.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
The Eisman Novelties, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Erie Knitting Company, Limited	40,000	Dunnville.
Eugene Ditzgen Co. of Ontario, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Elk Lake Mining and Prospecting Company, Limited	1,500,000	Ottawa.
E. Harvey, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
Enoch Thompson, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Electrical Ore Finding Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Exchange Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Electric Securities Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Elmira Upholstering Company, Limited	40,000	Elmira.
The Elmira Athletic Association, Limited	40,000	Elmira.
F		
The Fallis Tourtellot Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
Floyd Silver Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Foster-Dack Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
Freehold Land and Construction Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Foreign Rail Joint Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Fruit Growers' Publishing Company, Limited	25,000	Grimsby.
Federal Mines, Limited	6,000,000	Toronto.
Farming World, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Flexlume Sign Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines
The Ford Automatic Fire Shutter Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
The Federal Oil Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Federal Securities, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Frame and Hay Fence Company, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
The Faircloth Art Glass and Decorating Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto
The Fitzsimmons Fruit Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
Forest City Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Fort William Building and Realty Company, Limited	200,000	Fort William.
Foster and Holtermann, Limited	10,000	Brantford.
Frederick B. Robins, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Finnish Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
The Fesserton Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Fesserton.
Fortier & Thiervierge Company, Limited	40,000	Clarence Creek
Freemasons' Hall, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Falls City Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
G		
The Garner Manufacturing Company, Limited	150,000	Chesley.
The Great Northern Oil Company, Limited	500,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Galt Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Galt.
The Georgian Bay Oil Company, Limited	1,000,000	Fort Erie.
Golden Horn (Larder Lake) Mines, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Garfunkel & Rottenberg Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Gurry Patents, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The George Kelly Company, Limited	40,000	London.
Goderich Wheel Rigs, Limited	250,000	Goderich.
The Golden Peak Larder Lake Exploration and Mining Company Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Gold Belt Mining and Development Company, Limited	1,250,000	Ottawa.
Gore Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Gordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	1,000,000	Dryden.
Greater Canada Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
Guardian Securities Company, Limited	6,000	Toronto.
The Garry Brook Company, Limited	100,000	Alexandria.
Grand Union Hotel Company of Toronto, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Getty & Scott, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Georgian Bay Trap Rock Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Galetta Electric Power and Milling Company, Limited	100,000	Arnprior.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Good Hope Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
Gold Mint Mining Company of Larder Lake, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Grey Hadley Spelter Company, Limited	500,000	Kingston.
Golden Empire Mines Company of Larder Lake, Limited	1,000,000	Powassan.
The Guelph Oil Clothing Company, Limited	50,000	Guelph.
General Industries Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Globe Land Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Griffin Amusement Company, Limited	120,000	Toronto.
Gold Horseshoe and Larder Lakes Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Ottawa.
The Good Clothes Makers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Great West Townsite and Homestead Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Grand Manitoulin Oil Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Gilmour Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Belleville.
Glengarry Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	600,000	Haileybury.
G. A. Rudd & Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Glenn Stove and Furnace Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Gold Consols, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Geo. H. Rundle & Son Company, Limited	200,000	Windsor.
Gould Consolidated Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
Green Robin Gold Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
H		
Harris-Maxwell Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Hood Knitting Company, Limited	40,000	Lindsay.
The Hazel Yule Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Hiawatha Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Haileybury Silver Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Haileybury.
The Hamilton & Fort William Navigation Company, Limited	1,000,000	Hamilton.
The Hillman Copper Company, Limited	60,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Highland Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Huntsville.
H. K. Roberts, Limited	20,000	Stratford.
The Haileybury Townsite Mining Company, Limited	750,000	Sudbury.
The Hamilton Rural Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Coldsprings.
Hamilton Dairy Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Hamilton Cab and Bus Company, Ltd	25,000	Hamilton.
Haileybury Bucke Cobalt Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Helion Electric Company, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Higbee Mines, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The High Park Golf and Country Club of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Harriston Stove Company, Limited	100,000	Harriston.
Hardwood Glen Mining Company, Ltd	60,000	Toronto.
The Hawken Milling Company of Wallaceburg, Limited	40,000	Wallaceburg.
Hanson Consolidated Silver Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Hamilton Printing Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Hamilton Amusement Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Householders, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Hydro-Electrical Construction Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Hamilton Lacrosse Association, Limited	10,000	Hamilton.
Hamilton Tool Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The H. Ditchburn Boat Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Gravenhurst.
Hamilton Carhartt Manufacture, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Hall Mark Silver Mines, Cobalt, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Harrietsville Telephone Association, Limited	25,000	Harrietsville.
Hall & Holcomb, Limited	25,000	Ottawa.
Hocken Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Falding.
Home & Watts, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Haileybury Brick & Tile Company, Limited	50,000	Haileybury.
The Highland Mary Gold Mines Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Havana Land and Development Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Harkness Drug Company, Limited	40,000	Mattawa.
H. W. Petrie, Limited	400,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	
	$	
The Haileybury Club, Limited	40,000	Haileybury.
The Harwich Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
Holden Silver Mining Company, Limited	650,000	Cobalt.
H. E. Ledou & Co., Limited	100,000	Port Arthur.
I		
Island Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Manitowaning.
Implement and Monument Company, Limited	40,000	Shelburne.
The Iroquois Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Iroquois.
The International Veneer and Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Renfrew.
The International Snow Plow Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Stratford.
Imperial Consolidated Mining Co., Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
Ideal Oak Leather Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Ingersoll Packing Company, Limited	100,000	Ingersoll.
Interlocking Piling and Engineering Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Ideal Foundry Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Ideal Clothing Company, Limited	40,000	Port Hope.
The Independence Larder Lake Gold Mines, Limited	4,000,000	Toronto.
The Industrial and Technical Press, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Indiana Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Industrial Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Welland.
Imperial Glove Company, Limited	40,000	Dundas.
Imperial Gas Power Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The International Fence Company, Limited	300,000	London.
The Ivanhoe Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
International Academy of Music	No share capital.	Toronto.
J		
The Jack Pot Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
The J. Albert Thompson Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
J. J. Gibbons, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Jehke Development Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Jumbo Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Jessop Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Jewellers' Journal Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
James Mines, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
J. H. McKnight Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The J. T. Eastwood Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The James Township Silver Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Jamieson Meat Company, Limited	100,000	Renfrew.
The J. F. Hartz Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
J. Gammage & Sons, Limited	100,000	London.
The Jones Safety Device Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
J. K McLauchlan Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
James Bay Lumber Co., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The James L. Burton & Son Lumber Company, Limited	250,000	Barrie.
James Bay Gold Mining and Development Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Johnson Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Jenks Dresser Company, Limited	50,000	Sarnia.
John Brittnell, Limited	39,500	Toronto.
J. D. Bailey, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Jackson L. Little Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Jno. F. Taylor Pharmacal Company, Limited	40,000	Weston.
K		
Kerr Lake Crown Reserve, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Keystone Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Kelley Island Lime Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Kearns Ink and Wax Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
The Knickerbocker Cobalt Mines, Limited	550,000	Toronto.
Kurtze & McLean, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
King Solomon Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	New Liskeard.
King Radiator Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Kingston Harness Works, Limited	40,000	Kingston.
King Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Temperanceville.
Kells Lumber Company, Limited	6,000	Kells.
Keystone Lorrain Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
The Kindling Wood Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Kingston Shipping Company, Limited	100,000	Kingston.
The Kaufman Rubber Company, Limited	500,000	Berlin.
The Kinnell Felt Company, Limited	200,000	Berlin.
The Kahle Advertising Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The King Edward Hotel Company of London Ontario, Limited	40,000	London.
The Kent International Drug Company, Limited	20,000	Chatham
L		
London-Cobalt Mining Corporation, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Larder Lake Exploration and Development Company, Ltd	500,000	Haileybury.
Larder Lake Proprietory Gold Fields, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
Love Brothers, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Larder Lake Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Logan Brothers, Limited	50,000	Renfrew.
Latonia Cigar Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
Lake George Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Lake of the Woods Club, Limited	25,000	Kenora.
The Lincoln-Nipissing Development Company, Limited	160,000	St. Catharines.
Little Larder Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Lakes Transportation Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Lucky Strike Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	3,000,000	Cobalt.
Lloyd Silver Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Le Roi Larder Lake Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
The La Salle Development Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Labatt Manufacturing Company, Limited	200,000	London.
Lawson and Jones, Limited	250,000	London.
The Lea Pickling and Preserving Company, Limited	10,000	Simcoe.
La Plata Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Lehigh Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Larder Gold Queen, Limited	1,500,000	New Liskeard.
The Larder Lake Gold Hill Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Lucky Boys Gold Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Lawson Mine, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
Laidlaw Litho Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Larder Lake Mining Stock Exchange, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Lake Superior Iron and Steel Company, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie
La Plaza Apartments, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Lansing Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	400,000	Windsor.
Law and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Letters, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
L. A. Delaplante, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Load Star Mining Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Larder Lake International Mines, Limited	5,000,000	Ottawa.
Lovering Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Larder Gold Reefs Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Long Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Welland.
Larder Gold Fields, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Lobo Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Coldstream.
The Lansdowne Rural Telephone Company, Limited	20,000	Lansdowne.
The Lewis Varnish Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Lincoln Silver Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Cobalt.
Lakes Lumbering, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
M	$	
Mines, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Montreal Cobalt Power Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Menswear, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Morton Baking Co., of Canada, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Manson, Redman & Walder, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Meridian Bay Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Berlin.
The MacRae Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Manufacturers' Auxiliary Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Meaford Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Meaford.
The McConnell Silver Mining Company of Cobalt, Limited	200,000	Ottawa.
Magladery Brothers and Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Merner Manufacturing Company, Limited	300,000	Alliston.
The Massive Corundum Company of Ontario, Limited	2,000,000	Niagara Falls.
McFarlane & Douglas, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Manchester Cobalt Mines, Limited	450,000	Toronto.
Midland Hotel Company, Limited	50,000	Midland.
Milburn Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	200,000	Peterborough.
McClellan & Co., Limited	70,000	Bowmanville.
Medlands', Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Monarch Knitting Company, Limited	250,000	Dunnville.
McCall Pattern Company, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
Mohawk Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
McPherson & Company, Limited,	25,000	West Lorne.
Monitor Cobalt Prospecting and Development Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Mississippi Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Carleton Place.
The Maryborough Temperance Hotel Company, Limited	6,000	Moorefield.
Martin Larder Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
McMurtry & Co., Limited	50,000	Bowmanville.
The McLean Cream Separator Company, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
Menzies and Company	40,000	Toronto.
Montreal River International Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The McKinnon Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
Munroe Prospecting and Developing Company, Limited	200,000	Cobalt.
The Master-Stein Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Winnipeg.
Murphy Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
Montreal Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited	10,000	Cobalt.
The McGill Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cornwall.
Matthews Private School, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Montreal River Mines, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The McMahon Broadfield Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Martin Corrugated Paper and Box Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Markdale Furniture Company, Limited	40,000	Markdale.
Muggley Concentrators, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Mackie Bros., Limited	100,000	North Bay.
Midas Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Matabanick Hotel, Company, Limited	100,000	Hailebury.
Moose Horn Mines, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
Monessen Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Cobalt.
The McKay Brothers, Limited	50,000	Renfrew.
Merchants Steamship Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Mutual Contracting and Realty, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Maple Hall Company of Cumberland, Limited	1,000	Cumberland.
Moyer Bros., Limited	95,000	St. Catherines.
McDougall & Cuzner, Limited	30,000	Ottawa.
The Mildmay Park and Rink Company, Limited	10,000	Mildmay.
Merchants Storage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The McLaughlin Motor Car Company, Limited	500,000	Oshawa.
The Mitchell Woollen Company, Limited	50,000	Mitchell.
The Metropolitan Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
N		
The Niagara Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	750,000	Niagara Falls.
New Ontario Exploration Company, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Northern Larder Lake Mining Co., Limited	1,000,000	Haileybury.
Newsome & Gilbert, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Northwest Bay (Larder Lake) Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The North Bay Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	300,000	North Bay.
Nash Thermostats, Limited	120,000	Toronto.
Norton Fisher Company, Limited	40,000	Shelburne.
Nisbet & Auld, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Neal Baking Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
New Liskeard Public Hall and Realty Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
Northern Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Northern Ontario Lumber and Milling Company, Limited	250,000	London.
The Nipissing Planing Mills, Limited	40,000	North Bay.
The Niagara Falls Mining and Drilling Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
New Northern Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Neepawah Steamship Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
National Securities Corporation, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The National Plumbing Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
North Star Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Nonsuch Cobalt Silver Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Norton Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
National Refining Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Newbury Canning and Preserving Company, Limited	30,000	Newbury.
The Niagara Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
New York Ontario Exploration Company, Limited	1,000,000	Bracebridge.
The Nipissing Transportation and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	Sturgeon Falls.
Nipissing Stores, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
The New Ontario Bottling Works, Limited	10,000	Sudbury.
The New Liskeard Lands, Timber and Mines Company, Limited.	300,000	New Liskeard.
The Nipissing Gold Estates, Limited	4,000,000	Cobalt.
The North Bay Opera House Company, Limited	50,000	North Bay.
The North Canadian Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The New Liskeard Clock Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
North Ender Publishing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The North Bay Roller Rink and Amusement Company, Limited.	20,000	North Bay.
Neill Shoe Company	100,000	Brantford.
The Niagara Falls Canning Company, Limited	60,000	Niagara Falls.
The New Liskeard Concrete Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Nanton Coal Fields, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
National Oxide Paint and Colour Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Northern Islands Pulpwood Company, Limited	100,000	Port Arthur.
The Night Hawk Lake Mining Company, Limited	70,000	Toronto.
National Light and Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	London.
The North Star Oil and Gas Company, Limited	36,000	Chatham.
The North Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The North American Oil and Gas Company, Limited	1,000,000	Niagara Falls.
The National Matza and Biscuit Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Northern Foundry and Machine Company, Limited	50,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Northern Discovery Company, Limited	40,000	Bracebridge.
O		
O'Boyle Bros. Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Otonabee Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Ojibwa Carp Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Owen-Daveno Bed Company, Toronto	50,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Coal Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Ontario Electric Smelting, Milling and Refining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
The Ontario Steel Tubular Axle Company of Belleville, Limited	20,000	Belleville.
Ore Reduction Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPARATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
The Ottawa Mica Mining Company, Limited	350,000	Ottawa.
The Orme Fash oners, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Ontario Copper Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Observer Printing Company, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
Ontario Metal Novelty Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Ottawa Prospecting and Development Company, Limited	200,000	Haileybury.
Onaping Iron Ore Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Orlando Vickery, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
O'Keefe, Sanford, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Oxford Linen Mills, Limited	200,000	Tillsonburg.
The Ozone Sterilization Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Oil and Gas Securities Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Oxford Prospecting Mining Company, Limited	20,000	Cobalt.
Ontario Tropical Fruit Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
Ontario Hide, Wool and Fur	100,000	Toronto.
Oakville Fruit and Fertilizer Company, Limited	5,000	Oakville.
Ontario Development Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
P		
Pocock Bros. Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Prince Rupert Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Pure Milk Company, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
The Pense Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Petrolea Bridge Company, Limited	40,000	Petrolea.
The Perfect Brick and Tile Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Pythian Club, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Port Milford Packing Company, Limited	40,000	Port Milford.
The People's Co-operative Association, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
Provincial Mines, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Preston Car and Coach Company, Limited	200,000	Preston.
The Pleating and Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Parkdale Canoe Club, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Port Hope Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Clarke Twp.
Parry Sound Transportation Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Perrin Shocker Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	New Liskeard.
P. H. Secord & Sons, Limited	100,000	Brantford,
The People's Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Parker Car Heating Company, Limited	160,000	London.
Prospect Developing and Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt,
Parry Sound Realty, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Picton Golf and Country Club, Limited	10,000	Picton.
People's Mutual Telephone Company, Limited	21,000	Bethel.
Pride of Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
The Peel Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Phirow Real Estate Trading Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Producers' Natural Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Plantagenet Woollen Mills Company, Limited	20,000	Plantagenet.
The P. Hyman Company, Limited	60,000	Berlin.
Pratt Food Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Power City Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Peabody's Company, Limited	20,000	Windsor.
Parry Sound Furniture Staples Company, Limited	100,000	Parry Sound.
P. L. Robertson Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
Photography, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
The Princeton and Drumbo Telephone Company, Limited	20,000	Princeton.
Q		
Queen City Groceries, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Queen of Sheba Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Sudbury.
Queen Alexandra Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Queen City Foundry Co., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Queen City Acetylene Generator Manufacturiug Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
R		
Railway Reserve Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
R. H. Knight, Limited	40,000	SaultSte. Marie
The Robinet Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Sandwich.
Ramsay Sinclair Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Red Rose Mining Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
Rabbit Mountain Mines, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
Reiner Bros & Co., Limited	100,000	Wellesley.
Rusholme Lawn Bowling Club	5,000	Toronto.
Rosedale, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
R. B. Hutchison Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Renfrew Journal Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.	10,000	Renfrew.
Rogers Electric Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Rush Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
R. Barrow, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Red Jack Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Midland.
R. J. Smith & Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Ridgetown Canning Company, Limited	100,000	Ridgetown.
The Rapid Transfer Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Ross Land Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Romark Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Ragged Falls Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Richardson Bond & Wright, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Right Process Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Regal Shirt Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
The Rochdale Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Rex Argent Mines Company, Limited	100,000	Latchford.
The Ridgeway Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Ransoms, Limited	25,000	Wales.
Realty of Ottawa, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
Reliable Bedding Company, Limited	100,000	Weston.
The R. T. Booth Co., Limited	100,000	Fort Erie.
Relindo Shoe Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
S		
The Silverfield Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Silver Heels Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Standard Glass Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Silver Ridge Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Societe Electrometallurique Canadien, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Stationers' Specialties, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Security Light Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Sutton Bay Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Haileybury.
The Silver Rock Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
The Sarnia Automobile and Bus Company, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
Silver Pick Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Stadacona Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Cobalt.
Silver Square Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Cobalt.
St. Lawrence-Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Bridgeburg.
The Silver Bird Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Schultz Brothers Company, Limited	400,000	Brantford.
The South-Western Oil and Gas Lands, Limited	60,000	Petrolea.
The St. Thomas Automobile and Garage Company, Limited	25,000	St. Thomas.
Sudbury Brewing & Malting Company, Limited	70,000	Toronto.
The Strathcona Silver Mining Company of Cobalt, Limited	800,000	Toronto.
Shamrock Silver Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Sanitary Carpet Cleaner Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Safe Oil and Gas Company, Limited	150,000	Chatham.
Stadacona, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Strathcona, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The St. Thomas Horse Show Association, Limited	10,000	St. Thomas.
The Strong Drug Company, Limited	20,000	Haileybury.
St. Thomas Canning Company, Limited	100,000	London.
Silver 9 Cobalt Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Silver Cross Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Stirling Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Stirling.
Silver Belt Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Soo Larder Lake Exploration Company, Limited	150,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Smith-Runciman Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
Smaltite-Silver Mining Company	1,000,000	Toronto.
The St. Marys-Medina Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	St. Marys.
Smith D'Entremont Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Sault Ste. Marie Club, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Sterling Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Pt. Colborne.
Silver City News, Limited	40,000	Haileybury.
Searchlight Larder Lake Mines, Limited	3,000,000	New Liskeard.
Standard Chain Company of Canada, Limited	50,000	Walkerville.
Silver Circle Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The St. Thomas Car Company, Limited	400,000	St. Thomas.
The Sovereign Real Estate Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Sword Neckwear Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Sovereign Securities Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Spanish River Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Massey.
Simplex Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Sable Logging Company, Limited	75.000	Massey.
The Sterling Recreation Club, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
Spears Mining Corporation, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Standard Contracting Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The St. Thomas Packing Company, Limited	100,000	St. Thomas.
The Sanitary Can Company, Limited	100,000	Niagara Falls.
Shurly and Derrett Co., Limited	75,000	Toronto.
S. G. Read & Son, Limited	25,000	Brantford.
The Shierholtz Furniture Company, Limited	50,000	New Hamburg.
The Salatone Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Soss Invisible Hinge Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Seine River Lumber Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Sudbury Opera House Company, Limited	50,000	Sudbury.
Standard Automobile Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Silver Spade Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
St. Catherines Skating Rink Company, Limited	14,000	St. Catherines.
The St. Lawrence Lumber and Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Cornwall.
Sonora Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Owen Sound.
Stoney Lake Cottagers' Association, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
T		
The Tiffany Cobalt Mines, Limited	600,000	Cobalt.
Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Canada, Limited	200,000	Walkerville.
The Toronto Plate Glass Importing Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Tidman Silver and Aluminum Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Automobile Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Turnbull & Cuteliffe, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
The Temple-Pattison Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Tourist Hotel Company, Limited	150,000	Kenora.
Toronto Messenger Company, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Cartage, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Tate Electrolytic Company of Canada, Limited	150,000	Toronto.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Taylor Bros., Limited	75,000	Carleton Place.
Tehkummah Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Temagami Copper Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Temiskaming Steam Laundry and Dye Works, Limited	25,000	New Liskeard.
Toronto Custom Tailoring Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Twin City Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
The Tilbury Town Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
Thos. Mulcahy, Limited	30,000	Orillia.
Tilbury-Romney Gas and Oil Fields, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Thousand Islands Land Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Toronto National Steel Plate Engraving Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Toronto Stamp and Stencil Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Taylor's Wardrobe, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Tecumseh and Walkerville Oil and Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
The Tournenie Old Indian Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Tilbury Oil and Gas Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
The Tyrell Cooler & Filter Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Toronto Yarn Spinning Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Taylor-Anderson Company, Limited	40,000	Lucknow.
Tate Accumulator Company of Canada, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Toronto Viavi Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Treasure Island Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Toronto Brass Mills, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Iron Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Trade Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Tighe-Larder Lake Gold Mines, Limited	4,000,000	Toronto.
Thomas A. Norris Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Tuckett, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
The Twentieth Century Underfeed Furnace Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
U		
Ungar-Williamson Laundry & Dye Works, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
Uxbridge and Scott Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Uxbridge.
Uneda Laundry, Limited	40,000	Welland.
Union Brass Goods Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The United Zionists of Toronto Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The United Agency Company, Limited	50,000	Peterborough.
Ungar-Williamson Laundry Company of Windsor, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Uxbridge Cemetery Company	No share cap.	Uxbridge.
V		
The Veterans Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Viceroy-Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Vandorf Telephone Company, Limited	10,000	Vandorf.
Van Bever Packing and Provision Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Victoria Creek Mining and Developing Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
W		
Wellesley Cheese and Butter Company, Limited	5,000	Wellesley.
Walter Davidson & Co., Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Watt Milling and Feed Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
William Neilson, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
W. B. Bartram Company, Limited	60,000	Ottawa.
The Wendigo Crater Mines, Limited	40,000	Cobalt.
Wayne Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Windsor.
The Westboro Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Westboro.
Wilgar Lake Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Wm. Stone, Sons & Company, Limited	100,000	Brantford.
Western Wheat Lands and Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	London.

APPENDIX A.—LIST OF NAMES OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED 1907.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
	$	
Wm. Barber & Bros., Limited	100,000	Georgetown.
The Winnipeg-Cobalt Prospecting and Development Company, Limited	500,000	Kenora.
W. J. Trethewey Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Western Ontario Investors, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Wahcondah Steamship Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Wallace, Blake, Shouldice, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Welland Copper Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The W. H. Willis Shoe Company, Limited	40,000	Seaforth.
The Wellington Preserving Company, Limited	40,000	Picton.
Wychwood Corporation, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Winnett & Wellinger, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Watford Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Watford.
William Hamilton Company, Limited	300,000	Peterborough.
Weston Tool & Novelties, Limited	40,000	Weston.
The Webbwood Copper Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Woodstock Hotel Company, Limited	40,000	Woodstock.
Western Navigation Company, Limited	500,000	Fort William.
Wee-Tu Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Latchford.
William Milne & Son, Limited	100,000	North Bay.
Wood's Improved Cushion Tires	50,000	Toronto.
The Wettlaufer-Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Wilbur Iron Ore Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Windsor Belt Dressing Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Webster Citizens Company, Limited	75,000	Welland.
Western Central Construction Company, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
Wheat and Coal Lands, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Westmont Silver Mining Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Wentworth Real Estate and Building Company, Limited	25,000	Hamilton.
Windsor Realty, Limited	20,000	Windsor.
W. Doherty Piano and Organ Company, Limited	200,000	Clinton.
Warner-Gibson, Limited	40,000	Welland.
Y		
The York Masonic Hall Company, Limited	20,000	North Toronto.
Yorkville Contracting Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Z		
Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, Limited	300,000	Hamilton.
Zone Consolidated Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Thamesville.

APPENDIX B.—LIST OF COMPANIES WHOSE POWERS WERE EXTENDED 1907.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Cosgrave Brewery Company of Toronto, Limited	20th February.
The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited	2nd Aug., 1907.
The Canada Corundum Company, Limited	18th December.
The Canadian Time Recording Company, Limited	16th Aug., 1906.
The Grand Opera House Company of Kingston, Limited	20th March.
Helena Costume Company, Limited	8th November.
John Northway and Son, Limited	28th February.
La Rose Mining Company, Limited	16th April.
The St. Thomas Brass Company, Limited	6th March.
The Sutherland-Innes Company, Limited	16th January.
The Toronto Brewing and Malting Company, Limited	20th February.
The Travellers' Club	16th January.

APPENDIX C.—LIST OF COMPANIES WHOSE CAPITAL WAS INCREASED OR DECREASED, 1907.

Name of Company	From	To	Date
B	$	$	
The Backrack Company, Limited	40,000	250,000	28th February.
The Bailey Mining Company	1,000,000	5,000,000	18th March.
The Booth Copper Company of Toronto, Limited	25,000	50,000	24th May.
Benjamin, Moore & Co., Limited	50,000	80,000	16th September.
The British American Oil Company, Limited	200,000	250,000	14th October.
Brown Bros. Company, Nurserymen, Limited	75,000	150,000	8th November.
C			
Cobalt Development Company, Limited	1,000,000	5,000,000	26th January.
Conduits Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	6th February.
Canadian Transit Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	1st March.
Canadian Oil Company, Limited	1,500,000	2,000,000	27th March.
The Carter-Crume Company, Limited	2,050,000	2,250,000	25th March.
Colonial Weaving Company, Limited	60,000	110,000	24th May.
Cobalt Merger, Limited	3,000,000	2,000,000	15th August.
The Clinton Knitting Company, Limited	25,000	50,000	27th November.
Chatham Motor Car Company, Limited	50,000	150,000	11th October.
D			
The Dairyman Publishing Company, Limited	30,000	50,000	15th February
The Duncan Lithographing Company of Hamilton, Limited	45,000	100,000	8th March.
The Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited	190,000	500,000	13th March.
Devils Rock Silver Mining Company, Limited	500,000	850,000	23rd April.
The Doty Engine Works Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	11th October.
F			
Freehold and Construction Company, Limited	500,000	250,000	27th March
The Frontenac Club	2,000	50,000	18th December.
G			
Geo. H. Hees, Son & Company, Limited	400,000	600,000	1st March.
The Glengarry Reformer Newspaper Company Limited	5,000	10,000	8th March.
The Gananoque Spring and Axle Company, Limited	150,000	300,000	23rd April.
The General Brass Works, Limited	40,000	100,000	28th June.
Gorman Eckert & Company, Limited	100,000	200,000	28th June.
Green, Meehan Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	1,500,000	27th November.
H			
Helion Electric Company	1,500,000	1,000,000	11th December.
I			
International Portland Cement Co., Limited	1,000,000	1,250,000	8th May.
The Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, Limited	75,000	150,000	21st August.
J			
John Northway and Son, Limited	150,000	500,000	25th February.
The J. L. Nicholls Company	50,000	200,000	9th July.
K			
Kamargo Oil Company	15,000	45,000	8th May,

APPENDIX C.—LIST OF COMPANIES WHOSE CAPITAL WAS INCREASED OR DECREASED 1907.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
L			
Lever Bros., Limited	1,000,000	1,500,000	4th January.
The Lambton Golf and County Club, Limited	40,000	80,000	6th February.
Lake George Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	600,000	1,500,000	6th March.
The Lakeside Canning Company, Limited	25,000	75,000	23rd April.
The Langton Stock Farm Company Limited	40,000	100,000	25th February.
The Lowndes Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	31st July.
The Light, Heat and Power Company of Lindsay, Limited	125,000	300,000	16th December.
M			
Macdonald Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	500,000	4th February.
The Monarch Supply Company, Limited	6,000	40,000	4th February.
The Langmuir Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited	100,000	200,000	18th February.
The Mortimer Company, Limited	90,000	300,000	6th March.
The Morris Piano Company, Limited	100,000	500,000	8th April.
The McLaughlin Carriage Company, Limited	400,000	1,500,000	31st May.
N			
The Noxon Company, Limited	100,000	500,000	6th February.
The Nipissing Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	50,000	25th February.
The New Ontario Steamship Company	100,000	500,000	19th April.
O			
The Ontario Wheel Company	50,000	100,000	4th January.
The Ottawa Steel Casting Company, Limited	250,000	350,000	16th January.
The Ottawa Car Company, Limited	200,000	1,000,000	5th July.
P			
The Purdom, Gillespie Hardware Co., Limited	20,000	50,000	13th February.
Page Hersey Iron, Tube and Lead Company, Limited	2,000,000	3,500,000	20th November.
R			
Railway Supplies, Limited	250,000	750,000	1st February.
The Robert Simpson Company, limited	1,000,000	2,500,000	26th April.
The Rideau Skating and Curling Company, Limited	15,000	50,000	31st May.
The Roman Stone Company, Limited	60,000	100,000	13th September
The Robson Leather Company, Limited	100,000	200,000	7th September.
S			
The Sanderson-Harold Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	15th February.
The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited	1,000,000	2,000,000	18th December.
St. Catharines and Niagara Power and Fuel Company, Limited	100,000	300,000	26th June.
Superior Copper Company, Limited	2,000,000	3,000,000	28th June.
T			
Tilden Jackson Typewriter Company, Limited	500,000	1,000,000	27th March.
The Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	3,000,000	4,000,000	26th April.
The Trout Lake Cobalt Mining Company of Montreal, Limited	3,000,000	1,500,000	31st May.
The St. Catharines and Niagara Power and Fuel Company, Limited	100,000	300,000	26th June.
W			
The Wilcox Manufacturing Company of Ontario Limited	40,000	250,000	15th February.
Wolst-Rees Cobalt Silver Mining Company Limited	250,000	1,000,000	15th March.
The William Davies Company, Limited	750,000	1,000,000	4th October.
The Weston Shoe Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	4th December.

APPENDIX D.—LIST OF COMPANIES WHOSE CAPITAL WAS RE-DIVIDED 1907.

Name of Company.	Date.
The German Canadian Smelting and Refining Company, Limited	.....
The Barrie Carriage Company, Limited	20th November.
The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited	28th March.
The Williams Piano Company, Limited	29th August.

APPENDIX E.—LIST OF ORDERS OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL CHANGING THE NAMES OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES 1907.

From	To	Date.
The Aberdeen Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited.	The Lombard Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited.	17th May.
Abitibi and Cobalt Mining Company, Limited.	Cobalt Majestic Silver Mines, Limited.	3rd July
The Bailey Mining Company, Limited.	Bailey—Cobalt Mines, Limited.	18th March.
Berlin Machine Works of Canada, Limited.	Berlin Machine Works, Limited.	17th May.
Baker & Bryans, Limited	The Baker Lumber Company, Limited.	14th October.
Canadian Condensed Milk Company, Limited.	Aylmer Condensed Milk Company, Limited.	1st November.
Cobalt Mohawk Mines, Limited	Giroux—Reef Silver Mining Company	31st July.
Consolidated Cobalt Mines, Limited.	Premier Cobalt Mines, Limited.	26th January.
Cobalt Silver Crescent, Limited.	Kismet Mines, Limited.	18th February.
Cobalt Silver Crown, Limited.	Deep Rock Cobalt Silver Mines, Limited.	13th March.
Canada Landed Securities Company, Limited.	Canada Real Estate Securities.	16th April.
The Credit Clearing Company, Limited	National Credit Clearing Company, Limited.	1st May.
The Cook & Brothers Lumber Company of Ontario, Limited.	Waldie Brothers, Limited.	24th May.
The Chester Construction Company, Limited.	The John Donogh Lumber Company, Limited.	28th August.
The Crescent Silver Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Gulch Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited.	2nd August.
C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited.	Hugh C. McLean, Limited	4th Dec.
The Cobalt James Mines Company, Limited.	James Proprietary Mines, Limited	27th Nov.
Dominion Henderson Bearings, Limited.	Standard Bearings, Limited.	6th February.
Devils Rock Silver Mining Company, Limited.	The Lake Temiskaming Silver Mining Company, Limited.	23rd April.
The Elmira Interior Hardwood Company, Limited.	Elmira Interior Woodwork Company, Limited.	24th May
F. Hamilton Company, Limited.	Alexander Hardware Company, Limited.	4th January.
Federal Mines, Limited.	La Rose Mines, Limited	13th April.
Freehold and Construction Company, Limited.	St. George Mansions, Limited	27th March.
F. Edwards & Company, Limited.	Distillers Agency, Limited.	6th June.
The Fourteenth Club.	The Frontenac Club.	18th Dec.
The Griffin and Kidner Company, Limited.	Griffin & Richmond Company, Limited.	23rd July.

APPENDIX E.—LIST OF ORDERS OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL CHANGING THE NAMES OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES 1907.—*Con.*

From	To	Date.
The Guelph Oil Clothing Company, Limited.	The Guelph Oiled Clothing Company, Limited.	11th Oct.
Hub, Spoke and Bent Goods Manufacturing Company of Sarnia.	Loughead, Limited.	15th May.
Imperial Consolidated Mining Co., Limited.	Northern Consolidated Cobalt Mines, Limited.	22nd May.
Imperial Silver Mining Company of New Liskeard, Limited.	The Imperial Larder Lake Amalgamated Mines, Limited.	4th Oct.
Kerr Lake Lawson Mining Company, Limited.	Kerr Lake Majestic Mines, Limited ..	25th January.
The Lawson Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited.	Silver Cross Silver Mining Company, Limited.	15th February.
La Rose Mining Company, Limited.	Alpha Mining Company, Limited	13th Apr.
The Langton Stock Farm Company, Limited.	The Oak Park Stock Farm Company, Limited.	13th Apr.
Larder Gold Fields, Limited.....	Larder Central Gold Fields, Limited.	16th May.
The McLellan Try-on Clothing Co., Limited.	The George Queen Clothing Company, Limited.	20th March.
Marter-Hall Company, Limited.	G. F. Marter & Son, Limited.....	26th April.
The Monarch Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	The Monarch Fire Insurance Company, Cash, Mutual and Stock.	11th June.
The Maple Leaf Automobile and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Galt Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited.	19th June.
Menswear Limited.	T. J. Wardell, Limited.	22nd March.
McDougall and Cuzner, Limited.	Cuzner Hardware Company, Limited.	1st November.
The New Toronto Home Building Company, Limited.	The New Toronto Realty Company, Limited.	19th June.
Ontario Lead and Wire Company, Limited.	Somerville, Limited.	4th January.
Peterborough Boiler and Radiator Company, Limited.	Canadian Boiler and Radiator Company, Limited.	14th August.
Queen City Manufacturers, Limited.	Columbia Phonograph Company of Canada, Limited.	4th November.
The Sykes and Ainley Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Glen Woollen Mills, Limited.	23rd December.
The Toronto Home for Incurables.	The Toronto Hospital for Incurables.	25th February.
The Standard Instrument and Chemical Company, Limited.	Instrument and Chemical Company, Limited.	Jan. 4th, 1907.
The Stephenson Belting Company, Limited.	The Haigh Company, Limited.	22nd May.
Seaforth Woollen Mills Company, Limited.	W. E. Southgate & Company, Limited.	6th June.
The St. Catharines and Niagara Power and Fuel Company, Limited.	The United Gas Companies, Limited.	19th June.
The Ursuline Academy of Chatham.	The Ursuline College of Chatham.	17th October.
The Wellington Preserving Company, Limited.	The Hillier Preserving Company, Limited.	27th Sept.
The Wright Floral Company, Limited	The Canadian Floral Company, Limited.	6th Sept.

APPENDIX F.—LIST OF AMALGAMATIONS 1907.

The Albert Mining Company, Limited, and The Silver City Mining Company, Limited. Corporate name to be The Silbert Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, $2,000,000, Toronto.

APPENDIX G.—LIST OF COMPANIES WHOSE CHARTERS WERE REVOKED 1907.

Name of Company.	Date.
Haileybury Club, Limited	29th October.
Coates Manufacturing Company, Limited	30th October.
The Independence Larder Lake Gold Mines, Limited	1st November.
Mountain Butter Manufacturing Company	22nd November.
The North Cobalt Mines, Limited	18th December.

APPENDIX H.—LIST OF COMPANIES WHOSE CHARTERS WERE SURRENDERED 1907

Name of Company.	Date.
The Avondale Cheese and Butter Company, Limited	30th March.
A. F. McLaren Imperial Cheese Company, Limited	26th April.
The Brittania Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	7th November.
Brampton Building and Improvement Company, Limited	21st October.
The Capital Fuel Company, Limited	6th February.
Ennis and Company, Limited	23rd April.
The Grand Valley Elevator Company, Limited	18th January.
The Glenora Power Company, Limited	2nd December.
The Hodd and Cullen Milling Company, Limited	1st May.
The Hanover Storehouse Company	19th June.
Haileybury Club, Limited	29th October.
Lions Head Milling Company, Limited	20th August.
Model Bakery Company, Limited	16th January.
The Ottawa Independent Ice Company, Limited	26th April.
The Snider Lumber Company of Waterloo, Limited	1st February.
R. J. Smith Company, Limited	15th March.
Silver Cross Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	19th April.
The Union Petroleum Company of Canada, Limited	11th May.

APPENDIX I.—LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED 1907.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
A		$ c.	
The Abitibi Mining Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	A. M. Pickett.
Ames-Holden, Limited	Dominion	50 00	C. Bonnick.
The American Seeding Machine Company	Ohio	100 00	E. Sweet.
The Anglo-Canadian Petroleum Company, Limited	Great Britain and Ireland	100 00	Geo. G. Moncrieff. Fred. Wm. Wilson.
American Street Lamp & Supply Company	Delaware	100 00	Samuel C. Smoke.
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited	Dominion	50 00	T. J. Lynch.
B			
Boston-Cobalt Mining Company	Maine	835 00	H. R. Frost.
The Buffalo Canoe Club	New York	100 00	L. Clarke Raymond.
Bonanza Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	Arizona	385 00	J. B. Bartram.
Bully Boy Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Arizona	197 50	Allan McLennan.

APPENDIX I.—LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
B		$ c.	
Berlin Construction Company	New York	100 00	Theodore P. Payne.
The Brinton Carpet Company of Canada, Limited	Great Britain and Ireland	185 00	Geo. Percy Preen.
C			
The Campbell Oil Company	Arizona	100 00	John Sale.
C. E. Fulford, Limited	Great Britain and Ireland	160 00	Jno. Wm. Ridgeway.
Cobalt Wonder Mining Company	Maine	385 00	Jas. E. Day.
Canada Lands Improvement Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Geo. F. McFarlane.
The Canadian-Ohio Oil Company	Ohio	100 00	Wm. G. Richards.
Canada Screw Company, Limited	Dominion	.....	Cyrus A Birge.
The Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited	Dominion	.....	Jno. H. Bennett.
Cobalt Coalition Mining Company	New Jersey	197 50	George Ross.
Continental Cobalt Mines Company, Limited	Utah	385 00	A. G. Slaght.
The Connecticut Oyster Corporation	Connecticut	100 00	George I. Laird.
The Canadian Concrete Machinery Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Jas. Campbell Beatty.
D			
Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Dominion Dredging Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	E. A. Larmonth.
The Dancyger Safety Pin Ticket Co.	Ohio	100 00	W. W. Vickers.
E			
E. N. Moyer Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	E. N. Moyer.
The Engineering Contracting Company of Baltimore City	Maryland	100 00	A. W. Hunter.
Export Lumber Company	Maine	185 00	G. I. Duoar.
E. P. Charlton & Co., Limited	Dominion	.....	Benj. J. Pilon.
F			
The Fink-Lee-Peabodys Company	Michigan	100 00	H. B. Peabody.
F. L. Smidth & Company	New Jersey	100 00	H. M. Ferguson.
G			
The German Development Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	M. Cohn.
Geo. Borgfeldt Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Geo. W. Booth.
The Great Northern Petroleum and Asphaltum Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. H. Williams.
H			
Hancock and Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	David Fasken.
I			
Industrial Realty Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	50 00	H. G. Nicholls.

APPENDIX I.—LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
J			
John S. Metcalfe Co	Illinois	110 00	R. S. McFarlane.
J. Y. Griffin and Company, Limited.	Dominion	50 00	A. A. Black.
J. D. McArthur Company, Limited.	Manitoba	385 00	E. F. B. Johnston.
K			
Kerry Mining Company	New York	760 00	
L			
Lewis Bros., Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. W. Vickers.
The Lake Erie Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Alex. Leslie.
The Lemcke Tug Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	C. Lemcke.
Lamprini Smirlies and Company	Michigan	100 00	Wm. Karrys.
M			
The McCall Company	New York	100 00	Jno. Alex. McIntosh.
The Merganthaler Company, Limited	Dominion		Jno. D. Montgomery.
The Michipicoten River Mining Company	Delaware	197 50	Moses McFadden.
McEwen Bros	New York	100 00	Jno. Garner Kerr.
Montreal Steel Works, Limited	Quebec	110 00	Ernest G. Jackson.
N			
National Spring and Wire Company	Michigan	100 00	A. U. Marquis.
The Nichols Chemical Company of Canada	Dominion	25 00	N. B. Pritchard.
The National Corundrun Wheel Company	New York	100 00	J. R. Roaf.
Net Lake Mines, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Wm. R. Wilson.
The Niagara Iron and Steel Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Hy. Graburn Nicholls.
O			
Octo Oil Company	West Virginia	160 00	R. V. LeSueur.
The Ottawa Wine Vault Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. N. Vincent.
Ontario Copper and Smelting Co	Maine	197 50	E. N. Armour.
P			
Pequot Smelting Company	Rhode Island	100 00	Geo. Ross
Para Construction Company Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. S. Lovell.
The Peninsula Tug & Towing Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	F. Wood.
The Prest-O-Lite Company	Indiana	100 00	J. R. Arnoldi.
Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Dominion	25 00	F. W. Gillies.
Paris Medicine Company	Tennessee	100 00	Arthur C. Fowler.
The Philadelphia-Cobalt Mining Company	Maine	635 00	Jas. Richard Code.
P. J. Powers Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	P. J. Powers.
The Port Arthur Elevator Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	R. D. Morgan.
The Providence Central Construction Company	New Jersey	100 00	James S. Lovell.
R			
Rainy Lake River Boom Corporation.	Minnesota	120 00	D. Robertson.
Ruud Manufacturing Company, Limited	New Jersey	197 50	R. A. Montgomery.

APPENDIX I.—LIST OF COMPANIES LICENSED 1907.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
S			
Swift and Company	West Virginia	100 00	I. W. Steinhoff.
Standard Fitting and Valve Company, limited	Dominion	25 00	John McP. Taylor.
Scott & Bowne	New Jersey	100 00	V. M. Moynes.
The Spruce Lumber Company, Limited.	Dominion	25 00	A. W. Fraser.
T			
The Toronto Hunt, Limited	Dominion	25 00	G. W. Beardmore.
Toronto Theatre Company	New York	100 00	Wm. Nassau Ferguson.
U			
The Upper Ontario Steamboat Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	F. L. Smiley.
The Union Sulphur Company	New Jersey	100	Hamilton Cassels.
V			
The Vancouver Portland Cement Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. W. Mitchell.
Van Allen Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Geo. Kerr.
W			
Waterbury Chemical Company of Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa	100 00	M. O. Waterbury.
The Wolverine Fish Company	Michigan	25 00	Geo. H. D. Lee.
Windmill Point Land Company	New York	100 00	Hugh A. Rose.
The Wesner Drilling Company	Ohio	100 00	I. L. Neely.
Warden King, Limited	Dominion	50 00	R. J. Cluff.
White Fire-Proof Construction Company	New York	100 00	G. M. Kelly.
Y			
Yukon District Gold Mining Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	R. P. Ormsley.

APPENDIX J.—LIST OF EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANIES WHOSE LICENSE WAS REVOKED 1907.

Name.	Date.
The Apple and Produce Cold Storage and Forwarding Company, Limited	
Dominion Toilet Brush Company	
Great Northern Oil and Gas Company, Limited	

APPENDIX K.—LIST OF PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES 1907.

Re Annexation to Neelon Township of Garson Township.
Incorporation of Village of Courtright.
The Corporation of the Town of Latchford.
Incorporation of Town of Kearney.
Amendment of Section 31 of Marriage Act, comes into force July 6th, 1907.
Re Preparation of Voters' Lists as soon as may be practicable after the 11th day of December, 1907.
Reward for information *re* Herman Bartels.
Extending the provisions of The Land Titles Act to the county of Carleton.
Re Dwelling houses and stores wilfully set on fire at the town of Blind River.
Re An Act to create the Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury.
Re King's Birthday.
Re Thanksgiving Day.
Re A new division of the city of Peterborough to be made into Wards.
Incorporation of the town of Englehart.

APPENDIX L.

Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years specified.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1881.	1888.	1891.	1894.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register.	1,172	1,264	1,862	2,408	4,275	4,379	6,292	6,478	6,301	6,196	6,010	7,033	6,767	6,948	7,297	10,074	11,074	10,456
Letters Patent and Licenses	19	24	57	119	117	152	139	358	295	416	438	516	530	578	624	762	928	979
Supplementary Letters Patent, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16	11	18	18	10	29	31	43	90	49	66	117	88
Marriage Act Forms, etc. issued	.....	.....	28,422	27,822	29,911	28,300	37,459	34,045	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,948	106,955	121,000	74,112	118,330	80,798	88.819
Commissions: Great and Privy Seals	135	190	139	275	534	297	338	225	169	284	281	420	234	226	320	365	430	289
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$9,190	$9,193	$12,400	$39,286	$28,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643	$107,569 91	$120,513 07	$101,051 91	$131,914 91	$207,054 09	$255,803 68
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations pub'd.	.....	16	21	17	13	10	6	9	9	9	9	10	17	21	19	14	15	13
Appointments gaz'd	110	149	94	525	541	468	497	401	430	575	465	451	272	230	320	537	626	581
Public Notices	47	58	80	127	150	179	163	400	282	465	472	650	590	668	673	828	1,045	1,067

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 8th January, 1908.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a statement of services rendered by this office during the year 1907.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

To the Honourable
W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Registrar.

Statement of services rendered by the Provincial Registrar's Office during the year 1907.

Documents.	Recorded, compared and indexed.
Special Commissions—Leases	22
Special Charters, Licenses, etc.	30
Charters of Incorporation	918
Supplementary Charters	72
Licenses to Foreign Companies	95
Commissions under Great Seal	185
Commissions under Privy Seal	104
Commissions to License Commissioners	92
Commissions to License Inspectors	.....
Lands, Forests and Mines Patents	2,593
Lands, Forests and Mining Leases	61
Election Writs	5
Certified Copies of Documents	134
Searches made by Public	203
Searches made by Department	1,115

In addition to the foregoing a quarterly return of all the lands sent to the Registrar of each County in which patents have issued giving description of land patented, name of patentee—also, notice of cancellations and surrenders of patents. A large amount of work is done in searching all records of land patents, charters, commissions and other records—and examining and reporting as to fitness to names of charters and certifying notarial certificates.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2